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YEAR BOOK

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The Municipal Year Book

1952

The
Municipal Year Book
1952

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

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CHICAGO

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

1952

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its nineteenth year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of material are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

Final figures for the 1950 census of population are used in this edition of the Year Book and are shown for each city over 5,000 population in Table IV. The 2,319 cities shown in the 1951 Year Book have increased to 2,526 cities for this edition. Differences between preliminary and final census figures added seven cities, and 200 towns and townships in eastern states have been added as cities. These changes are described in the section, "Governmental Data for the 2,526 Cities over 5,000 Population."

New sections in this Year Book present individual city data on traffic safety and electric utilities and on revenue, expenditure, and debt for cities of 5,000 to 25,000. Some of the regular sections have been expanded to show new material. The city planning section, for example, contains extensive data on zoning and land subdivision.

Most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date. Among such features are forms of city government, how the mayor and city council are selected, utilities owned and operated, salaries of chief municipal officials, pay rates for selected city jobs, number of city employees and payroll, personnel organization, working conditions, retirement systems, reporting to the public, city planning data, financial statistics, parking lots, fire and police data, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Our Cities in 1951," reviews and comments on the highlights of the year. Summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 19 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this nineteenth edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1952

The Editors

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Our Cities in 1951

BY ARTHUR W. BROMAGE

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IN peace or war, municipal administration, the expression of our urban democracy, must continue to operate and go forward. The basic services which our cities perform are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of the American people. We cannot be strong internationally unless we are adequate in municipal government. It is our urban democracy which provides the "hardware" for our military strength so essential to the preservation of democracy everywhere. With the increased demands upon us for federal and state taxes, it is more than ever essential that municipal services be provided efficiently, at the lowest possible unit costs in the face of inflationary trends. A sound urban democracy contributes to our national safety.

The year 1951 found our cities seeking to strengthen the fabric of local democracy and to fulfill this mission. It was a fluid year with rapid shifts in costs and personnel. Once more a defense effort was changing state and local index figures to new levels in revenues and expenditures. This flexibility of the dollar-trend lines created an artificial sense of bouyancy. Actually, much of the so-called advances represented an adjustment in the value of the dollar, rather than a real and fundamental change in the service level of local government.

Forms of Government. The council-manager plan continued to gain rapidly in adoptions during 1951, as in other post-World War II years. The nationwide trend to this system demonstrated continuing interest in balancing representative democracy and professional management in American cities. For the first time in our history more than 1,000 places in the continental United States had adopted the manager plan. More than one-third (36.2 per cent) of the cities over 25,000 now have this form of government. The inception of the council-manager plan four decades ago had culminated in numbers of adoptions beyond the predictions of its proponents.

A new approach to the government of metropolitan cities was spelled out by Philadelphia during the year. There, voters adopted a strong-mayor charter with a managing director, charged with supervision of 10 line departments, under the mayor. To be sure, the Philadelphia charter was not a brand-new idea, but it was noteworthy for it so obviously attempted to fuse the integrated management core of the council-manager plan under the strong-mayor system. It was possibly not only our latest but also our best example of a council-mayor-manager plan for big cities. Only time could tell.

State Legislation. State capitols sheltered 44 regular legislative sessions in 1951, in the usual odd-year rush to set state and local democracy straight. Predominant in state legislative trends were social security and civil defense. Many states passed enabling acts to permit the inclusion of state and local personnel under federal old-age and survivors insurance, and patterned new or revised civil defense legislation after the model legislation of the Council of State Governments. In a half-dozen states highway-aid legislation emphasized increased state sharing of gas and other motor vehicle revenues with local units.

In municipal home rule, Rhode Island and Illinois scored the most notable advances. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1951, the former permitted cities to frame home-rule charters; the latter authorized the adoption of council-manager government by any city, except, of course, Chicago. States continued by permissive legislation to promote the diversification of municipal revenues from nonproperty tax sources.

Concerned with over-all problems of municipal corporations, state leagues of municipalities divided their time in 1951 between legislative activities and service-bureau functions. On a nation-wide scale the leagues continued to cooperate through the American Municipal Association. For the first time in history the state leagues had combined annual revenues in 1951 of more than one million dollars. Their combined membership reached a new peak when 41 state associations reported 11,019 members. It was increasingly apparent that municipalities recognize that there is strength in union. As the municipal league movement gained momentum, urban problems received more attention from state legislatures.

Administrative Organization. The most significant trend was the continued development of council-manager charters with integrated administrative structures. San Antonio became the fourth largest city to adopt the plan, after years of trial of commission government. A managing director was established under the strong-mayor charter of Philadelphia, and an administrative officer under the mayor was created by charter amendment in Los Angeles.

On the other hand, the continued development of "authorities" in Pennsylvania and other states was creating disintegration in local public administration. Local authorities stemmed from attempts to settle organizational and financial problems arising out of multiplicity of jurisdictions, or to surmount debt limits and management problems in individual local units. In Pennsylvania there were reported sewer, water, parking, school, flood control, and airport authorities, for example. It was clear that the continued development of authorities in many states called for detailed study and appraisal of this device.

An outstanding readjustment of local functions took place between the city of Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia, under a state statute. The adjustments included annexation by Atlanta of 82 square miles of territory with a population of some 100,000, and a reallocation of functions to reduce duplication of services between city and county.

Reporting. More than 150 United States cities issued general annual municipal reports to citizens in 1951, publishing an average of one copy for every five citizens. This is double the number of such reports issued 10 years ago. The 1951 reports were more widely distributed, more timely, and shorter than their predecessors. In addition, 66 cities issued special leaflets or folders enclosed with tax or utility bills. Several cities made movies of municipal activities, and others held "open house" at the city hall. Officials in a number of cities used the radio or television as a means of reporting city activities to the public.

Civil Defense. The Korean incident of 1950 spurred our cities to the redevelopment of civil defense auxiliaries which had withered on the vine since World War II. During 1951 cities made substantial progress in rebuilding police, fire, and other civil defense corps. Signals were installed, communications systems established, auxiliaries recruited, and public education continued. This time the threat of the atomic bomb made civil defense more than an intra-city problem. The magnitude of potential disasters produced thinking and action in delineating mutual-aid areas to provide for inter-city cooperation.

The year was marked by many cross-currents in federal-state-local argumentation over fiscal responsibilities. Nevertheless, substantial progress was made by local units in planning and organizing for civil defense. Cities entered 1952 more adequately prepared for disaster, whereas in 1950 they had been wide-open to attack without civil defense preparations.

Planning. Renewed interest in planning was aroused by the federal policy of industrial dispersal, announced by President Truman during the summer of 1951. Emphasis was placed on the decentralization of new and expanding industries on satisfactory outlying sites which would provide reasonable military security. Many plants sought suburban or sub-metropolitan locations to obtain space for modern structures, dispersal from target centers in the event of bombing, parking facilities, and other advantages of outlying sites. City, county, and regional planning commissions were called upon to assist in finding decentralized locations for expanding defense industries.

The familiar pattern of defense workers on the move to new locations was being re-enacted. Urban fringe development had a new impetus, and concerned the operators as well as the planners in local government. To those who had witnessed similar migration and fringe growths in response to new industrial locations in 1941-42 it was not a new phenomenon but an old one repeated with variations.

On the zoning front, the courts continued to look with disfavor on regulations requiring a minimum area for residences. In Hitchman v. Oakland Township, 329 Mich. 331 (1951), the Supreme Court of Michigan declared invalid a local ordinance which required a minimum area of 800 square feet for residences and a minimum site area of three acres. In the field of industrial zoning the American Society of Planning Officials issued a set of standards which constitute a significant guide for officials.

Municipal Finance. Dollar-wise, municipal revenues and spending were still climbing in 1951, partially as a result of the new inflationary trends set in motion by the "Korean" incident. While figures are not yet available for 1951, some appreciation of their probable course can be obtained from data for 1950. In the nation's 474 largest cities revenue and spending of city governments increased by approximately 7 per cent in the fiscal year 1950 from 1949 figures.

Continuing construction in 1950 pushed the outstanding gross debt of these cities to $8,626,000,000 as compared with the 1949 total of $8,046,000,000, or an increase of 7.2 per cent. Capital outlay for these cities rose 12.1 per cent from fiscal 1949 to 1950, moving upward from $697,000,000 to $782,000,000. Evidence that these trends continued in 1951 comes from Bureau of the Census reports that local government debt in 1951 reached the record level of $20,667,000,000 as against a 1950 total of $18,830,000,000. To this increase, every major type of local government contributed, according to the Bureau of the Census.

During 1951 the post-World War II trend continued for states to authorize municipalities to diversify their revenue sources. At least 14 states passed local revenue legislation, five states allowed or extended the powers of some or all cities to make sewer service charges, and 13 states adjusted local tax limits. These illustrations of trends demonstrate that inflationary pressures in 1951 forced state governments to adjust municipal revenues in a variety of ways, all of which were designed to increase municipal dollars to pay for rising costs of personnel and material.

Assessed valuations and property tax rates rose concurrently over 1950 levels, but the adjusted average property tax rates decreased. Evidence still accumulated that assessments and tax rates were falling short of the inflationary spiral in property values. Perhaps this explains the dominant 1951 emphasis on state programs of assistance to local assessors in such states as Kentucky, for example, and other states, too, joined in the growing emphasis on improving initial assessments at the local level by state assistance and guidance. The NAAO survey of assessed valuations in larger jurisdictions indicates that urban assessors are by no means keeping pace with inflation.

Personnel. The accelerated defense program and inflation had a marked effect on personnel administration in 1951. At state and local levels the effects were: increased difficulty in recruiting to fill vacancies; higher rates of turnover; and insistent demands of employees for pay raises. State and local governments employed 4,287,000 in October, 1951, up only 2,000 in a 12 month period. Thus 1951 witnessed the end of the post-World War II rise of more than 1,000,000 in state and local governmental employees. Losses to the armed forces and to defense industries tended to stabilize state and local employee rosters.

Considerable emphasis was placed in 1951 on in-service training for administrative personnel in city halls. Group training by the conference method was carried on in a number of cities and individual officials enrolled in correspondence courses offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted by the International City Manager's Association.

Group life insurance, hospital, and medical plans were adopted by a number of cities. The human relations approach in dealing with public employees received much emphasis. Continuing a trend of recent years several cities issued attractive employee manuals to inform city employees of personnel rules and working conditions. By the end of the year more than 30 states had approved plans to bring state and local employees under the federal social security plan and cities in numerous states were entering into such agreements.

Police Administration. There was a resurgence of interest in the fight against organized crime. Many cities organized their own crime commissions, some of which were privately organized and financed by citizens. Among these local crime commissions were those in New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, Miami and Tampa. In Alabama, Arkansas, California, Missouri and Texas, legislatures acted to create crime commissions; governors created investigating committees in Colorado, Maine, and New York.

Routine police administration continued to be an expanding operation. During the first six months of 1951, there was an increase in Part I crimes of 5.1 per cent in cities. Continuing emphasis was noted in police training with numerous universities expanding old or developing new courses of the short-term type. Pittsburgh, San Antonio, and Des Moines reported reorganization surveys by consultants. Increased use of one-man patrol cars was made in Denver, Des Moines, San Francisco, and other cities.

In the course of the year the Kefauver Committee completed its investigation and issued a Third Interim Report delineating the interstate character of organized crime. The committee indicated that the federal government had a major and vital responsibility, for criminal gangs and syndicates had nation-wide ramifications. Federal responsibilities extended, according to the committee, to seeing that channels of interstate commerce, transportation, communication and the United States mails were not used to facilitate operations of criminal gangs and syndicates, and to effective use of existing federal powers. On the other hand, the committee pointed to the fundamental roles of state and local law enforcement agencies in dealing with organized crime, especially in metropolitan counties.

Traffic Administration. Traffic continued to be a principal problem. Motor vehicle registrations in 1951 stood at 52 million, more than 50 per cent higher than the pre-World War II peak of 1941. Preliminary estimates of vehicle mileage were over a million miles a minute. The cost in human life of highway accidents was emphasized in 1951 by the millionth traffic death in the nation. Officials of most states and many cities undertook comprehensive traffic studies and took action in a variety of ways to strengthen official coordination among traffic safety organizations and in accident-prevention efforts. Traffic engineering, enforcement and education were still part of the annual battle against loss of life and property damage in our urban streets.

At the end of the year 484, or 43 per cent, of the cities over 10,000 population owned and operated one or more off-street parking lots in their central business districts. This is an increase of 96 cities, or 20 per cent, in the number of cities as compared with 1950. Another trend is that an increasing number of cities made a charge for parking, the lots being equipped with parking meters. Some of the larger cities were concerned in 1951 with the construction of expressways for the more efficient handling of through traffic.

Fire Administration. Fire losses and fire casaulties were still of major concern in 1951. Estimates of fatalities from fire in the United States and Canada were approximately 12,000. Preliminary estimates of property loss stood at $742,000,000 in buildings and contents and $81,500,000 in outdoor fires, compared with $699,600,000 for the former and $76,840,000 for the latter in 1950. Total unadjusted dollar value figures for fire loss in 1951 were $823,500,000, greater than any previous year. Taking inflation into account, the record is better. In terms of property destroyed, it is considered that we are better than holding our own.

Expansion of fire prevention work has continued; in 1951 a special campaign was undertaken by the International Association of Fire Chiefs to reduce child fatalities in fires. This campaign was specifically directed to the inspection of dwellings by fire departments, a procedure demonstrated to be effective in cities instituting inspection of dwellings as well as of downtown and industrial areas. The 1951 edition of the National Electrical Code was widely adopted. The National Education Association issued manuals on fire safety for elementary and high school teachers.

A notable development was the widespread interest among the smaller cities in an integrated public safety department in which the same men perform both police and fire duties. This was due in part to the wide publicity given to the successful experiment at Sunnyvale, California, a city of 11,000 population.

Public Works. As 1951 lengthened, improvements began to suffer setbacks because of material shortages and higher construction costs. Yet, even under conditions of increasing difficulty, state and local public works activity was at an all-time high of almost six billions in new construction.

Money borrowed and pledged to capital improvements often is the end result of public referenda. So emphasis in 1951 was on completion of projects underway and for which commitments had been made in financing and contracting. School, hospital, electric light and power (private and public), and state and local sewage disposal and water supply facilities registered new dollar-volume peaks for construction.

It seemed likely that 1951 marked a turning point, and that higher costs and shortages would force a retrenchment from these peaks in 1952. Cities had to place continuing emphasis on mechanized operations as the manpower shortage developed and hand labor became more costly. This process of mechanization has produced new problems in garage and storage space for municipal vehicles.

Public Health. The unending battle against disease and preventable deaths was waged with the customary vigor by public health administrators. Favorable mortality rates were maintained in 1951. Further decreases were recorded for infant and maternal deaths and for several communicable diseases, including tuberculosis. On the other hand, the 1951 epidemic of poliomyelitis was second only to that of 1950. Birth rates changed only slightly. Cities continued to advance in the fluoridation of water supplies as a preventive measure to diminish dental caries. In local unit organization to promote public health administration, the trend to county and multi-county health units continued.

At the close of 1951 there were 766 Hill-Burton hospitals under construction, compared with 781 completed and placed in operation since the inception of the program some five years ago. The trend to cease pollution of our water resources continued.

Public Welfare. A notable bench mark was reached in public welfare administration. More old people were receiving some income for the first time from the contributory system of federal old-age and survivors insurance than from state old-age assistance based on a means test. This was deemed remarkable in view of the rapid growth of the aged population potentially eligible for public assistance in relation to total population growth. As 1951 closed there were 3.3 million aged insurance beneficiaries and 2.7 million old age assistance beneficiaries. At the same time funds available for payment of state unemployment benefits approached the $8 billion mark. Some 62.3 million persons were insured under the federal old-age and survivors insurance systems.

Parks and Recreation. For recreational administrators, the year 1951 marked a return to World War II problems with some variations. National Production Authority controls tightened, bringing construction of recreational facilities to a virtual standstill. On the other hand, further mobilization gave rise to increased demands for recreation; the armed forces and civic officials again faced the problem of armed forces personnel on leave in communities near large military installations.

Once more cooperative planning and action was undertaken between the military authorities, the communities involved, and such national voluntary agencies as the USO and the National Recreation Association. Recreation for defense workers assumed a high priority. Congress passed Public Law 139, authorizing the appropriation of federal funds for housing and community facilities and services in regions officially designated as "critical defense areas." Community recreation facilities and services are among those authorized by this legislation.

Schools and Education. The year 1951 produced further evidence of a continued increase in school enrollments resulting from the World War II babies and postwar babies. It has been estimated that there will be by 1960 over seven million more children in school than were enrolled in 1949-50. With elementary school enrollments up by 800,000 in 1951-52, the need for more buildings and more teachers was becoming imperative.

Increasing needs of school districts for capital improvement programs, expanded personnel, and higher salaries, are concurrent with the fiscal problems of cities in an inflationary period. It is not only the cost of municipal government but the total cost of city, county, and school administration which is significant to the taxpayers in local areas. The year 1951 made even more obvious the necessity for greater coordination between cities and independent school districts in planning for capital improvements, bond issues, and over-all local government expenditures.

School district reorganization continued to be a significant phase of educational administration. A 1951 report, "Reorganization of School Districts," published by the Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, showed that the number of school districts in the United States was reduced 33.8 per cent from 1932 to 1950. The states achieving the largest reductions percentage-wise were West Virginia, Arkansas, Idaho, Washington, Illinois, and Oklahoma.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1951. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenues, expenditures, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard reference; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1951 and early 1952; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1951 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1951 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1951 and early in 1952 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1950 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1951 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1950 and early 1951 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states. Census figures for 1950 are used.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population are used for the first time in the Year Book. Preliminary 1950 census figures were used in the 1951 Year Book and 1940 census figures in the 1950 Year Book. Note comparisons with data in prior Year Books on per capita or other population bases should therefore be made with caution.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,316 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 200 of the 401 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental Data for the 2,526 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 200 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places and were not shown in the 1951 Year Book.

The final population figures for all 2,526 cities over 5,000 are taken from the Bureau of the Census advance reports (Series PC-8, Nos. 1-49) and are listed alphabetically by population groups in Table IV. The 2,526 cities are listed alphabetically by states in Tables XVIII and XIX. Other final 1950 census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead —whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1949 in cities over 500,000 was 17.1 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of “good” administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department’s administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal “standard of living” may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1951 was 119,465, as compared with a total of 155,116 in 1942, according to the United States Bureau of the Census. Local school districts, numbering 70,452, made up three-fifths of the 1951 total. In addition to the federal government and the 48 state governments, there were 48,964 local governments other than school districts (see Table 1). The average number of governmental units per state was 2,489, but Delaware had only 70 while Minnesota had 9,309. Illinois was next with 8,594 and Nebraska third with 8,318 units. Six other states with more than 5,000 local governmental units were Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, and Pennsylvania (see Table I). These nine states which had over 5,000 governmental units each accounted for more than one-half of the total number of governmental units in the nation. Eight of the nine had numerous town or township governments and all had large numbers of local school districts.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942 AND 1951

Type of Government	Number of Units		Per Cent Change
	1951	1942	
U. S. Government	1	1	0.0
States	48	48	0.0
Counties	3,049	3,050	(1)
Municipalities	16,677	16,220	2.8
Townships	17,338	18,919	-8.4
School districts	70,452	108,579	-35.1
Special districts	11,900	8,299	43.4
Total	119,464	155,116	-23.0

[1] Less than .05 per cent.

The number of governments has declined 23 per cent since 1942. The most striking change was the elimination of 38,127 school districts—a reduction of more than one-third (see Table 1). The number of townships also decreased. The number of special districts, on the other hand, increased 43 per cent in number during the nine-year period and the number of municipalities increased 2.8 per cent.

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*This article is based on a report, entitled Governments in the United States in 1951, a 10-page report issued in March, 1952, by the United States Bureau of the Census, Governments Division (Allen D. Manvel, Chief) based on a survey supervised by Mrs. Gertrude Whitehouse under the direction of Robert Drury, Assistant Chief of the Division. For a more detailed discussion of trends in local government units, see William Anderson, Units of Government in the United States: An Enumeration and Analysis (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1949). 50 pp.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATE: 1951

This table includes all governmental units in the United States as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. It is reproduced with permission from the Bureau's report, "Governments in the United States in 1951" (State and Local Government Special Study No. 29) issued in March, 1952.

State	All Governmental Units[1]	Local Governments Except School Districts					School Districts
		Total	Counties[2]	Municipalities	Townships and Towns	Special Districts	
Alabama	531	422	67	300	...	55	108
Arizona	379	107	14	44	...	49	271
Arkansas	1,156	733	75	380	...	278	422
California	3,774	1,666	57	304	...	1,305	2,107
Colorado	1,948	597	62	243	...	292	1,350
Connecticut	363	359	8	33	152	166	3
Delaware	70	54	3	50	...	1	15
District of Columbia	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
Florida	619	551	67	284	...	200	67
Georgia	905	717	159	478	...	80	187
Idaho	912	599	44	187	...	368	312
Illinois	8,594	4,013	102	1,152	1,418	1,341	4,580
Indiana	3,061	1,945	92	528	1,010	315	1,115
Iowa	5,810	1,156	99	933	...	124	4,653
Kansas	7,398	2,961	105	604	1,530	722	4,436
Kentucky	762	528	120	289	...	119	233
Louisiana	488	420	62	206	...	152	67
Maine	642	637	16	21	494	106	4
Maryland	259	258	23	150	...	85	...
Massachusetts	585	584	12	39	312	221	...
Michigan	6,752	1,914	83	488	1,264	79	4,837
Minnesota	9,309	2,829	87	787	1,883	72	6,479
Mississippi	699	605	82	267	...	256	93
Missouri	7,117	2,179	114	799	329	937	4,937
Montana	1,609	321	56	120	...	145	1,287
Nebraska	8,318	1,627	93	531	476	527	6,690
Nevada	251	83	17	15	...	51	167
New Hampshire	548	319	10	12	220	77	228
New Jersey	1,155	672	21	331	237	83	482
New Mexico	294	185	32	72	...	81	108
New York	4,583	2,487	57	612	932	886	2,095
North Carolina	643	642	100	425	...	117	...
North Dakota	3,960	1,893	53	346	1,399	95	2,066
Ohio	4,002	2,499	88	898	1,359	154	1,502
Oklahoma	2,781	667	77	503	...	87	2,113
Oregon	1,709	637	36	210	...	391	1,071
Pennsylvania	5,178	2,658	66	989	1,573	30	2,519
Rhode Island	90	89	...	7	32	50	...
South Carolina	1,976	379	46	236	2	95	1,596
South Dakota	4,956	1,557	64	303	1,138	52	3,398
Tennessee	406	402	95	230	...	77	3
Texas	4,031	1,538	254	713	...	571	2,492
Utah	353	312	29	207	...	76	40
Vermont	415	394	14	71	239	70	20
Virginia	355	354	100	216	...	38	...
Washington	1,540	991	39	236	68	648	548
West Virginia	348	292	55	212	...	25	55
Wisconsin	7,299	1,923	71	529	1,271	52	5,375
Wyoming	529	207	23	86	...	98	321
Total	119,465	48,964	3,049	16,677	17,338	11,900	70,452

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[1] Includes federal government and the 48 states.

[2] Number of county governments excludes 54 areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

Definition of Governmental Units. A governmental agency was counted as a unit of government if it is an "organized entity having governmental attributes and sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit." To be regarded as a government any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: the existence of an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy.

Evidence of existence as an organized entity is the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Governmental character is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character. Governmental character also is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature.

Substantial autonomy is met where an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence, such as the power to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Accordingly, an agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition has a popularly elected governing body, has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments, or if the governing body is appointed and it performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government. A more detailed discussion of characteristics for the classification of governmental units is presented in the Bureau's report upon which this article is based.

Counties. All of the states except Rhode Island have organized county governments; in Louisiana the term "parish" is applied. The count of 3,049 independently organized county governments does not include 12 counties which are not independently organized such as the city-counties of Denver and San Francisco, which are counted as cities; five counties in New York City which are counted only as the city of New York; Philadelphia County, counted as city of Philadelphia; Suffolk County, counted as city of Boston; Nantucket County counted as town of Nantucket; and also 42 areas which lack county government. These latter areas include independent cities, such as 24 cities in Virginia and the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis, which are not part of the counties in which they are located; and also certain unorganized areas in Rhode Island, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, some of which have county designations but none of which have county government because they are attached to other counties for governmental purposes, operate primarily as a city (e.g., District of Columbia), or are not organized for local government (Yellowstone National Park).

Municipalities. There were 457 more municipalities in the United States in 1951 than in 1942 because of new incorporations during the nine-year period. The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages, or towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin). Illinois has more municipalities than any other state followed by Pennsylvania and Iowa, each of which has more than 900 (see Table I).

Townships and Towns. Classified under this heading are "townships" which are found in 22 states and "towns" in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine. Only 11 of the 22 township states have township governments blanketing all rural areas in the state. Township organization generally is restricted to the Northeastern and North Central states. By general law in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and to some degree in New York and Wisconsin, townships (or "towns") are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. Unorganized township areas and townships where city governments have absorbed the township functions were excluded from the count. In Iowa, for example, county governments have absorbed nearly all former township functions and were not counted.

School Districts. In 26 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in five states there are no independent school districts and local schools are administered by the state, county, city, or town government. A "mixed" system is found in 17 states having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. The number of school districts shown in Table I excludes the dependent school districts and also the subdistricts of larger school districts.

The bulk of the school districts are the small rural districts which provide only elementary instruction and are found in large numbers in the North Central states. During recent years there has been a marked reduction in the number of school districts and many states have passed reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of districts. States which have decreased the number of school districts by more than 50 per cent since 1942 are Arkansas, Illinois, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, and Washington.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and the least known and recorded areas of local government. Every state has some special districts, ranging from one in Delaware to 1,341 in Illinois. California comes next with 1,305, followed in order by Missouri, New York, Kansas, Washington, Texas, and Nebraska each of which has more than 500 special districts. These eight states account for nearly three-fifths of all such local governments.

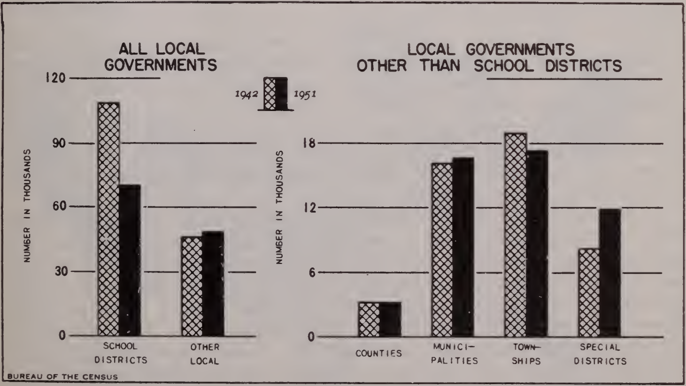
The majority of special districts are established to perform a single function but some provide a variety of services. Some special districts exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other utility services for which they can collect charges from consumers. They are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability. Other special districts without taxing powers may impose assessments for improvements, charge for special services, or incur indebtedness.

Likewise, soil conservation districts created by some states also lack taxing powers but are counted as local governments because they have substantial fiscal and administrative autonomy. Housing authorities in most states are classified as independent governments but in five states (Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, New York and New Mexico) they are regarded instead as dependent agencies of other local governments and are not counted separately.

Almost one-half of all special districts are accounted for by three types —soil conservation, drainage, and fire protection districts. Soil conservation districts are found in 38 states; drainage districts in 27 states; and fire protection districts in 17 states (37 per cent of the total in New York state). Another one-fourth of the special districts consist of highway, housing, irrigation, water, and sewer districts. Highway districts are found in only six states with nearly all of them in Missouri; irrigation districts in 16 states; housing authorities in 36 states; and water and sewer districts in 29 states, chiefly in California, Illinois, Maine, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Washington.

Numerous functional classes make up the remaining 25 per cent of the special districts, including cemetery, health, hospital, library, mosquito abatement, port, power, weed eradication, and many other types of single-purpose or multi-purpose districts.

Included in the special districts are "authorities" being set up in many states to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other revenue-producing facilities. However, only those authorities which meet the specifications for governmental units are classed as independent governmental units and included with the count of special districts.



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE U. S., BY TYPE: 1942 AND 1951

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population and Housing Division, United States Bureau of the Census

ACCORDING to final figures from the Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States in 1950. The urban population totaled 96,467,686 and the rural population was 54,229,675.

In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states—South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas—each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

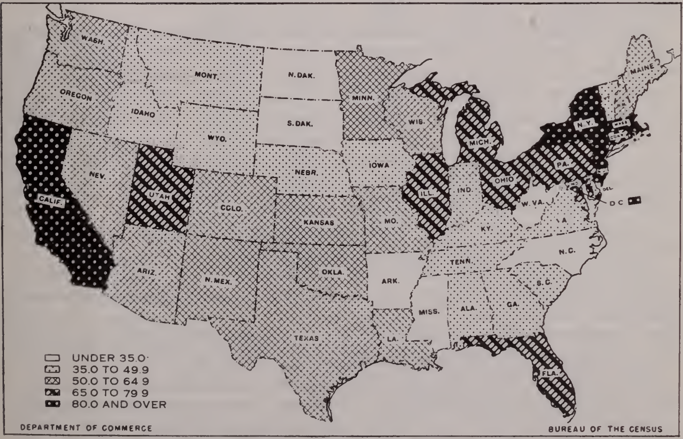
For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the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UNDER 35.0
35.0 TO 49.9
50.0 TO 64 9
65 0 TO 79 9
80.0 AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Urban Population as Per Cent of Total Population: 1950

3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

It should be noted that 2,038,926 of the inhabitants of the places which were urban under special rule under the old definition are included in the urban population under the new definition, since 1,718,422 were located inside the urbanized areas and 320,504 were in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more. Thus, 337,597 of the urban population under the old definition become rural and 7,877,819 rural under the old definition become urban as a result of the change in definition. Thus, for the United States as a whole the urban population in 1950 was 96,467,686 according to the new definition, but only 88,927,460 according to the old definition.

Most of the states were not greatly affected by the change in definition. In nine states and the District of Columbia there was either no change or a net change amounting to less than 1 per cent of the total population. In 21 other states the net change amounted to from 1 to 4 per cent of the total population, and in 18 states to 5 per cent or more. The states most affected were Arizona with a net change amounting to 19.0 per cent of its total population, Delaware with a net change of 16.1 per cent, Maryland with 14.6 per cent, California with 13.6 per cent, and Connecticut with 13.5 per cent.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island were the only states in which the urban total under the new definition was less than under the old. This loss results from the fact that certain of the towns in these and in the other New England states represent the principal areas of the United States which were classified as urban under the old special rule. Some of these towns lie wholly or partly within the new urbanized areas and parts of some of the towns are within the unincorporated places of 2,500 or more, but in these two states the population of the parts of places that were urban under special rule that are no longer classified as urban more than offset the population of other areas which became urban by being located in urbanized areas or in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more.

A major portion of the population increase between 1940 and 1950 occurred in the urban territory. On the basis of the old definition, the urban population increased by 14,503,762, or 19.5 per cent, between 1940 and 1950, while the rural population increased by only 4,524,324, or 7.9 per cent; the increase in the total population was 14.5 per cent.

The state with the greatest rate of increase in urban population on the basis of the old urban definition was Nevada, the urban population of which increased by 94.2 per cent. Four other states—Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming—had increases in urban population of more than 50 per cent; 11 other states had increases of more than one-third; and 32 states had increases ranging up to one-third. No state lost urban population.

Losses of rural population, however, were numerous. In 17 states, more than one-third of the total, there were net losses of rural population. Most of these states were in the West South Central and West North Central divisions, where every state lost rural population. The rest were scattered through the South and the West.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places—East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee—for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 1). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number 1950	Number 1940*	Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950	Number	Cumulative Total
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000 . .	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 1 above do not include 200 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with populations of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the section "Governmental Data for the 2,526 Cities Over 5,000 Population" for explanation of how the 200 towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas*

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METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data are reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area is defined by the Bureau of the Census in connection with each city of 50,000 or more in 1950. Each area therefore contains one, and may contain more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more are within 20 miles of one another they have ordinarily been included in the same standard metropolitan area. Standard metropolitan areas may lie in more than one state. The Bureau's report states further:

"Each standard metropolitan area has as a nucleus the county or counties containing the central city or cities. Contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area when they qualify on two types of criteria. One type is concerned with the character of the county as a place of work for nonagricultural workers and with the density of population. The other type is concerned with the extent to which contiguous counties are socially and economically integrated with the central city. Specifically, these criteria are:

"1. The county must have—(a) 10,000 nonagricultural workers, or (b) 10 per cent of the nonagricultural workers in the standard metropolitan area, or, (c) at least half of its population residing in contiguous minor civil divisions with a population density of 150 or more per square mile.

"2. Nonagricultural workers must constitute at least two-thirds of the total employed labor force of the county.

"3. There must be evidence of social and economic integration of the county with the central city as indicated by such criteria as the following:

a. 15 per cent or more of the workers residing in the contiguous county work in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

b. 25 per cent or more of the persons working in the contiguous county reside in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

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*This article and Table II present final population data from the 1950 Census on standard metropolitan areas and urbanized areas. The data in the 1951 Municipal Year Book were based on preliminary counts.

c. An average of four or more telephone calls per subscriber per month from the contiguous county to the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area."

In New England, where the city and town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first and second criteria set forth above could not be applied. In their place, a population density criterion of 150 or more persons per square mile, or 100 or more persons per square mile where strong integration was evident, has been used.

The urbanized area represents the "nearby and closely settled" urban fringe in 1950 of all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 as mapped by geographers after field inspections of the areas. The following types of areas are included in a city's urban fringe if they are contiguous to the central city or if they are contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area:

"1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

"2. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants containing an area with a concentration of 100 dwelling units or more with a density in this concentration of 500 or more per square mile. This density represents approximately 2,000 persons per square mile and normally is the minimum found associated with a closely-spaced street pattern.

"3. Unincorporated territory with at least 500 dwelling units per square mile.

"4. Territory devoted to commercial, industrial, transportational, recreational, and other purposes functionally related to the central city.

"In addition, outlying noncontiguous areas, incorporated or unincorporated, meeting the residential density requirements are included in the urbanized area in the following cases. All outlying areas within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, measured along the shortest connecting highway, are included. Also, any outlying area within one-half mile of another outlying area, itself within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, is included."

The preliminary population data for standard metropolitan areas show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) account for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population. Over half the population of the United States lives in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 22.0 per cent (see Table 1). The increase in population of the remainder of the country was only 6.1 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

The population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. Texas and some Southern cities increased the population of the central city by extensive annexations and Baton Rouge by consolidation with East Baton Rouge parish. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas varies greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There are 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

Thus population growth in the United States during the last 10 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the communities on the outskirts of the large cities grew much more rapidly than did the central cities themselves or the remainder of the country. The outlying parts of standard metropolitan areas also surpassed their central cities as well as the remainder of the country in numerical growth of population with an increase of 9,203,125. It appears that nearly half of the population increase of the entire country took place in the outlying parts of the 168 standard metropolitan areas. In the standard metropolitan areas 54.5 per cent and in the urbanized areas 69.9 per cent of the people live in the central city or cities.

There are 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table II). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 are included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 have standard metropolitan areas but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS 1950

Area	Population 1950	Population 1940	Population Increase, 1940 to 1950	
			Number	Per Cent
United States	150,697,361	131,669,275	19,028,086	14.5
Standard metropolitan areas	84,500,680	69,263,204	15,237,476	22.0
Central cities	49,412,792	43,358,605	6,054,187	14.0
Outlying parts	35,087,888	25,904,599	9,183,289	35.5
Outside standard metropolitan areas	66,196,681	62,406,071	3,790,610	6.1

Table II shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas, and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table II with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table.

TABLE II

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS: 1940 and 1950

Data in this table have been compiled from Advance Reports of Final Population Counts, Series PC-9, and Series P-A1 of the United States Bureau of the Census. The column "Rank" applies to the 1950 population.

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS							URBANIZED AREAS	
	Rank	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Percent of Change: 1940-50 Total	Percent of Change: 1940-50 Central City or Cities	Percent of Change: 1940-50 Outside Central Cities	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities
Over 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	12	1,337.4	1,083.3	23.5	10.5	72.9	71.0	1,161.9	81.7
Boston, Mass.	6	2,369.9	2,177.6	8.8	4.0	11.5	33.8	2,233.4	35.9
Buffalo, N.Y..	14	1,089.2	958.5	13.6	0.7	33.1	53.3	798.0	72.7
Chicago, Ill.	2	5,495.4	4,825.5	13.9	6.6	31.2	65.9	4,920.8	73.6
Cleveland, Ohio	10	1,465.5	1,267.3	15.6	4.2	41.6	62.4	1,383.6	66.1
Detroit, Mich.	5	3,016.2	2,377.3	26.9	13.9	54.8	61.3	2,659.4	69.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	3	4,367.9	2,916.4	49.8	31.0	69.8	45.1	3,997.0	49.3
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	13	1,116.5	940.9	18.7	6.8	76.2	74.6	985.1	84.6
New York-N.E. New Jersey[1]	1	12,911.9	11,660.8	10.7	5.4	23.2	66.8	12,296.1	70.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	3,671.0	3,199.6	14.7	7.3	26.1	56.4	2,922.5	70.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	2,213.2	2,082.6	6.3	0.8	8.9	30.6	1,533.0	44.2
St. Louis, Mo.	9	1,681.3	1,432.1	17.4	5.0	33.8	51.0	1,400.1	61.2
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	7	2,240.8	1,461.8	53.3	23.8	105.8	51.8	2,022.1	57.4
Washington, D.C.	11	1,464.1	968.0	51.3	21.0	117.1	54.8	1,287.3	62.3
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N.Y.	31	514.5	465.6	10.5	3.7	21.5	58.1	415.1[2]	72.1
Atlanta, Ga.	23	671.8	518.1	29.7	9.6	57.8	49.3	507.9	65.2
Birmingham, Ala.	27	558.9	459.9	21.5	21.8	21.1	58.3	445.3	73.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	15	904.4	787.0	14.9	10.6	20.8	55.7	813.3	62.0
Columbus, Ohio	32	503.4	388.7	29.5	22.8	54.3	74.7	437.7	85.9
Dallas, Tex.	24	614.8	398.6	54.3	47.4	73.7	70.7	538.9	80.6
Denver, Colo.	26	563.8	407.8	38.3	29.0	73.4	73.7	498.7	83.4
Houston, Tex.	18	806.7	529.0	52.5	55.0	45.8	73.9	700.5	85.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	551.8	460.9	19.7	10.4	68.5	77.4	502.4	85.0
Kansas City, Mo.	17	814.4	686.6	18.6	14.4	24.4	56.1	698.4	65.4
Louisville, Ky.	25	576.9	451.5	27.8	15.7	56.9	64.0	472.7	78.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	16	871.0	766.9	13.6	8.5	30.2	73.2	829.5	76.8
New Orleans, La.	22	685.4	552.2	24.1	15.3	99.2	83.2	659.8	86.5
Portland, Ore.	21	704.8	501.3	40.6	22.3	69.1	53.0	512.6	72.9
Providence, R.I.	19	737.2	676.8	8.9	-1.9	15.4	33.7	583.3	42.6
San Antonio, Tex.	33	500.5	338.2	48.0	60.9	9.1	81.6	449.5	90.9
San Diego, Calif.	28	556.8	289.3	92.4	64.4	158.6	60.1	433.0	77.2
Seattle, Wash.	20	733.0	505.0	45.2	27.0	94.2	63.8	621.5	75.2
Youngstown, Ohio	30	528.5	473.6	11.6	0.4	17.7	31.9	298.1	56.5
200,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	40	410.0	339.4	20.8	12.2	43.1	67.0	366.8	74.9
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	39	437.8	396.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	47.7	226.0[3]	76.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	72	258.1	212.6	21.4	7.9	51.9	61.5	237.4	66.8
Canton, Ohio	62	283.2	234.9	20.6	7.9	31.5	41.3	173.9	67.2
Charleston, W. Va.	54	322.1	276.2	16.6	8.2	19.3	22.8	130.9	56.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	78	246.5	211.5	16.5	2.2	38.5	53.2	167.8	78.1
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	81	234.3	198.1	18.3	12.0	34.7	68.6	194.9	82.4

TABLE II — POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS —Cont.

Area and State	Rank	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS						URBANIZED AREAS	
				Percent of Change: 1940-50					
		Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Total	Central City or Cities	Outside Central Cities	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities
200,000 to 500,000—continued									
Dayton, Ohio	37	457.3	331.3	38.0	15.7	77.0	53.3	346.9	70.3
Des Moines, Iowa	84	226.0	195.8	15.4	11.4	33.4	78.7	199.9	89.0
Duluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	75	252.8	254.0	-0.5	2.7	-4.2	55.3	143.0	97.8
Erie, Pa.	87	219.4	180.9	21.3	11.8	38.6	59.6	151.7	86.2
Flint, Mich.	69	271.0	228.0	18.9	7.7	41.1	60.2	197.6	82.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	46	361.3	225.5	60.2	56.9	72.3	77.2	315.6	88.3
Fresno, Calif.	65	276.5	178.6	54.9	51.1	56.8	33.2	130.6	70.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	60	288.3	246.3	17.0	7.4	36.2	61.2	226.8	77.8
Harrisburg, Pa.	57	292.2	252.2	15.9	6.7	20.4	30.6	169.6	52.8
Hartford, Conn.	47	358.1	295.6	21.1	6.7	39.7	49.5	390.8	59.0
Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	79	245.8	225.7	8.9	8.4	9.4	47.8	156.3	75.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	56	304.0	210.1	44.7	18.2	168.4	67.3	242.9	84.2
Johnstown, Pa.	58	291.4	298.4	-2.4	-5.2	-1.6	21.7	93.4	67.7
Knoxville, Tenn.	50	337.1	246.1	37.0	11.8	57.9	37.0	148.2	84.2
Lancaster, Pa.	80	234.7	212.5	10.5	4.0	13.1	27.2	76.3	83.6
Memphis, Tenn.	36	482.4	358.3	34.7	35.2	32.3	82.1	406.0	97.5
Miami, Fla.	35	495.1	267.7	84.9	44.8	157.2	50.4	458.6	54.4
Mobile, Ala.	82	231.1	141.9	62.8	63.9	61.4	55.8	183.0	70.5
Nashville, Tenn.	55	321.8	257.3	25.1	4.1	64.1	54.2	258.9	67.3
New Haven, Conn.	71	264.6	240.8	9.9	2.4	25.0	62.1	244.8	67.2
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	38	446.2	258.9	72.3	50.5	139.1	68.1	385.1	76.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	53	325.4	244.2	33.3	19.1	106.0	74.8	275.1	88.5
Omaha, Neb.	45	366.4	325.2	12.7	12.2	13.8	68.5	310.3	80.9
Peoria, Ill.	77	250.5	211.7	18.3	6.4	30.0	44.7	154.5	72.4
Phoenix, Ariz.	51	331.8	186.2	78.2	63.3	86.3	32.2	216.0	49.4
Reading, Pa.	74	255.7	241.9	5.7	-1.1	11.5	42.7	154.9	70.6
Richmond, Va.	52	328.1	262.9	24.7	19.3	39.7	70.2	258.0	89.3
Rochester, N.Y.	35	487.6	438.2	11.3	2.3	37.0	68.2	409.1	81.3
Sacramento, Calif.	64	277.1	170.3	62.7	29.8	116.8	49.6	211.8	65.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	68	274.9	211.6	29.9	21.5	50.4	66.3	227.4	80.1
San Bernardino, Calif.	63	281.6	161.1	74.8	44.5	86.1	22.4	135.8	46.4
San Jose, Calif.	59	290.5	174.9	66.1	39.2	83.4	32.8	176.5	54.0
Scranton, Pa.	73	257.4	301.2	-14.6	-10.6	-18.0	48.8	236.1	53.2
South Bend, Ind.	88	205.1	161.8	26.7	14.5	47.2	56.5	168.2	68.9
Spokane, Wash.	86	221.6	164.7	34.6	32.6	40.3	73.0	176.0	91.9
Springfield - Holyoke, Mass.	42	407.3	364.7	11.7	6.8	17.9	53.3	356.9	60.8
Stockton, Calif.	90	200.8	134.2	49.6	29.5	63.4	35.3	112.8	62.8
Syracuse, N.Y.	49	341.7	295.1	15.8	7.1	35.9	64.6	265.3	83.1
Tacoma, Wash.	67	275.9	182.1	51.5	31.3	81.9	52.1	167.7	85.7
Tampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	41	409.1	272.0	50.4	30.9	82.6	54.1	293.9[4]	75.1
Toledo, Ohio	43	395.6	344.3	14.9	7.5	48.3	76.8	364.3	83.3
Trenton, N.J.	83	229.8	197.3	16.5	2.7	40.1	55.7	189.3	67.6
Tulsa, Okla.	76	251.7	193.4	30.2	28.5	34.6	72.6	206.3	88.6
Utica - Rome, N.Y.	61	284.3	263.2	8.0	6.3	9.8	50.4	117.4[5]	86.5
Wheeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	48	354.1	364.1	-2.8	-4.0	-2.3	26.8	106.7[6]	55.2
Wichita, Kan.	85	222.3	143.3	55.1	46.4	90.5	75.7	194.0	86.7
Wilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	44	392.2	441.5	-11.2	-9.6	-11.8	28.6	271.6[7]	28.3
Wilmington, Del.	70	268.4	221.8	21.0	-1.9	44.5	41.1	187.4	58.9
Worcester, Mass.	66	276.3	252.8	9.3	5.1	23.4	73.6	219.3	92.8
York, Pa.	89	202.7	178.0	13.9	5.7	17.7	29.6	78.8	76.1

TABLE II — POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS — Cont.

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS							URBANIZED AREAS	
	Rank	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Percent of Change: 1940-50 Total	Central City or Cities	Outside Central Cities	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000									
Albuquerque, N. M.	118	145.7	69.4	109.9	173.1	43.9	66.5		
Altoona, Pa.	121	139.5	140.4	-0.6	-3.8	3.6	76.7	86.6	89.1
Asheville, N. C.	135	124.4	108.8	14.4	3.3	24.3	42.6	58.4	90.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	129	132.4	124.1	6.7	-3.8	18.0	46.6	105.1	58.7
Augusta, Ga.	106	162.0	131.8	22.9	8.5	37.4	44.1	87.7	81.5
Austin, Tex.	107	160.9	111.1	45.0	50.6	23.2	82.3	136.0	97.4
Baton Rouge, La.	109	158.2	88.4	79.0	261.8	-39.3	79.4	138.9	90.5
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	94	195.1	145.3	34.2	44.1	8.5	77.7	176.3[8]	86.3
Binghamton, N. Y.	97	184.7	165.7	11.4	3.0	19.0	43.7	144.0	56.0
Brockton, Mass.	132	129.4	119.3	8.5	0.8	16.9	48.6	92.1	68.2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	146	104.3	89.1	17.0	16.4	18.3	69.3	78.2	92.4
Charleston, S. C.	105	164.9	121.1	36.1	-1.5	90.0	42.6	120.3	58.3
Charlotte, N. C.	91	197.1	151.8	29.8	32.8	23.7	68.0	140.9	95.1
Columbia, S. C.	119	142.6	104.8	36.0	39.3	31.1	61.0	120.8	71.9
Columbus, Ga.	101	170.5	126.4	34.9	49.4	24.3	46.7	118.5	67.2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	104	165.5	92.7	78.6	89.0	61.7	65.4	123.0	88.1
Durham, N. C.	148	101.6	80.2	26.7	18.5	51.3	70.2	73.4	97.2
El Paso, Tex.	95	195.0	131.1	48.8	34.8	88.2	66.9	136.9	95.3
Evansville, Ind.	108	160.4	130.8	22.7	32.5	-5.7	80.2	137.6	93.5
Fall River, Mass.	124	137.3	135.1	1.6	-3.0	28.5	81.5	118.1	94.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	98	183.7	155.1	18.5	12.8	36.6	72.7	140.3	95.2
Galveston, Tex.	139	113.1	81.2	39.3	9.4	128.9	58.9	71.5	93.1
Greensboro - High Point, N. C.	96	191.1	153.9	24.1	16.9	36.7	59.9	83.4[9]	89.2
Greenville, S. C.	103	168.2	136.6	23.1	67.4	8.0	34.6		
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	115	147.2	120.2	22.4	12.0	14.5	62.3	63.3[10]	91.6
Jackson, Mich.	142	107.9	93.1	15.9	2.9	30.8	47.3		
Jackson, Miss.	120	142.2	107.3	32.5	58.2	-2.8	69.1	100.3	98.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	133	126.7	100.1	26.6	6.7	50.0	45.5	83.3	69.2
Lansing, Mich.	100	172.9	130.6	32.4	17.0	55.8	53.3	134.1	68.7
Lawrence, Mass.	134	125.9	124.8	0.9	-4.5	12.0	64.0	112.3	71.7
Lexington, Ky.	150	100.7	78.9	27.7	12.6	52.8	55.1		
Lincoln, Neb.	137	119.7	100.6	19.0	20.6	12.1	82.6	99.5	99.4
Little Rock - No. Little Rock, Ark.	92	196.7	156.1	26.0	34.0	7.4	74.4	153.6	95.2
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	114	148.2	112.4	31.8	17.7	54.5	55.0		
Lowell, Mass.	127	133.9	130.9	2.2	-4.1	23.9	72.6	106.7	91.2
Lubbock, Tex.	149	101.0	51.8	95.1	125.2	47.0	71.0		
Macon, Ga.	126	135.0	95.1	42.0	21.4	74.1	52.0	93.5	75.1
Madison, Wis.	102	169.4	130.6	29.6	42.4	16.0	56.7	110.1	87.2
Montgomery, Ala.	122	138.9	114.4	21.5	36.4	-10.7	76.7	109.5	97.3
New Bedford, Mass.	123	137.5	134.4	2.3	-1.0	17.4	79.4	125.5	87.0
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	116	146.9	126.7	16.0	11.0	33.9	74.6	123.1	89.1
Orlando, Fla.	138	114.9	70.1	64.0	42.5	87.7	45.6	73.2	71.6
Portland, Maine	136	119.9	106.6	12.6	5.4	28.5	64.7	113.5	68.4
Racine, Wis.	141	109.6	94.0	16.5	5.9	43.0	65.0	76.5	93.0
Raleigh, N. C.	125	136.5	109.5	24.6	40.0	13.0	48.1	68.7	95.5
Roanoke, Va.	128	133.4	112.2	18.9	32.7	-3.3	68.9	106.7	86.2
Rockford, Ill.	112	152.4	121.2	25.8	9.8	62.7	61.0	122.2	76.0
Saginaw, Mich.	111	153.5	130.5	17.7	12.2	27.1	60.5	105.9	87.7
Savannah, Ga.	113	151.5	117.9	28.4	24.6	44.9	79.0	128.2	93.3
Shreveport, La.	99	176.5	150.2	17.5	29.6	-5.2	72.1	150.2	84.7

Table II — Population of Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas —Cont.

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS							URBANIZED AREAS	
				Percent of Change: 1940-50					
	Rank	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Total	Central City or Cities	Outside Central Cities	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000—Continued									
Sioux City, Iowa	147	103.9	103.6	0.3	2.0	-6.3	80.8	90.1	93.2
Springfield, Ill.	130	131.5	117.9	11.5	8.1	17.6	62.1	97.4	83.8
Springfield, Mo.	145	104.8	90.5	15.8	9.0	30.0	63.7	75.5	88.3
Springfield, Ohio	140	111.7	95.6	16.7	11.1	32.7	70.3	82.3	95.4
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	93	196.0	160.3	22.3	41.0	-0.3	63.1	173.5	71.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	144	105.2	99.7	5.5	2.4	10.6	61.1	78.0	82.3
Topeka, Kan.	143	105.4	91.2	15.5	16.2	13.7	74.7	89.1	88.4
Waco, Tex.	131	130.2	101.9	27.8	51.3	-0.9	65.1	92.8	91.2
Waterbury, Conn.	110	154.7	138.8	11.4	5.2	27.1	67.6	131.7	79.3
Waterloo, Iowa	151	100.4	79.9	25.6	26.0	25.0	64.9	84.4	77.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	117	146.1	126.5	15.5	10.0	25.0	60.1	92.5	95.0
50,000 to 100,000									
Amarillo, Tex.	162	87.1	61.5	41.8	43.6	32.1	85.2	74.4	99.7
Bay City, Mich.	159	88.5	74.9	18.0	9.5	33.0	59.4		
Decatur, Ill.	152	98.9	84.7	16.7	11.7	28.3	67.0	73.7	89.9
Fort Smith, Ark.								56.0	85.5
Gadsden, Ala.	156	93.9	72.6	29.4	50.7	7.2	59.4		
Green Bay, Wis.	154	98.3	83.1	18.3	14.1	23.6	53.6		
Kenosha, Wis.	164	75.2	63.5	18.5	11.5	41.6	72.3		
Laredo, Tex.	168	56.1	45.9	22.3	32.2	-36.3	92.5		
Lima, Ohio	161	88.2	73.3	20.3	12.4	32.7	57.0		
Manchester, N. H.	160	88.4	81.9	7.9	6.5	32.8	93.6	84.9	97.4
Muncie, Ind.	157	90.2	74.9	20.4	17.6	25.9	64.8		
Muskegon, Mich.								85.2	56.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.								99.6	93.1
Ogden, Utah	163	83.3	56.7	46.9	30.7	101.2	68.5		
Pittsfield, Mass.	166	66.6	60.9	9.1	7.4	16.9	80.1		
Pontiac, Mich.								92.6	79.6
Pueblo, Colo.	158	90.2	68.9	31.0	22.1	58.6	70.6	73.2	86.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	155	96.8	94.1	2.9	3.8	-0.6	81.2	82.3	95.5
San Angelo, Tex.	167	58.9	39.3	49.9	101.9	-49.4	88.4		
Sioux Falls, S. D.	165	70.9	57.7	22.9	29.1	8.0	74.3		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	153	98.5	73.6	33.8	50.8	6.9	69.1		

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[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany - Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of Albany - Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown - Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city. [5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only. [7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city. [9] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[10] Hamilton urbanized area only.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1951

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MANY cities of 50,000 or more people, finding themselves at the center of metropolitan areas containing numerous other local governments and sometimes crossing state or international borders, are trying out various approaches to reduce the resulting problems. The functional difficulties, growing out of more than one-half of the nation's population being centered in 168 metropolitan areas which are largely unified socially and economically and predominately disintegrated governmentally, are large in number and extensiveness. As population pressure has increased in these areas, especially during the last decade, there has been a growing realization that governmental unification must also increase. Some of the approaches that are being instituted are piecemeal, others seem experimental, and a few are comprehensive. But each effort, no matter what its nature, is a definite acknowledgment, sometimes quite belated, that a serious, significant problem of area adjustment exists in many of these important urban concentrations.[1]

The most comprehensive single change in 1951 became a reality when the Georgia legislature enacted laws to put "The Plan of Improvement" for Atlanta and Fulton County into operation. The plan, calling for the annexation to Atlanta of 82 square miles of fringe area containing about 100,000 people, the reallocation of functions between the city and the county, and the exclusion of the county from municipal functions, had been approved in June, 1950, by a combined, affirmative vote of Atlanta and the 14 county voting districts to be annexed. Some of the provisions took effect in 1951, but most became operative in 1952.

Territorially enlarged Atlanta now bisects Fulton County, leaving only scattered urban developments in the unincorporated area. A similar fringe condition existing on the periphery of Atlanta in DeKalb County where almost one-sixth of the city's territory is located remains unaffected. However, future expansion of Atlanta's boundaries in Fulton County may be accomplished by determination of the county superior court judge after a petition is filed by the city council or a majority of the owners of property in the area under consideration. There will be no required popular vote or state legislative action.

But more than a tripling of Atlanta's area has occurred. The county is prohibited from performing municipal functions which necessitated a transfer of many functions to Atlanta. Services placed under the city are fire protection, garbage collection, parks and recreation, police, sewerage, and water. For example, in terms of policing activities, the county law enforcement department was merged with the city police department, the county's crime laboratory, police records, and patrol cars became city property, and the county must contract with the city for police protection in the unincorporated areas. Thirty-nine county schools with 17,000 pupils came under the jurisdiction of the city school system.

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[1] For a 10-year review of the most important attempts, see "Metropolitan Area Developments, 1940-50," Municipal Year Book, 1951, pp. 32-37.

All public health work in the city and the county became the province of Fulton County which also continues to have exclusive control over welfare activities throughout the county. City and county employees are being transferred from one government to the other without loss of pay or other rights. A joint performance committee, composed of city, county, and school representatives, was organized to oversee the functional alterations.

The improvement plan, a realistic compromise to the solution of immediate problems that does not eliminate more distant goals, has been appraised as working in four ways toward reducing the most pressing area problems. They are (1) bringing into Atlanta the neighboring areas having acute needs for municipal services, (2) encouraging fringe dwellers to accept annexation through effectuating the functional realignments, (3) easing future shifts in functions by consolidating governmental personnel, and (4) having a metropolitan planning commission devote all of its time to the problems of the metropolitan area.[2]

The territorial and functional reallocations that have just materialized in Atlanta and Fulton County constitute one of the most important metropolitan area developments in many years. Although Atlanta was the only incorporated center involved, the example offers significant proof that metropolitan plans, if carefully formulated and wisely presented within the framework of reasonable popular vote provisions, can be accomplished.

Partial consolidation of the city and the county of Philadelphia became complete unification in 1951 when the difficult multiple voting procedure that had blocked the proposal for about 30 years was overcome. The state legislature passed a proposed constitutional amendment permitting full city-county integration for the second consecutive session and the state voters in November sanctioned the proposition by an overwhelming ten-to-one vote. All county offices that were formerly political opportunities have been merged with city positions. The amendment is partly self-executing but certain further enabling laws must be passed by the state legislature to make the consolidation complete.

Acting under authority of an approved 1950 constitutional amendment, the 1951 session of the New Mexico legislature passed a statute to permit complete consolidation of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County. The city councilmen and county commissioners have been authorized to appoint a charter committee. The charter draft must be approved by both groups and submitted to popular referendum. The South Dakota legislature enacted a law enabling the consolidation of contiguous municipalities. Although passed specifically for Sioux Falls and South Falls, the proposal has not yet been submitted to a local popular vote.

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[2] M. Clyde Hughes, "Annexation and Reallocation of Functions," Public Management, February, 1952, pp. 29-30. The report of the Local Government Commission of Fulton County is entitled Plan of Improvement for Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia (1950). See also Paul Van T. Hedden, "Atlanta Breaks Through Its Boundaries," American City, November, 1951, pp. 106-107.

Tax-levying or bond-issuing special metropolitan districts or authorities, a device becoming more prevalent in recent years, continued to expand during last year. The Buffalo Port Authority, financed by cities, towns, and villages in the metropolitan area, began functioning. The Delaware Port Authority, with power to provide bridges, rapid transit, and port development and promotion in the Philadelphia-Camden region, was constituted through concurrence of the Pennsylvania legislature with earlier action taken by New Jersey. However, the necessary Congressional approval of the interstate arrangement was not forthcoming during the year.

A district operated by another district, Special Sewage District No. 1 of the East Bay (California) Municipal Utility District, formed in 1944, began partial operations during late 1951. It collects sewage from six cities located along the heavily populated eastshore strip of the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area. The Chicago Regional Port District, composed of four appointees of the governor and three of the mayor and possessing powers in port regulation, fees, and management of the Cook County part of the Calumet River, was established through state legislative enactment. A movement also got underway in adjacently situated St. Louis and St. Louis County to establish a metropolitan sewer district to consolidate the 111 separate systems now functioning.

The district or authority mechanism has tremendous potentialities for solving metropolitan problems that transcend many governmental units. It is used and organized in many ways, however. Sometimes when the governing board is made up predominately or wholly of appointees of the governor or the state legislature, the device cannot be considered a local effort. Furthermore, authorizing a district or authority to perform only one or a closely related set of similar services is simply a selective, piecemeal approach which merely helps in a limited way. At the same time such restricted endeavors further complicate the already overabundant number of governments in metropolitan areas.

Various types of cooperative efforts were also apparent during 1951. Again, this method is not generally comprehensive but is quite popular largely because its use does not disturb the basic organization of existing governmental units. It may consist of a joint agreement, such as inaugurated for King County (Seattle) and 17 cities in the field of civilian defense. It may concern contractual arrangements, such as Chattanooga putting into operation sewerage service to other cities. It may feature area-wide consideration of certain problems, such as the Milwaukee City Public Land Commission and the Milwaukee County Park Board reviewing recommendations made at monthly joint staff meetings. The possibilities are many, but the total effect in specific areas is often limited because of the restricted scope or advisory nature of the proposal.

Interest and action on metropolitan area problems are growing, but with a limited number of exceptions (notably Atlanta and Philadelphia), the accomplishments during 1951 were not large-scale. There is growing unrest with the current situation in numerous metropolitan areas, however, and the immediate years ahead should witness several major proposals and changes. The area problem in many metropolitan regions is big and needs solution.

Annexation. The widespread postwar use of annexation continued during 1951.[3] But the briskness of annexation activity did not equal the level of 1950 which represented the highest total in the last 15 years. There were 309 cities which completed land acquisitions in 1951. Although this is about a 20 per cent decrease from the preceding year, it is still more than a 540 per cent increase over the 1935-39 average of 48 cities and superior to any of the attainments in the five-year period from 1945 through 1949. Annexation is a very active movement but some of its characteristics change from year to year. Most noticeable is rapid dwindling of absorptions by cities of 5,000 to 10,000 people which declined to the lowest point in six years during 1951.

A relatively high number of municipalities added land in 1951, but the areas annexed amounted both to a smaller total and a smaller average than in any year since 1948. A total of 147.7 square miles came within the boundaries of 309 cities in 1951 as compared with 201 square miles in 1950 and 271 in 1949. In 1951 the average for the larger cities (10,000 or over) was three-fifths of a square mile, a drop of one-fifth from the previous year and only one-half so large as the 1949 level. The 1951 average for the smaller cities was also less, amounting to one-sixth of a square mile. It was one-fifth in 1950 and one-fourth in 1949. In both total number of annexations and average size of territory added, the 1951 development closely resembles that of 1948 when there were 288 annexing cities and the bigger city and smaller city averages were three-fifths and one-fifth, respectively.

The more populous cities collectively obtained 130 square miles in 1951. This is almost eight times the total of about 17 square miles obtained by the smaller incorporated places, and represents a differential equal to that of 1949. As in the previous seven years, not only did a greater number of the large municipalities annex during 1951, but also they averaged larger land acquisitions than their smaller counterparts did.

The range between the size of the largest and smallest annexation was great (excluding Atlanta's 82 square-mile annexation). The largest, completed by Dallas, Texas, covered 20.8 square miles, a figure only slightly less than that of Albuquerque, New Mexico, which led in 1950 with 22.9 square miles. Second was another Texas municipality, Austin, with 13.11, a total about two-thirds the size of those of Kansas City (Missouri) and Memphis which ranked second and third in the previous year. Neither of these completions even closely approaches the territorial extent of earlier annexations made by the three Texas cities of Houston (79 square miles, 1949), Fort Worth (35 square miles, 1946) and Dallas (39 square miles, 1945). Only two cities annexed more than 10 square miles in 1951 as compared to four in 1950 and six in 1949. The 6.3 square miles that became part of Henderson, Texas, was the largest amount annexed by any of the smaller cities. At the other extreme, several cities absorbed less than one acre. The smallest was one-tenth of an acre placed within the corporate limits of Delray Beach, Florida.

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[3] Annexation is being used in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan urban situations. Pertaining only to the absorption of unincorporated territory, its utilization in metropolitan regions is limited because of the frequent prevalence of other local governments in the immediate area. However, it is still the most general approach to fringe area growths, wherever they exist.

Forty-five cities containing more than 10,000 inhabitants annexed one-half square mile or more in 1951, with 10 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population acquiring one-half square mile or more (Table III). These 55 cities absorbing at least one-half square mile are located in 23 different states. Absent are the states of New England, the Middle Atlantic, and most of the Midwest. Representatives of the South and Southwest and parts of the Rocky Mountain region are especially evident. Almost one-half of these annexing cities are concentrated in the two states of California and Texas, both of which are experiencing heavy urban population gains.

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TABLE 1

ANNEXATION TRENDS, 1945–51

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

Twenty-one municipalities, the same number as that for the two preceding years, substantially increased their areal size through 1951 annexations. The 1.56 square miles of Louisville, Mississippi, was augmented by an additional 1.94 square miles and its 124 per cent gain was the greatest of any city. Closely following was the 116 per cent increase of Lamar, Colorado. Both of these cities are in the 5,000-to-10,000 population class. But one larger urban center also experienced a large proportionate growth, for Garland, Texas, in the 10,000-to-25,000 groups, exactly doubled its size. The largest increase by a municipality of over 100,000 residents occurred in Austin, Texas, which grew to 51 square miles by adding slightly more than 13 square miles (up 35 per cent). None of these cities, however, accomplished the 1950 percentage growths of Pharr, Texas, and South Norfolk, Virginia, each of which exceeded 200 per cent.

Other cities of 5,000 or more people that increased their areas by not less than 25 per cent are: El Cajon, California (78%); Hopewell, Virginia

(77%); Henderson, Texas (76%); Temple, Texas (72%); Murfreesboro, Tennessee (71%); Midwest City, Oklahoma (64%); El Dorado, Arkansas (55%); Barstow, California (50%); Corbin, Kentucky (50%); Park Forest, Illinois (42%); Fairfield, Alabama (36%); North Little Rock, Arkansas (35%); Redding, California (31%); San Leandro, California (31%); Palo Alto, California (27%); Salinas, California (27%); Glendale, Arizona (26%); and Midland, Texas (26%).

The 309 cities reporting annexations in 1951 included 82 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and detailed information was requested of these municipalities. Data supplied by 73 of these incorporated urban areas are summarized in many of the paragraphs which follow. Of the ten other cities, five answered before press time and are included in Table III and the names of four cities that did not reply are listed at the end of the same table. This leaves 227 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1951.[4]

The average areas added to 73 cities in 1951 covered about one and three-fourth square miles of unincorporated land containing 1,780 residents. Following a trend which became perceptible in 1950, most annexations consisted of small areas that are not densely populated. This may be the outgrowth of more frequent realization that jurisdictional control of fringe territory should be obtained before improper developments occur, or it may be the result of increased difficulty in acquiring densely settled unincorporated communities. Usually the annexed area is residential in nature, although there are important exceptions where the present or contemplated use is industrial or commercial. All territory absorbed by these 73 cities in 1951 was unincorporated; none involved the merging of one existing city with another.

[4] The 227 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1951 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups together with the number of acres annexed:

Cities over 10,000: Gadsden 130, Homewood 75, and Huntsville 100, Ala.; Alhambra 110, Anaheim 37, Brawley 2, Burlingame 10, Daly City 1, El Centro 36, Fullerton 38, Gardena 26, Glendale 115, Hawthorne 1, Lodi 30, Los Angeles 11, Madera 76, Oceanside 103, Orange 8, Oxnard 101, Pittsburg 156, Redondo Beach 14, San Bruno 77, San Buenaventura 33, San Luis Obispo 25, Santa Ana 20, Santa Barbara 40, Tulare 70, Visalia 50, Whittier 75, Calif.; Grand Junction 44, Colo.; Ocala 78 and Orlando 105, Fla.; Griffin 3 and Thomasville 12, Ga.; Boise 15, Moscow 10, and Nampa 106, Idaho; Belleville 10, Bloomington 135, Brockfield 97, Carbondale 50, DeKalb 15, Elgin 5, Macomb 10, Mattoon 8, Moline 84, Park Ridge 60, and Rockford 100, Ill.; Indianapolis 52, Huntington 1, LaPorte 70, Marion 104, and Wabash 10, Ind.; Burlington 80, Iowa; Arkansas City 50, Atchison 12, Emporia 98, Junction City 73, Lawrence 100, Manhattan 40, Ottawa 75, and Pittsburg 14, Kans.; Louisville 147 and Richmond 15, Ky.; Auburn 99, Me.; Takoma Park 12, Md.; Beverly 18 and Easthampton 6, Mass.; Albion 152, Ann Arbor 37, Benton Harbor 9, Kalamazoo 100, Mt. Clemons 4, Muskegon 40, and Muskegon Heights 58, Mich.; Albert Lea 59 and Rochester 30, Minn.; Moberly 8, Mo.; Billings 4, Mont.; Omaha 1, Neb.; Reno 17, Nev.; Carlsbad 19, Hobbs 25, and Roswell 23, N.M.; Utica 140, N.Y.; Elizabeth City 14, Gastonia 40, Greensboro 86, and Winston-Salem 43, N.C.; Minot 18, N.D.; Alliance 6, Cincinnati 22, Elyria 44, Hamilton 81, Lorain 120, Painesville 98, Parma 3, Piqua 26, and Toledo 45, Ohio; Ardmore 6, Bartlesville 3, Enid 66, Muskogee 63, Norman 25, and Shawnee 64, Okla.; Corvallis 38 and Medford 78, Ore.; Altoona 18, Bradford 15, Carnegie 20, Donora 34, Ellwood City 10, Lebanon 24, and Uniontown 7, Pa.; Columbia 55, S.C.; Sioux Falls 10, S.D.; Elizabethton 70, Johnson City 116, and Morristown 70, Tenn.; Denison 25, Denton 32, Harlingen 20, Lamesa 5, Lubbock 40, McAllen 50, Mercedes 60, Mission 60, Odessa 139, Palestine 142, Paris 60, Sherman 4, Texarkana 20, Tyler 100, Vernon 48, Waxahachie 106, Several cities acquired land in 1951 that included many people or possessed a high population density. The most persons (17,000) became residents of Austin when slightly more than 13 square miles were absorbed. Dallas, in growing more than 20 square miles, received approximately 12,100 new inhabitants. Albuquerque, which added 23,000 people through annexation in 1950, acquired another 10,500 through abosrbing 4.4 square miles in 1951. None of these examples, however, rivals the 45,000 population gain resulting from the annexation successes of Memphis in 1950.

But in terms of annexing area having a high population density, a 1951 example outdistances any of the preceding year. Midwest City, Oklahoma, obtained 8,000 individuals by taking about three-fourths of a square mile within its corporate jurisdiction. Menlo Park, California, also added a densely populated area, one-half square mile containing 4,200 fringe dwellers, but trails the 1950 leader, Hayward, California, which enlarged its limits by one-half square mile containing 5,500 inhabitants.

Eight basic services—drainage, fire protection, garbage collection, police protection, sewerage, streets, water supply and zoning—were all inadequate in areas annexed to 26 of 69 reporting cities, and these annexing cities, about one-third of the total, will have to spend considerable money to bring the facilities up to the norm maintained in the older sections. City officials are practically unanimous (60 of 65) in concluding that in the immediate future the area will cost more to service than it will return in taxation. However, five-sixths of them (50 of 59) concur that over a long period of time the area will pay its own way.

Many cities are caught in the web of not wishing to increase their financial obligations by expanding territorially but also not wanting to be plagued by substandard urban fringe developments at their borders. Feeling that the necessity for action is pressing, many municipalities are attempting to use annexation to eliminate or at least reduce the neighboring fringe. In most instances these cities have decided that finances should be partially subordinated to more serious areal difficulties.

Water supply was the public service most often adequate in the fringe at the time of annexation. This was also true in each of the three previous years. Drainage, fourth ranking in 1950, was next in sufficiency, followed

and Weslaco 155, Texas; Provo 40, Utah; Fredericksburg 135, Va.; Longview 1, Renton 25, Seattle 45, Walla Walla 3, and Wenatchee 60, Wash.; Clarksburg 20, W.Va.; Appleton 7, Kenosha 10, Manitowoc 47, Neenah 2, Two Rivers 40, and West Allis 63, Wis.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Athens less than 1, Ala.; West Helena 30, Ark.; Yuma 17, Ariz.; Coalinga 20, Delano 5, Martinez 10, Mill Valley 2, Mountain View 33, Porterville 31, Roseville 50, and Selma 10, Calif.; Durango 26, Loveland 23, and Sterling 73, Colo.; Newington 6, Conn.; Crestview 40, Delray Beach less than 1, Quincy 20, and Winter Haven 14, Fla.; Thomaston 5, Ga.; Burley 1, Idaho; Arlington Heights 5, Dolton 40, East Alton 40, Fairfield 10, Metropolis 40, and Olney 3, Ill.; Alexandria less than 1, Angola 4, Lebanon 142, and Tell City less than 1, Ind.; Atlantic 12, Shenandoah 12, Webster City 7, Iowa; Iola 42, Kans.; Georgetown 10, Ky.; South Haven 75, Mich.; Crystal 25, Marshall 20, Minn.; Berkeley 75, and Rolla 35, Mo.; Alliance 3, and McCook 80, Neb.; Upper Penns Neck 60, N.J.; Fredonia 6 and Wellsville 2, N.Y.; Chapel Hill 66, Dunn 6, Laurinburg 68, Morganton 84, and Tarboro less than 1, N.C.; Wahpeton 15, N.D.; Brooklyn 86 and Wyoming 25, Ohio; Alva 10, Blackwell 10, Cushing 10, Edmond 5, Elk City 25, and Frederick 8, Okla.; Blairsville 64, Emaus 15, Lititz 2, and Oakmont 93, Pa.; Hartsville 21, S.C.; Marysville 110, Tenn.; Ennis 21, Kermit 32, Mexia 63, Seguin 1, Stephenville 15, and Yoakum 13, Texas; Price 2 and Springville 20, Utah; Centralia 2, Wash.; St. Albans 100, W.Va.

by streets, zoning, garbage collection, police protection (second in 1950 and fourth in 1949), and fire protection. Proper sewage disposal trailed a poor eighth, appearing less than one-half so often as fire protection. Sewerage was also the service least frequently adequate in 1950.

Four service needs stand prominent as reasons prompting the fringe area to annex (and/or the city wanting to annex). They are, in order of frequency, sewerage and fire protection (tied for first), water, and police protection. Quite often they are mentioned in combination. The importance of sewerage deficiencies in facilitating annexation is no surprise in view of this general lack in many fringe areas. Conversely, water supply is considered to be the most frequent adequate service and yet it is one of the needs fostering absorption. The reason seems to lie in one of two prevalent circumstances: either the water supply in the fringe area was fast decreasing or it could be expected to dwindle rapidly as population expanded. No other below-average condition served one-fourth so often as any of the four predominant ones. Infrequently, inadequacies in garbage collection, zoning, streets, schools, or drainage proved to be a major stimulus. Midwest City (Oklahoma), Park Forest (Illinois), and Waco were the only municipalities which found all urban services adequate in the annexed area. In some localities such service standards are required by a city before annexation will be considered.

Usually more than a single annexation was necessary to bring a relatively small amount of territory into the city. Approximately three-fifths of 71 reporting municipalities made two or more annexations in 1951. Together, they completed 321, an average of almost four and one-half for each urban center. Generally cities completing the largest number of absorptions obtained a relatively small amount of territory. In numerous cases, especially in several California localities, the procedure involved very small portions of land. San Leandro, California, which participated in the most successful annexation attempts (31) gained one and one-fifth square miles. Three other California cities similarly fought the battle of the lots. Fresno, which completed the most annexations in 1950 (35), succeeded in 22 more during 1951, but acquired only about two-fifths of a square mile. Eleven annexations were needed by Long Beach to bring three-fifths of a square mile within its control. And Sunnyvale needed seven to obtain one-half of a square mile. Such piecemeal annexation was not exclusive to incorporated places in California, however. Boulder, Idaho Falls, Madison (Wisconsin), and Midwest City (Oklahoma), each finished seven to 12 separate annexation proceedings to acquire a total of not more than four-fifths of a square mile.

It was highly extraordinary in 1951 for any city to absorb a sizable area through a single annexation. The outstanding exceptions are Austin, Texas, which embraced more than 13 square miles, and Henderson, Texas, over six square miles, in single actions, both considerably smaller than the largest single annexation of 1950 (Kansas City, Missouri, with over 19 square miles). In 1950 four cities annexed five square miles or more in single annexations. The smallness of most individual annexations should not be considered an accurate reflection of the desires of a majority of the city residents or frequently of the wishes of a majority of the people living in the combined city and fringe territory. Instead, it is frequently indicative of the stringency of the state annexation laws, sometimes necessitating a majority vote of the fringe area.

Most of the large annexations in recent years, including the biggest one of 1951, were completed under state laws which did not make the success of the effort dependent upon separate approval by the fringe dwellers. An ordinance by the city council, approval by the city residents, an overall voting of both the city and the fringe, a court order, or a state legislative action was all that was needed for many annexations of this large-scale type.

The frequent difficult nature of the annexation laws thus constitutes a serious stumbling block to the annexation interests of many cities. Some changes were made in the laws of several states during 1951. For example, state legislation in Oregon and Washington made annexation somewhat easier but a new statute in North Dakota increased the requirements. None of the statutory alterations will have much bearing upon the rate of annexation. An effort to restrict home rule cities in Texas from annexing by council ordinance was rejected. The strictness of many of the requirements, often unrealistic in economic and social terms, still remains an important matter requiring reconsideration and readjustment. Until changes are made, many cities will continue to be frustrated in their annexation endeavors.

In addition to not having the opportunity to operate under reasonable annexation laws, many cities injure their cause by lacking a plan or program of action. For example, almost nine-tenths of the areas annexed to 61 cities were the exclusive or joint originator of the annexation movement. Only eight cities individually initiated the process, a record scarcely one-half that of 1950. The fringe areas of 36 municipalities solely generated the idea while the annexed areas of another 17 cities started the movement jointly with the incorporated urban center. Legal requirements are only partly responsible. Too often the meager showing of cities demonstrates the absence of a comprehensive annexation program on the part of the municipality. Such a program places the initiative and leadership in the hands of the city rather than the fringe. It provides the means whereby the larger area is in better control.

Similarly, explaining the benefits of annexation to fringe residents, a vital element of any program, was undertaken by less than one-fourth of the cities (16 of 67). Almost twice the proportion of smaller cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population used this basic device while most larger cities—about five out of six—ignored it. Several that did take the time to inform the people discovered that their investment was very profitable, particularly in clearing up misunderstandings that existed in the fringe.

A few cities did prepare superior annexation publicity during 1951. An outstanding example is Phoenix which issued a mimeographed report of 12 pages titled "The Facts on City Expansion." After noting the relatively small land area of the city in comparison with others of comparable population and the top-heavy distribution of people outside of the corporate limits, the study proceeds to explain that annexation is not a revenue measure and that it will not double taxes. Instead, it is pointed out, expansion will result in the availability of new and improved services.

Pueblo circulated a form letter with personalized insertions regarding the relative costs to specific property owners of residing inside and outside of the municipality. Sunnyvale, California, prepared a one page mimeographed statement, "What Does the Balance Show?" demonstrating the financial and service benefits accruing to fringe inhabitants through becoming city residents. Similar compilations were released by Boulder and Stockton. Other cities, including Hopewell, Virginia, and Wichita, Kansas, made presentations via newspapers, public meetings, and radio.

There is a growing concern over the urban fringe-area problem as demonstrated by the increasing number of groups that are currently considering the matter. In California two legislative interim committees are studying city-county difficulties as the result of a proposal that was made in 1951. A measure, sponsored by the League of California Cities, called for the county board of supervisors to be prohibited from providing any municipal-type service to an unincorporated urban area after 1953 unless the costs of such services were paid by the area benefitted. To effectuate this plan, the county board would, after determining that the county was providing additional or more intensified services to certain areas, have had to create special urban services zones and charge the residents, including corporations, for the cost of this higher standard of service than was supplied to the rural sectors. Hearings on the bill were acrimonious. After passing the lower legislative house it was defeated in the state senate and the matter was referred for two-year study to the Senate Interim Committee on State and Local Taxation and the Assembly Committee on Municipal and County Government.

Similarly the Davidson County-Nashville Community Services Commission was created by act of the state legislature in 1951. This is a temporary agency that will cease to exist 60 days after adjournment of the 1953 legislative session. Consisting of 15 members, 11 of whom were named in the legislation, it will report by mid-1952 on recommended means of providing municipal services to suburban areas not now served.

An important report completed by an official study agency in 1951 marked a victory for the cities of Virginia. The Commission to Study Urban Growth, organized two years before as part of the compromise reached in the constant debate over the state's unique annexation law, recommended that the basis of the annexation procedure involving judicial determination by a three-man court remain unchanged. The commission urged that the law be made more flexible by placing a greater degree of discretion in the annexation judges. Certain procedural changes to facilitate less complex and costly litigation were also advocated. The group decided against recommending an annexation election either on an advisory or binding basis.

Under existing circumstances it is urgent that cities have comprehensive annexation programs and policies. But their real problem seems to lie in the prevalence of unsympathetic annexation state laws. It is time for a thorough reconsideration of these statutes. If annexation is to be a truly effective method of area adjustment, then the persuasiveness of the recent Virginia report regarding the inadvisability of a popular vote in such proceedings deserves analysis in terms of specific state situations.

TABLE III

ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1951

Data in this table were obtained directly from city officials in January and February, 1952. This table contains information only on annexations of one-fourth square mile or more completed by 82 cities in 1951. Replies from five of these cities, however, were received too late for inclusion in the summary in the latter part of the preceding article; these cities are indicated by a single dagger (†) after the name of the city. Four other cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional information are listed at the end of the table. Under "Origin of Annexation Movement," "C" indicates city government and "F" fringe area (including also real estate subdivision developers). Under "Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed," "D" means draining, "F" fire protection, "G" garbage collection, "P" police protection, "S" sewer facilities, "St" streets, "W" water supply, and "Z" zoning; facilities not listed in columns were inadequate in the area annexed. These same abbreviations apply under "Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex" where they are supplemented by "Sc" for schools and "Stl" for street lighting.

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1951 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Dallas, Tex.	16	20.83	142.7	12,136	474	F	No	FGP	SWZ	Yes	No
Houston, Tex.	6	2.08	162.2	1,500	640	CF	No	DFGPSStW	. . .	No	No
250,000 to 500,000											
Denver, Colo.	5	1.11	68.3	550	416	F	No	WZ	DFSW	Yes	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	5	.87	94.0	. . .	302	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Long Beach, Calif.	11	.66	34.0	125	255	F	No	Z	SW	Yes	No
San Diego, Calif.	5	4.50	113.7	0	375	. . .	No	None	SW	Yes	Yes
Wichita, Kan.	6	3.52	32.0	. . .	201	F	Yes	F	SStWZ	Yes	No
100,000 to 250,000											
Albuquerque, N. M. . . .	5	4.44	52.7	10,050	110	F	Yes	StW	. . . .	Yes	No
Austin, Tex.	1	13.11	51.0	17,000	151	C	No	None	. . .	Yes	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	1	.34	26.2	462	244	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	Yes
El Paso, Tex.	3	.33	29.1	1,000	132	CF	No	D	FPSW	Yes	No
Little Rock, Ark.	6	.33	22.0	. . .	102	F	No	DGPSStWZ	F	Yes	No
Oklahoma City, Okla. . .	12	4.72	55.1	2,300	250	CF	No	FPZ	FPSW	Yes	No
Pasadena, Calif.	3	.29	21.9	0	105	. . .	No	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	.67	17.9	2,900	114	F	Yes	GSW	F	Yes	No
Salt Lake City, Utah . . .	6	.85	54.9	100	182	F	No	GZ	S	Yes	No
50,000 to 100,000											
Amarillo, Tex.	4	1.09	23.5	50	74	F	No	None	FPSt	Yes	No
Fresno, Calif.	22	.44	16.2	3,300	95	F	No	StWZ	S	Yes	No
Madison, Wis.	9	.27	16.1	45	96	F	No	None	ScW	Yes	. . .
Ogden, Utah.	1	.25	17.5	200	58	F	No	None	FPW	Yes	No
Pueblo, Colo.	9	1.14	12.7	400	65	CF	Yes	W	F	Yes	. . .
San Bernardino, Calif. .	3	.28	19.9	4	63	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
San Jose, Calif.	6	.60	17.9	120	101	F	Yes	GWZ	FP	Yes	No
Stockton, Calif.	6	.26	12.7	0	71	F	Yes	StWZ	F	No	No
Topeka, Kan.	. .	1.57	14.6	3,600	96	CF	No	None	S	Yes	Yes
Waco, Tex.	3	.34	29.3	100	100	C	No	All	. . .	. . .	No
Wichita Falls, Tex. . . .	5	1.70	13.3	4,000	90	CF	No	SW	FGP	Yes	No
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex,.	4	1.82	11.0	4,000	54	CF	No	None	FS	Yes	. . .
Compton, Calif.	1	.36	7.6	72	50	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Dubuque, Iowa	2	1.88	. . .	2,150	50	CF	Yes	None	FPS	Yes	No

TABLE III—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1951—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1951 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
El Dorado, Ark.	1	2.50	7.0	5,500	26	CF	No	DFGPW	S	Yes	Yes
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. . .	1	1.25	19.8	500	40	C	No	None	. . .	No	No
No. Little Rock, Ark. . .	1	3.97	15.2	4,000	48	. . .	No	W	FGP	Yes	. . .
Palo Alto, Calif.	3	1.81	8.5	1,000	30	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Pomona, Calif.	1	.33	14.0	3	35	. . .	No	DPSt	FW	Yes	No
San Leandro, Calif. . . .	31	1.20	5.1	350	30	CF	No	None	FPS	Yes	No
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2	.59	10.0	. . .	47	F	Yes	FW	. . .	Yes	No
Vallejo, Calif. †	5	.25	19.3	0	29	F	No	None	WS	Yes	No
10,000 to 25,000											
Big Spring, Tex..	2	.43	5.7	1,000	19	F	No	DStW	FP	Yes	No
Boulder, Colo.	9	.52	3.6	2,250	23	F	Yes	None	FPSW	Yes	No
Bryan, Tex.	2	.70	7.1	420	20	F	No	DStW	F	Yes	No
Des Plaines, Ill.	3	.26	5.0	15	15	. . .	. . .	StZ	W	No	No
Escanaba, Mich.	1	.57	8.5	0	15	C	No	None	. . .	Yes	Yes
Fairfield, Ala.	1	.80	2.2	1,500	15	F	No	DGSWZ	FPSc	Yes	. . .
Garland, Tex.	12	2.00	4.0	10	15	F	No	D	FPSW	Yes	Yes
Grand Prairie, Tex. . . .	6	.40	4.7	1,000	20	CF	. . .	FGP	. . .	. . .	No
Greenville, N. C. †	6	.47	6.3	500	17	F	No	PZ	WStl	. . .	No
Hanford, Calif.	1	.30	2.5	0	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hayward, Calif. †	10	.44	5.3	4,200	20	F	No	DGPSt	WS	No	Yes
Hopewell, Va.	1	3.39	7.8	5,736	16	CF	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
Idaho Falls, Idaho	12	.59	4.8	809	19	. . .	No	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .
Jamestown, N. D.	1	.74	9.0	2,300	13	. . .	No	None	. . .	. . .	No
Killeen, Tex.	7	.50	4.0	. . .	12	. . .	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Menlo Park, Calif.	1	.50	3.6	4,200	20	F	No	None	DPStZ	Yes	No
Midland, Tex.	2	1.90	9.2	2,000	25	C	No	GPStZ	SW	Yes	No
Midwest City, Okla. . . .	10	.78	2.0	12,000	19	. . .	. . .	All	. . .	Yes	No
Monterey Park, Calif. . .	2	.70	7.1	0	25	. . .	No	D	. . .	Yes	No
Murfreesboro, Tenn. . .	1	2.50	6.0	2,500	16	CF	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Muscatine, Iowa	1	.28	7.1	600	20	F	No	FW	. . .	. . .	. . .
National City, Calif. . . .	1	.71	6.5	0	21	F	No	None	F	. . .	. . .
Park Forest, Ill.	1	.81	2.7	0	15	. . .	. . .	All	. . .	Yes	Yes
Redding, Calif.	2	1.27	5.4	411	11	F	. . .	DG	W	Yes	No
Salinas, Calif.	3	1.16	5.5	0	16	C	No	D	S	Yes	No
Salisbury, N. C.	..	.78	. . .	. . .	20	C	No	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes
Temple, Tex.	4	4.98	11.9	475	25	C	Yes	DFPWZ	FPWZ	Yes	. . .
5,000 to 10,000											
Alamogordo, N. M. . . .	1	.25	3.0	30	8	F	No	DP	FGW	No	. . .
Barstow, Calif.	2	.87	2.6	15	7	F	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Chattahoochee, Fla. . . .	1	.50	2.8	300	3	CF	No	D	PW	Yes	No
Corbin, Ky.	1	2.00	6.0	2,000	10	CF	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
Crown Point, Ind.	1	.32	2.2	100	6	F	No	FGPStWZ	Sc	Yes	. . .
El Cajon, Calif.	6	1.40	3.2	25	8	F	Yes	DStW	S	Yes	No
Glendale, Ariz.	2	.35	1.7	1,200	9	F	Yes	W	GS	Yes	No
Henderson, Tex. †	1	6.25	11.0	3,000	10	F	Yes	DSt	FW	Yes	No
Kosciusko, Miss. †	1	.25	2.3	200	8	CF	No	None	All	Yes	No
Lamar, Colo.	3	1.88	3.5	. . .	8	CF	No	FGPStZ	SW	Yes	No
Louisville, Miss.	1	1.94	3.5	916	5	F	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
Sunnyvale, Calif.	7	.50	5.9	142	10	CF	Yes	G	FSW	Yes	No
The Dalles, Ore.	1	.41	2.9	257	8	F	No	FGStWZ	. . .	Yes	No

Omitted from Table III are four cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at the time of going to press. One of these cities has a population of more than 10,000: Urbana, Illinois, annexed 197 acres. The three remaining cities have populations between 5,000 and 10,000: Crystal City 416 and Brownfield 257, Texas; and Pineville, Louisiana, 400 acres.

Governmental Data for the 2,526 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,526 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population. In addition it includes 200 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as urban places. The 2,319 cities shown in the 1951 Year Book increased to 2,326 cities as a result of net changes between preliminary and final 1950 census figures. The addition of 200 towns and townships brings the total to 2,526 cities for the 1952 Year Book.[1]

Governmental data are shown for all 2,526 cities over 5,000 population in Table IV and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown in Table IV is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 11. Washington, D.C., although shown in Table IV, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on the 1950 census of population, metropolitan areas, governmental units, and municipal annexations will be found elsewhere in the Year Book.

Selection of Towns and Townships. While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities" for the 1952 Municipal Year Book. Each of the 200 towns and townships in the 1952 Year Book meets both of these standards:

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[1] The 2,526 cities included in this Year Book and the population figures shown are taken from advance reports of the United States Bureau of the Census for the 48 states and the District of Columbia (Series PC-8, Nos. 1-49).

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.

2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area.[2] The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 200 included in this Year Book. These 200 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, one town in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 39 townships in New Jersey, and 44 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a "t" or "tp" in Table IV and other tables in the Year Book.

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,525 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Town Meeting		Rep. Town Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	15	88.2	1	5.9	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . .	23	7	30.4	7	30.4	9	39.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000 . .	65	30	46.2	15	23.1	20	30.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	128	48	37.5	29	22.7	50	39.0	0	0.0	1	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	275	117	42.5	52	18.9	97	35.3	3	1.1	6	2.2
10,000 to 25,000	837	396	47.3	148	17.7	250	29.9	24	2.9	19	2.3
5,000 to 10,000	1,180	775	65.6	138	11.7	231	19.6	35	3.0	1	0.1
All cities over 5,000 .	2,525	1,388	55.0	390	15.3	658	26.1	62	2.5	27	1.1

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that 55 per cent of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both

[2] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled areas within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city, and other near-by areas that are functionally related to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated urban places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO. No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

"strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (15 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (66 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,388	1,371	95.0	4.3	0.7	10.6	65.8
Commission	390	385	73.2	25.5	1.3	94.0	3.5
Council-Manager	658	636	41.7	57.2	1.1	42.4	53.0
Town Meeting	62	44	68.2	29.5	2.3	80.0	13.3
Rep. Town Meeting	27	23	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	0.0
All cities over 5,000	2,525	2,459	77.0	22.1	0.9	28.7	53.8

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 15 per cent of all the cities.

The council-manager plan is found in 26 per cent of the cities over 5,000. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups except the over-500,000 group where they are equal. The article "Council Manager Government," elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1951 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XVII shows all council-manager cities as of March 1, 1952.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government,

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	1,388	1,181	42.7	1.0	19.3	37.0
Commission	390	352	7.7	0.0	1.1	91.2
Council-Manager	658	575	8.3	0.0	5.9	85.8
Town Meeting	62	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rep. Town Meeting	27	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All cities over 5,000	2,525	2,142	27.0	0.6	12.4	60.0

applicable to New England towns, comprise 2.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively, of all cities over 5,000.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government and also make it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 57 per cent of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of the cities.

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,388	1,366	2.9	58.6	0.7	37.7	0.0	0.1
Commission	390	386	2.1	27.5	13.7	53.9	1.8	1.0
Council-Manager	658	606	21.0	53.4	2.0	23.3	0.3	0.0
Town Meeting	62	44	41.0	29.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	27	23	39.1	17.4	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
All cities over 5,000	2,525	2,425	8.3	51.4	4.0	35.6	0.4	0.3

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in 29 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 54 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 11 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 94 per cent of the cases.

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 43 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 19 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 37 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power (see Table 3).

Table 4 shows that two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities. The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5.

The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group. Table 5 does not include town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Of 45 town meeting cities reporting, 36 have three-member councils; of 24 representative town meeting cities reporting, 18 have three-member councils.

Twelve cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, and Springfield, Massachusetts; New York City; and Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	8-50	9	16	. . .	8	. . .	. . .	9	. . .
250,000 to 500,000	7-27	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	4-33	9	11	3-5	5	5	4-13	9	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	5	13	3-5	5	5	2-14	7	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-32	7	9	2-7	5	5	4-17	5	7
10,000 to 25,000	4-24	7	7	3-7	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	2-6	3	3	2-15	5	5
All cities over 5,000 . . .	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table IV includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 6. City council candidates run under a party label in 55 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 33 per cent of the commission cities, and in 15 per cent of the council-manager cities. Partisan elections also are found in a minority in town meeting and representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 39 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all or almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 74 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

In 44 cities over 5,000 population, some or all of the city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Nine of the cities with this method of election are over 50,000 population: Alhambra, Long Beach, Oakland, Richmond, and Stockton, California; Tampa, Florida; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; and Charleston, South Carolina.[3]

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Overlapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,388	1,345	54.7	45.3	1,342	38.6	37.5	23.9	56.4
Commission	390	378	33.3	66.7	373	98.7	0.8	0.5	43.1
Council-Manager	658	642	15.4	84.6	638	73.7	15.8	10.5	71.9
Town Meeting	62	45	48.9	51.1	41	97.6	0.0	2.4	30.6
Rept. Town Meeting	27	24	20.8	79.2	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	51.9
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	17	17	47.1	52.9	17	23.5	41.2	35.3	29.4
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	17.4	82.6	23	65.2	13.0	21.8	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	43.1	56.9	64	60.9	17.2	21.9	35.4
50,000 to 100,000	128	126	32.5	67.5	128	62.5	18.0	19.5	45.3
25,000 to 50,000	275	266	39.8	60.2	264	53.8	24.6	21.6	50.9
10,000 to 25,000	837	801	40.2	59.8	799	60.1	23.0	16.9	57.8
5,000 to 10,000	1,180	1,136	42.2	57.8	1,122	58.7	28.0	13.3	62.8
All cities over 5,000	2,525	2,434	40.6	59.4	2,417	58.7	25.1	16.2	57.7

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in town meeting and commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms ranges from 26 per cent in the 250,000-to-500,000 population group to 63 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

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[3] The 35 cities between 5,000 and 50,000 population that use this method of election are: 25,000 to 50,000—Tucson, Arizona; West Palm Beach, Florida; Elkhart and Marion, Indiana; and Muskogee, Oklahoma. 10,000 to 25,000—Selma, Alabama; Bradenton, Florida; Crawfordsville, Elwood, and Goshen, Indiana; Takoma Park, Maryland; Holland, Monroe, and Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Shawnee, Oklahoma; and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Harrison, Arkansas; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Seymour and Sullivan, Indiana; Clarinda, Iowa; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Artesia and Raton, New Mexico; Chester, South Carolina; Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Stephenville, Texas.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. There are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities more often have two-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities. In 83 cities some councilmen are elected for longer terms than others (see individual city footnotes to Table IV).

Ten cities reported changes in the term of office for city councilmen in 1951, not including cities where there was a change in form of government. Six of the 10 cities increased the term from two to four years—Hollywood, Florida; West Des Moines, Iowa; Plymouth, Michigan; Gloversville, New York; Wilmington, North Carolina; and Lyndhurst, Ohio. Four cities reduced the term of council—from four to two years in Park Forest, Illinois, and Topeka, Kansas; from five to three years in Tallahassee, Florida; and from four to three years in Mexico, Missouri.

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,388	1,365	0.3	49.4	7.0	43.3	0.0	0.0
Commission	390	381	0.0	24.4	15.5	54.9	1.6	3.6
Council-Manager	658	644	0.2	41.0	10.1	47.1	0.5	1.1
Town Meeting	62	44	27.3	27.3	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	27	22	18.2	18.2	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	17	17	0.0	41.2	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	30.4	8.7	60.9	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	0.0	47.7	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	128	127	0.0	41.7	3.9	52.8	0.8	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	275	268	0.4	45.5	5.6	47.4	0.0	1.1
10,000 to 25,000	837	813	1.7	42.0	11.4	43.9	0.4	0.6
5,000 to 10,000	1,180	1,143	0.5	42.5	12.2	43.3	0.4	1.1
All cities over 5,000	2,525	2,456	0.9	42.5	10.3	45.0	0.4	0.9

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 and for town meeting and representative town meeting cities (see Table 8).

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities Over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	15	$1,800	$3,513	$4,333	$5,750	$ 9,000
Commission	1	. . . .	. . . .	7,500	. . . .	. . . .
Council-Manager	1	. . . .	. . . .	5,000	. . . .	. . . .
Total	17	1,800	3,700	4,550	6,750	9,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	7	960	. . . .	1,150	. . . .	7,200
Commission	7	5,000	. . . .	6,250	. . . .	10,000
Council-Manager	9	520	. . . .	1,470	. . . .	3,600
Total	23	520	1,100	2,200	5,250	10,000
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	26	250	550	900	1,225	4,800
Commission	15	4,000	4,462	5,050	6,250	7,500
Council-Manager	18	240	517	1,200	1,850	5,000
Total	59	240	690	1,191	4,238	7,500
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	42	100	465	582	938	2,000
Commission	22	2,250	3,150	4,500	4,875	7,200
Council-Manager	45	120	282	584	1,107	4,000
Rep. Town Meeting	1	. . . .	. . . .	2,500	. . . .	. . . .
Total	110	100	483	820	2,125	7,200
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	99	100	330	500	618	3,500
Commission	38	750	1,650	2,650	3,725	5,400
Council-Manager	68	60	220	490	920	3,000
Town Meeting	2	600	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,300
Rep. Town Meeting	5	520	. . . .	700	. . . .	1,700
Total	212	60	341	575	1,215	5,400
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	314	25	142	276	400	1,800
Commission	116	48	600	1,125	1,800	4,200
Council-Manager	161	5	125	216	333	2,500
Town Meeting	18	100	163	300	413	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	9	300	. . . .	350	. . . .	800
Total	618	5	148	298	591	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	580	6	107	233	281	900
Commission	95	36	300	600	750	3,600
Council-Manager	144	25	90	135	233	900
Town Meeting	19	100	297	300	463	800
Rep. Town Meeting	1	. . . .	. . . .	500	. . . .	. . . .
Total	839	6	109	188	315	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
Mayor-Council	1,083	6	125	247	430	8,000
Commission	294	36	600	1,200	3,000	10,000
Council-Manager	446	5	125	233	512	5,000
Town Meeting	39	100	215	300	475	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	16	300	300	520	800	2,500
Total	1,878	5	129	286	600	10,000

A total of 418 cities over 5,000 indicated that city councilmen are unpaid or, in a few of these cities, are paid the nominal amount of $1 per year (see Table 9). It can be readily observed that unpaid councilmen are mostly in the smaller mayor-council and council-manager cities.

A total of 33 cities reported increases in the salaries of councilmen in 1951, not including cities which made salary changes as a result of a change in form of government.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WHERE CITY COUNCILMEN SERVE WITHOUT SALARY BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council Cities	Commission Cities	Council-Manager Cities	Town Meeting Cities	Rep. Town Meeting Cities	Total
Cities over 500,000	0	0	0	. .	. .	0
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	0	. .	. .	0
100,000 to 250,000	4	0	2	. .	. .	6
50,000 to 100,000	4	0	4	. .	0	8
25,000 to 50,000	12	0	17	0	1	30
10,000 to 25,000	65	1	68	1	1	136
5,000 to 10,000	157	5	76	0	0	238
All cities over 5,000	242	6	167	1	2	418

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 10. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to

TABLE 10

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
Assessor	387	15.9	2	1	6	7	34	146	191
Attorney	238	9.8	3	4	2	7	33	81	108
Auditor	298	12.2	0	5	5	6	27	95	160
Clerk	660	27.1	2	2	12	25	64	220	335
Controller	113	4.6	10	2	8	13	13	41	26
Engineer	8	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
Finance Director	14	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Police Chief	121	5.0	0	0	0	2	5	30	84
Public Works Director	52	2.1	0	0	0	0	5	18	29
Treasurer	888	36.4	7	1	16	38	103	321	402
Welfare Director	17	0.7	0	0	0	3	1	8	5
None of the Above Elective .	1,109	45.5	3	12	34	79	140	378	463
Cities Not Reporting	87	. . .	0	0	1	0	3	17	66

their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In many Indiana cities the city clerk also has the duties of city treasurer. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

Of greatest significance in Table 10 is the fact that 1,109 cities over 5,000 (46 per cent of the 2,438 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 36 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 10 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

TABLE 11

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
A	Auditorium	407	16.7	8	17	21	34	43	136	148
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys. .	38	1.6	4	1	1	4	5	16	7
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib. .	290	11.9	2	3	6	12	30	84	153
Ed	Electric Distrib. only . . .	212	8.7	0	1	3	3	15	70	120
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	43	1.8	2	3	3	2	5	20	8
Gd	Gas Distribution only . . .	66	2.7	0	1	1	2	6	20	36
I	Incinerator	418	17.1	14	10	38	49	76	127	104
P	Port Facilities	77	3.2	10	8	11	4	16	18	10
R	Street Railway	9	0.4	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant .	1,198	49.1	12	16	35	51	134	413	537
T	Slaughterhouse	26	1.1	0	0	4	2	1	10	9
W	Water Supply & Distrib. .	1,647	67.5	16	20	54	90	177	520	770
Wd	Water Distribution only . .	151	6.2	0	0	3	10	20	56	62
X	Airport	511	21.0	12	17	46	48	74	157	157
	Cities Having None of Above	302	12.4	1	0	1	6	23	107	164
	Cities Not Reporting	86	. . .	0	0	0	0	0	22	64

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,439) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 11. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 49 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 303 additional cities over 5,000 lease their airports to private operators or other governmental agencies.

Some cities listed in Table IV are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

Table IV does not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units. A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency. This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies. A list of the 108 cities jointly owning and operating airports with other governmental units is shown in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 4, pages 46 and 47.

No less than 21 New Jersey cities shown in Table IV participate in intercity arrangements for sewage treatment. All 21 cities are in or adjacent to the New York City-Northern New Jersey metropolitan area. Twenty-three other cities have inter-city arrangements for collection and disposal of sewage—eight in Ohio, six in California, and nine in Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia. The cities with inter-city arrangements for sewerage systems or sewage disposal are shown (except for Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Danvers, Massachusetts) in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 5, page 47.

Seven cities in northern New Jersey again take the lead in intercity agreements for water supply and distribution: Clifton, Glen Ridge, Kearny, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. Other cities shown in Table IV that jointly own and operate water supply systems are Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts; Mamaroneck, New York; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Coos Bay and North Bend, Oregon. The community auditorium is city-county owned in Roseville, California; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Midland, Texas. In Houston, Texas, port facilities are jointly owned with the county, and in Virginia Beach, Virginia, the incinerator is jointly owned with the county. The bus system is jointly owned by Greenfield and Montague, Massachusetts.

TABLE IV

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1952

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States over 5,000 population as shown by the 1950 federal census. This table also includes 200 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article for full explanation). The 1950 population figures are final and are from the United States Bureau of the Census advance reports for individual states and the District of Columbia (Series PC-8, Nos. 1 to 49).

Under "Form of Government", "MC" indicates mayor-council, "Mgr" council-manager, "Com" commission, "TM" town meeting, and "RTM" representative town meeting.

"Mayor" refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president: "C" indicates he is selected as mayor by the governing body; "D" that he is directly elected by the people; and "H" that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor. Under "Voting and Veto Power", code letters to the left indicate voting power as follows: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power as follows: "A" all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power.

"Number of Councilmen" includes the mayor if he may vote on all issues; mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column shows that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election", "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping.

See code letters below for "Other Elective City Offices" and "Utilities Owned and Operated"; a section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated. A superior numeral (^{1}) or an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)
A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
F- Director of Finance
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities
A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	3,620,962	MC	D4	TA	50	0	NP4	$ 5,000	TK	BRISWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,849,568	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	RISWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000—continued										
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,970,358	MC	D4	NS	15	0	NP2	7,200	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N. Y.	7,891,957	MC	D4	NA	25*	0	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSWX§
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,071,605	MC	D4	NA	17	7	P4	9,000	CT	AGIPSWX
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	949,708	MC	D4	NA	21	1	P4	4,000	C	IPSWX
Boston, Mass.	801,444	MC	D4	NA	9	0	NP2	5,000	None	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580,132	MC	D4	NA	15	6	P2‡*	6,000	C	AIPWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	503,998	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	914,808	MC	D2	NA	33[1]	0	P2	4,000	None	ABREISWX
Houston, Tex.	596,163	MC	D2	TA	8	3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	637,392	MC	D4	NA	27	0	NP4	3,484	CTL	IPSWX§
Minneapolis, Minn.	521,718	MC	D2	NS	26	0	NP4‡	4,200	CT	AIPSWX§
New Orleans, La.	570,445	Com	D4	AA	8	1	P4	7,500	A	AIWX
Pittsburgh, Pa.	676,806	MC	D4	NS	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	856,796	MC	D4	AA	30	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	775,357	MC	D4	NA	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	802,178	. .*	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	13,000	None	AIP§SW
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	274,605	MC	D2	NA	13[1]	3	P2	2,700	None	ISWX
Atlanta, Ga.	331,314	MC	D4	TA	27*	0	NP4	1,800	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	326,037	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Columbus, Ohio	375,901	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	434,462	Mgr	D2	TN	8	2	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo.	415,786	MC	D4	NS	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	278,778	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	427,173	MC	D4	NA	9	9	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J.	299,017	Com	C4	NN	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	456,622	Mgr	D4	AN	9	5	NP4	3,600	None	AWX
Long Beach, Calif.	250,767	Mgr	C3	AN	9	9	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Louisville, Ky.	369,129	MC	D4	NA	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX§
Memphis, Tenn.	396,000	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	6,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Newark, N. J.	438,776	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	10,000	None	R§P§WX§S
Oakland, Calif.	384,575	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Omaha, Neb.	251,117	Com	C3	AN	7	7	NP3	4,500	None	AE§G§PSW§X
Portland, Ore.	373,628	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AISW
Rochester, N. Y.	332,488	Mgr	C2*	AN*	9	5	P4‡	1,500	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn.	311,349	Com	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	6,500	C	ASWX
San Antonio, Tex.	408,442	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,040	None	AEGISWX
San Diego, Calif.	334,387	Mgr	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	2,000	L	PSWX
Seattle, Wash.	467,591	MC	D4	NS	9	9	NP4‡	7,200	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	303,616	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	134,995	MC	D4	NS	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Allentown, Pa.	106,756	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWdX§
Austin, Tex.	132,459	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	EISTWX
Baton Rouge, La.	125,629	MC	D4	NN	7*	7	NP4	720	None	IPTX
Berkeley, Calif.	113,805	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bridgeport, Conn.	158,709	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Cambridge, Mass.	120,740	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N. J.	124,555	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	116,912	MC	D2	NS	14[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N. C.	134,042	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	600	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131,041	Com	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108,287	Mgr	D2	T. .	4	4	P2	1,040	None	AGISWX
Dayton, Ohio	243,872	Mgr	H4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	177,965	Mgr	C. .	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	300	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	104,511	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	5,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	112,817	MC	D2	TA	13	0	P2‡	None	A	Wd
El Paso, Tex.	130,485	MC	D2	TA	4	4	NP2	4,800	TA	ISWX
Erie, Pa.	130,803	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	. . . .	IPSWX
Evansville, Ind.	128,636	MC	D4	NN	9	3	P4	1,000	K	ISWX
Fall River, Mass.	111,963	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	500	None	ISWX
Flint, Mich.	163,143	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	133,607	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	900	K	EI§SWX
Gary, Ind.	133,911	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,000	K	ISX
Grand Rapids, Mich.	176,515	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	177,397	Mgr	H2	AN	9	9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	204,517	MC	D4	NA	9	9	NP4	1,500	TA	EIPWX
Kansas City, Kan.	129,553	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	124,769	MC	D4	TN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Little Rock, Ark.	102,213	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	AISWX
Miami, Fla.	249,276	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	5,000	None	AIPW
Mobile, Ala.	129,009	Com	C1	NN	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	106,525	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Nashville, Tenn.	174,307	MC	D4	NA	22	1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	109,189	MC	D2	N. .	11	6	NP2	500	A	WX
New Haven, Conn.	164,443	MC	D2	NS	33	0	P2	None	TK	STX
Norfolk, Va.	213,513	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	AIWX§
Oklahoma City, Okla.	243,504	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Calif.	104,577	Mgr	C4	AN	7	. .	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWX
Paterson, N. J.	139,336	MC	D2	TS	11	0	P2‡	400	None	IW
Peoria, Ill.	111,856	MC	D4	TA	20	0	P4‡	780	TK	X
Phoenix, Ariz.	106,818	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	3,000	None	BSWX
Providence, R. I.	248,674	MC	D2	NA	26	0	P2	1,500	None	IPSW
Reading, Pa.	109,320	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	230,310	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,200	None	GIPSWX
Sacramento, Calif.	137,572	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,200	None	APWX
Salt Lake City, Utah	182,121	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
Savannah, Ga.	119,638	MC	D2	TA	12	12	NP2	480	None	AWX
Scranton, Pa.	125,536	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	4,000	C	IX
Shreveport, La.	127,206	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	5,000	None	AIWX
Somerville, Mass.	102,351	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	115,911	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,000	AK	W
Spokane, Wash.	161,721	Com	C. .	AN	5	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	162,399	MC	D2	NA	26*	8	P2	None	TK	AISW
Syracuse, N. Y.	220,583	MC	D4	NA	9	4	P2‡*	3,500	D	I§SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	143,673	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	7,200	C	ERSW
Tampa, Fla.	124,681	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4	1,800	K	AIPSWX§
Trenton, N. J.	128,009	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	A§IP§SWX
Tulsa, Okla.	182,740	Com	D2	A. .	5	5	P2	6,000	D	AIWSX
Utica, N. Y.	101,531	MC	D2	AS	18	1	P2	1,250	CTA	IWX§
Waterbury, Conn.	104,477	MC	D2	NA	15	15	P2	250	CTK	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
					Total	At Large				
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Wichita, Kan.	168,279	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	AW*SX
Wilmington, Del.	110,356	MC	D2	NA	12	1	P2	750	T	IPSW
Worcester, Mass.	203,486	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	152,798	Mgr	D2	AN	13	1	P2	2,500	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168,330	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	0	P2	600	None	IWX
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	64,430	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	DTA	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M.	96,815	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Alexandria, Va.	61,787	Mgr	C3	AN	7	7	NP3	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	51,359	Mgr	C. .	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	IW
Altoona, Pa.	77,177	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex.	74,246	Mgr	D2	A. .	3	3	NP. .	520	None	AISWX
Asheville, N. C.	53,000	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P2	300	None	AWX
Atlantic City, N. J.	61,657	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	5,250	None	WX
Augusta, Ga.	71,508	MC	D3	A. .	15	15	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
Aurora, Ill.	50,576	MC	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
Bay City, Mich.	52,523	Mgr	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	820	None	EdPWX
Bayonne, N. J.	77,203	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex.	94,014	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	1,200	None	AIWX§
Berwyn, Ill.	51,280	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	. . . .	TK	Wd
Bethlehem, Pa.	66,340	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	WX§
Binghamton, N. Y.	80,674	MC	D4	NA	13	0	P4‡	1,500	None	WX
Brockton, Mass.	62,860	MC	D2	NA	11	4	P2	500	None	SW
Brookline †, Mass.	57,589	RTM	C1	NN	5	5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif.	78,577	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72,296	Com	D. .	AN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C.	70,174	MC	D4	AN	25	13	NP4	100	None	IT§WX
Charleston, W. Va.	73,501	MC	D4	AN	23	5	P4	100	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	66,039	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	. . . .	CTW	S
Cicero, Ill.	67,544	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59,141	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	IWd
Clifton, N. J.	64,511	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4	1,500	None	W
Columbia, S. C.	86,914	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	None	WX
Columbus, Ga.	79,611	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	WX§
Covington, Ky.	64,452	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Cranston, R. I.	55,060	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P2	500	TW	S
Davenport, Iowa	74,549	MC	D2	TA	8	2	P2	900	TK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	94,994	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	66,269	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	SWX
Durham, N. C.	71,311	Mgr	D2	AN	13	7	NP4‡	780	None	A§ISWX
East Chicago, Ind.	54,263	MC	D4	NS	9	3	NP4	1,000	TK	SW
East Orange, N. J.	79,340	MC	D2	NA	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill.	82,295	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
Evanston, Ill.	73,641	MC	D4	TA	16	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
Fresno, Calif.	91,669	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .*	None	ASWX
Gadsden, Ala.	55,725	Com	D4	A..	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	AX
Galveston, Tex.	66,568	Com	D2	AN	5	5	. .2	2,400	A	AIWX
Glendale, Calif.	95,702	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Green Bay, Wis.	52,735	MC	D2	AN	23	1	NP2‡	420	None	W
Greensboro, N. C.	74,389	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	ISW
Greenville, S. C.	58,161	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	1,200	None	ISWX
Hamilton, Ohio	57,951	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIWX

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—Continued										
Hammond, Ind.	87,594	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	600	K	AISW
Harrisburg, Pa.	89,544	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,400	CT	W
Hoboken, N. J.	50,676	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	4,500	None	Wd
Holyoke, Mass.	54,661	MC	D2	NA	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGIW
Huntington, W. Va.	86,353	MC	D2	AN	13	3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J.	59,201	Com	C4	NN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS
Jackson, Mich.	51,088	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9	NP2	500	TL	SWX
Jackson, Miss.	98,271	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	7,200	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	63,232	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IX§
Joliet, Ill.	51,601	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	W
Kalamazoo, Mich.	57,704	Mgr	H2	AN	7	7	NP2	350	None	EWX
Kenosha, Wis.	54,368	Mgr	C2	NN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	ISW
Lakewood, Ohio	68,071	MC	D4	NS	7[1]	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	63,774	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	92,129	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	A§ESWX
Laredo, Tex.	51,910	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	1,300	TAKPL	ISWX
Lawrence, Mass.	80,536	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lexington, Ky.	55,534	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	AISX§
Lima, Ohio	50,246	MC	D4	NS	7[1]	1	NP4	1,200	LD	SW
Lincoln, Neb.	98,884	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Lorain, Ohio	51,202	MC	D2	NA	10[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTKL	W
Lowell, Mass.	97,249	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Lubbock, Tex.	71,747	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynn, Mass.	99,738	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa.	51,502	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	70,252	MC	D2	TS	18	0	NP2	600	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	96,056	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2	600	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	59,804	MC	D2	NA	21	0	NP2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	82,732	MC	D2	TA	14	0	NP2	400	W	ISW
Medford, Mass.	66,113	Mgr	C. .	A. .	7	7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	71,899	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4‡	2,000	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	58,479	MC	D4	NA	9	2	P4	480	K	SX
New Britain, Conn.	73,726	MC	D2	AA	15	5	P2	500	CTK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	59,725	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass.	81,994	MC	D2	NA	21	14	NP2	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	90,872	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	63,529	MC	D4	T. .	6	6	P4	750	K	IWd
Ogden, Utah	57,112	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	300	None	SWX
Orlando, Fla.	52,367	MC	D3	A. .	5	1	NP3‡	900	None	AEISWX
Passaic, N. J.	57,702	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	W
Pawtucket, R. I.	81,436	MC	D2	TA	24*	0	NP2	. . . .*	None	W
Pittsfield, Mass.	53,348	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	300	K	ISWX§
Pontiac, Mich.	73,681	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	None	SWX
Port Arthur, Tex.	57,530	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	IW
Portland, Me.	77,634	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	500	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va.	80,039	Mgr	D4	AN	11	1	NP4‡	900	None	ISW
Pueblo, Colo.	63,685	Mgr	C. .	A. .	14	14	NP2	240	None	AWXS
Quincy, Mass.	83,835	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	. .2	3,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	71,193	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	900	CTA	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	65,679	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	AIWX§
Richmond, Calif.	99,545	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP6‡	600	None	AP§
Roanoke, Va.	91,921	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	T	IWX
Rockford, Ill.	92,927	MC	D4	TA	20	0	P4‡	780	TK	W
St. Joseph, Mo.	78,588	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
					Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
St. Petersburg, Fla.	96,738	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	None	None	BGIPSWX§
Saginaw, Mich.	92,918	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	250	None	ASWX
San Angelo, Tex.	52,093	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Calif.	63,058	MC	D2	NS	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
San Jose, Calif.	95,280	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	AX
Santa Monica, Calif.	71,595	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX
Schenectady, N. Y.	91,785	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Sioux City, Iowa	83,991	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	5,250	None	AWX
Sioux Falls, S. D.	52,696	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif.	51,116	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AW
Springfield, Ill.	81,628	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	66,731	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGdSX
Springfield, Ohio	78,508	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Stamford, Conn.	74,293	MC	D2	N. .	40	40	P2	None	K	IS
Stockton, Calif.	70,853	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP4‡	. . . .	None	AP§SX
Terre Haute, Ind.	64,214	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	1,000	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	78,791	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	4,000	None	WX
Troy, N. Y.	72,311	MC	D4	NN	18	0	P4	750	CT	IWX§
Union City, N. J.	55,537	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	84,951	MC	D4	AN	13	0	P4‡	600	T	None
Waco, Tex.	84,706	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Waterloo, Iowa	65,198	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	500	T	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va.	58,891	Mgr	C4	AN	9	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68,042	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,826	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	4,500	CT	I
Winston-Salem, N. C.	87,811	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	P2	120	None	ISTW
Woonsocket, R. I.	50,211	MC	D2	TA	20*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
York, Pa.	59,953	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,600	None	S
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	45,570	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWX
Abington tp, Pa.	28,988	MC	C2	AN	13	0	P4‡	600	T	S
Albany, Ga.	31,155	Mgr	D2	AN	7	. .	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGT§WX
Alexandria, La.	34,913	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	5,500	None	AEGdWX
Aliquippa, Pa.	26,132	MC	D4	TB	7	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alliance, Ohio	26,161	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
Alton, Ill.	32,550	MC	D4	TS	14	. .	NP4‡	. . . .	TK	B
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32,240	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind.	46,820	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	600	DTAK	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48,251	MC	D2	NA	15	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	31,066	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	AWX§
Appleton, Wis.	34,010	MC	D2	TA	18	0	NP2‡	600	TKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	44,353	RTM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	TAK	Wd
Ashland, Ky.	31,131	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	None	ISW
Athens, Ga.	28,180	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	600	L	IW
Auburn, N. Y.	36,722	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	P4‡	750	None	SW
Bakersfield, Calif.	34,784	Mgr	C..	AN	7	0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	31,558	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	400	None	AEPW
Barberton, Ohio	27,820	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	ISW
Battle Creek, Mich.	48,666	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Belleville, Ill.	32,721	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	360	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	32,019	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	S
Bellingham, Wash.	34,112	MC	D2	NA	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	SWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
					Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Belmont t, Mass.	27,381	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd
Beloit, Wis.	29,590	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	None
Bessemer, Ala.	28,445	Com	. .	AN	3	3	P4	1,800	L	AEdIWd
Beverly, Mass.	28,884	MC	D2	NA	9	3	NP2	300	None	WX§
Beverly Hills, Calif.	29,032	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Billings, Mont.	31,834	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	260	T	SWX
Biloxi, Miss.	37,425	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	3,600	None	R§W
Bloomfield, N. J.	49,307	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	2,500	None	W
Bloomington, Ill.	34,163	MC	D4	TN	14	0	P4	780	TKSE	EWX§
Bloomington, Ind.	28,163	MC	D4	TA	7	2	D4	324	K	SWX
Boise City, Idaho	34,393	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
Bremerton, Wash.	27,678	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	4,800	K	APSW
Bristol, Conn.	35,961	MC	D2	AN	7	. .	P2	500	TAK	S
Brownsville, Tex.	36,066	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT§
Burlington, Iowa	30,613	Com	D2	A..	5	5	NP2	4,200	S	APWX
Burlington, Vt.	33,155	MC	D2	NA	12	0	P2‡	300	None	AEW
Butte, Mont.	33,251	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	600	T	IX§
Champaign, Ill.	39,563	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,500	None	None
Charlottesville, Va.	25,969	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TA	GdSW
Chelsea, Mass.	38,912	MC	D2	NA	9	4	NP2	500	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	31,935	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	4,320	None	SWX§
Chicopee, Mass.	49,211	MC	D2	NA	9	. .	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32,014	Mgr	C2	T. .	9	0	P2	150	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	30,379	MC	D2	TA	9	2	P2	. . . .	TA	IPX
Colo. Springs, Colo.	45,572	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Columbia, Mo.	31,974	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Compton, Calif.	47,991	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	911	TKL	W
Concord, N. H.	27,988	Mgr	C2	AN	15	6	NP2‡*	200	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45,429	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	WX§
Cumberland, Md.	37,679	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,560	None	WX§
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29,195	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
Danville, Ill.	37,864	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP. .	. . . .	None	I
Danville, Va.	35,066	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,200	T	AEGW
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30,187	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSWX§
Dubuque, Iowa	49,671	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	40,047	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
East Hartford t, Conn.	29,933	MC	D2	TN	16	0	P2	None	TK	None
Easton, Pa.	35,632	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISWX
E. Providence t, R. I.	35,871	MC	C2	..N	9	9	P2	500	TK	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	36,058	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	44,223	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,500	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind.	35,646	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4	288	K	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	49,716	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	30,307	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	. .2	900	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	36,017	Mgr	. 2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Euclid, Ohio	41,396	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	35,879	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Everett, Mass.	45,982	MC	D2	NA	25*	7	NP2	400	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	33,849	Com.	H4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fairfield t, Conn.	30,489	RTM	D2	AN	. .	. .	NP2	None	TK	S
Fairmont, W. Va.	29,346	Com	C4	AN	4	4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	38,256	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fayetteville, N. C.	34,715	Mgr	C2	A..	5	5	NP2	300	None	EdIWX§
Ferndale, Mich.	29,675	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—Continued										
Fitchburg, Mass.	42,691	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	29,936	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25,115	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . . .	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36,328	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	L	AISW
Fort Smith, Ark.	47,942	Com	D4	AN	3	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	X
Framingham t, Mass.	28,086	TM	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TK	AISW
Gainesville, Fla.	26,861	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	ESWX§
Galesburg, Ill.	31,425	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	240	TAK	WX§
Garfield, N. J.	27,550	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Gloucester, Mass.	25,167	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	NP2	. . . .	None	ASW
Grank Forks, N. D.	26,836	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	130	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill.	29,465	MC	D4	T. .	14	0	NP4‡	540	TKS	None
Great Falls, Mont.	39,214	MC	D2	T. .	10	0	P2	520	T	AWX§
Greenville, Miss.	29,936	MC	D4	TN	6	2	. .4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenwick t, Conn.	40,835	RTM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	1,700	AK	IS
Hackensack, N. J.	29,219	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md.	36,260	MC	D4	N. .	5	0	. .4	1,500	None	ESWX§
Hamden t, Conn.	29,715	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	1,300	TK	A
Hamilton tp, N. J.	41,156	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	43,355	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29,474	Com	D4	TN	2	2	. .4	4,800	None	IWX§
Haverford tp, Pa.	39,641	MC	C2	AN	9	0	P4‡	600	CT	IS
Haverhill, Mass.	47,280	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	35,491	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
Hempstead, N. Y.	29,135	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,200	None	ISW
High Point, N. C.	39,973	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	P2	420	None	EdISTW
Highland Park, Mich.	46,393	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	CTAK	W
Hot Springs, Ark.	29,307	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29,450	MC	C. .	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW
Hutchinson, Kan.	33,575	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP. .‡	100	None	ASX
Independence, Mo.	36,963	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Inglewood, Calif.	46,185	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Iowa City, Iowa	27,212	Mgr	C2	A. .	5	5	NP4‡*	. . . .	None	X
Ithaca, N. Y.	29,257	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2‡	None	None	ISWX§
Jackson, Tenn.	30,207	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX§
Jamestown, N. Y.	43,354	MC	D2	NA	12	6	P2	600	None	ESWX§
Jefferson City, Mo.	25,099	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	X§
Johnson City, Tenn.	27,864	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	300	None	EdWX
Joplin, Mo.	38,711	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kankakee, Ill.	25,856	MC	D4	AA	15	1	P4‡	360	TK	S
Kearny, N. J.	39,952	MC	D2	AA	9	1	P2‡	500	K	ISW
Key West, Fla.	26,433	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	250	None	ES
Kingston, N. Y.	28,817	MC	D2	NA	14	1	P2	600	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	38,672	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	300	AK	SX
La Crosse, Wis.	47,535	MC	D2	TA	21	0	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Lackawanna, N. Y.	27,658	MC	D2	AA	5	0	P2	1,800	TA	IS
Lafayette, Ind.	35,568	MC	D4	TA	9	2	P4	420	K	W
Lafayette, La.	33,541	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
La Grange, Ga.	25,025	Mgr	D2	T. .	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX§
Lake Charles, La.	41,272	MC	D4	TA	2	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla.	30,851	Mgr	C1	AN	7	1	NP. .‡	. . . .	None	EISWX
Laurel, Miss.	25,038	Com	D4	A. .	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	AWX
Lawton, Okla.	34,757	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
Lebanon, Pa.	28,156	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SWd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—Continued										
Lewiston, Me.	40,974	MC	D1	TN	7	0	NP1	200	None	AEWX§
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29,310	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	30,644	MC	D2	N. .	10	. .	P3‡	600	None	X§
Lockport, N. Y.	25,133	MC	D2	T. .	10	2	P2	750	T	IS
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	48,745	Mgr	C2	AA	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lynchburg, Va.	47,727	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	TA	AWX§
Lynwood, Calif.	25,823	Mgr	C4	AA	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX
Manchester t, Conn.	34,116	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	200	. . .	SW
Manitowoc, Wis.	27,598	MC	D2	TA	14	0	NP2‡	600	None	ESWX§
Mansfield, Ohio	43,564	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX
Maplewood tp, N. J.	25,201	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	125	AK	None
Marion, Ind.	30,081	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4	360	DTAK	SW
Marion, Ohio	33,817	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	125	DTL	IPSX
Mason City, Iowa	27,980	MC	D2	T. .	6	2	NP2	400	TA	WX
Massillon, Ohio	29,594	MC	D2	N. .	9[1]	3	P2	420	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27,473	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	NP4‡	480	K	IWd
Melrose, Mass.	26,988	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	44,088	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P4‡	150	CTK	SWX§
Meridian, Miss.	41,893	Mgr	D4	AN	11	4	NP4	600	None	WX
Miami Beach, Fla.	46,282	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	3,000	None	AWd
Michigan City, Ind.	28,395	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn.	29,711	MC	D2	TA	11	11	P4‡	None	TKW	ISW
Middletown, Ohio	33,695	Mgr	C..	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
Milford t, Conn.	26,870	Mgr	. .	. . .	15	. .	NP2	None	None	S
Mishawaka, Ind.	32,913	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	37,397	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	480	TK	W
Monroe, La.	38,572	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	43,927	Com	C4	NN	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	SW
Morgantown, W. Va.	25,525	Mgr	C1	AN	14	0	NP2‡	260	None	IWX
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	26,604	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48,429	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla.	37,289	Mgr	D2	AN	17	17	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	34,669	MC	D2	NS	15	6	NP2‡*	100*	None	None
New Albany, Ind.	29,346	MC	D4	T. .	7	2	NP4	300	K	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	38,811	Com	C4	NN	4	. .	. . .	. . . .	None	ISTW
New Castle, Pa.	48,834	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	ISX§
New Kensington, Pa.	25,146	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	CT	I
New London, Conn.	30,551	Mgr	C1	A. .	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio	34,275	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	SWX§
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,956	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky.	31,044	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	37,564	MC	D2	NN	20	0	P2	None	None	I§W
Newport News, Va.	42,358	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	T	IPWX
Norman, Okla.	27,006	Mgr	C2	AA	7	7	NP2	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa.	38,126	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	S
North Bergen tp, N. J.	41,560	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	. . . .	None	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	44,097	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	. . . .	TKL	EdX
Northampton, Mass.	29,063	MC	D2	NA	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Norwalk, Conn.	49,460	MC	D2	Ta	12	. .	P2	300	T	E*ISW*X
Norwood, Ohio	35,001	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Nutley, N. J.	26,992	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Odessa, Tex.	29,495	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	450	None	SW
Orange, N. J.	38,037	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Oshkosh, Wis.	41,084	MC	D2	TA	32	0	NP2‡	503	None	ISW

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL			Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office			
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Ottumwa, Iowa	33,631	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . . .	None	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	33,651	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2‡	3,600	None	AEWX§
Paducah, Ky.	32,828	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	PWX§
Palo Alto, Calif.	25,475	Mgr	C1	AN	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWdX§
Panama City, Fla.	25,814	Mgr	D2	AA	5	1	NP2	60	None	SWX§
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,684	Com	D3	AN	5	5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Parma, Ohio	28,897	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Penn tp (Allegheny Co.), Pa.	25,280	Mgr	C2	AN	11	0	P4‡	720	DT	S
Pensacola, Fla.	43,479	Mgr	C2	NN	10	5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,330	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va.	35,054	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	X	IPWX
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37,162	MC	D2	TS	8	8	P2‡	480	TKL	X§
Plainfield, N. J.	42,366	MC	D2	NA	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho	26,131	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	. . . .	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	35,405	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	600	DTKL	ISW
Port Huron, Mich.	35,725	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	250	None	PSW
Portsmouth, Ohio	36,798	Mgr	C2	AN	6	0	NP2	600	DTL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41,023	Mgr	D2	AA	9	1	P2	750	None	IW
Provo, Utah	28,937	Com	H2	NN	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Quincy, Ill	41,450	MC	D4	NA	14	0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Rapid City, S. D.	25,310	Mgr	C1	TN	8	8	NP3‡	150	None	ASWX
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25,226	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif.	25,544	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reno, New.	32,497	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4	1,800	KL	AS
Revere, Mass.	36,763	Mgr	D2	NA	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	39,539	MC	D4	NS	9	2	P4	1,080	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif.	46,764	MC	D4	TA	7	0	NP4‡	960	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	29,885	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	48,710	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	480	TK	IP§SW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	27,697	Mgr	D2	TN	12	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX§
Rome, Ga.	29,615	Mgr	C4	TN	8	8	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	41,682	MC	D2	NA	7	0	P2	1,000	TK	SW
Roswell, N. M.	25,738	Mgr	D2	TN	10	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Royal Oak, Mich.	46,898	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	W
St. Cloud, Minn.	28,410	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX§
Salem, Mass.	41,880	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	500	None	SW
Salem, Ore.	43,140	Mgr	D2	AN	9	0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Salina, Kan.	26,176	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
San Leandro, Calif.	27,542	Mgr	C..	AN	7	7	NP4‡	480	None	A§S
San Mateo, Calif.	41,782	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	S
Sandusky, Ohio	29,375	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Santa Ana, Calif.	45,533	MC	C4	AN	5	1	NP4	300	TKPL	S
Santa Barbara, Calif.	44,913	MC	D2	TA	6	0	. .2	600	AL	SWX
Santa Fe, N. M.	27,998	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28,222	MC	D4	Na	7^1	7	NP4	600	None	R
Sharon, Pa.	26,454	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	42,365	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AISW
Spartanburg, S. C.	36,795	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	WX
Steubenville, Ohio	35,872	MC	D2	NA	9^1	3	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
Stratford t, Conn.	33,428	Mgr	. . .	. . .	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Superior, Wis.	35,325	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Tallahassee, Fla.	27,237	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EGIST§WX
Taunton, Mass.	40,109	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	500	None	ESWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Teaneck tp, N. J.	33,772	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Temple, Tex.	25,467	Mgr	C2	A. .	5	5	NP2	180	None	ASWX
Torrington, Conn.	27,820	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	45,454	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	2,400	None.	ISWX§
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46,396	Com	D4	AN	3	3	. .4	. . . .	None	WX§
Tyler, Tex.	38,968	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Union tp, N. J.	38,004	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	500	K	None
University City, Mo.	39,892	Mgr	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	250	None	None
Vallejo, Calif.	26,038	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	600	D	BW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	26,854	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	41,664	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	2,700	None	PSWX
Vicksburg, Miss.	27,948	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,800	A	GdWX
Waltham, Mass.	47,187	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	49,856	MC	D2	NS	10[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	IW
Warwick, R. I.	43,028	MC	D2	TA	9	0	P2	500	None	WdX
Washington, Pa.	26,280	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Watertown t, Mass.	37,329	RTM	C1	. . .	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	34,350	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WX§
Waukegan, Ill.	38,946	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	540	TAK	W
Wausau, Wis.	30,414	MC	D4	TA	18	0	NP4	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33,324	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	1,200	TL	IW
West Allis, Wis.	42,959	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4	1,200	TAKL	IS§Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	44,402	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	P2	None	None	None
West Haven t, Conn.	32,010	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	600	T	None
West New York, N. J.	37,683	Com	C4	NN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	28,605	Com	C4	NN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	43,162	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
Weymouth t, Mass.	32,690	RTM	C1	. . .	5	5	NP1	520	. . . .	EdW
White Plains, N. Y.	43,466	Com	D2	AN	7	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31,418	MC	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Williamsport, Pa.	45,047	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C.	45,043	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	IW
Winona, Minn.	25,031	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP4‡*	500	T	SWX
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	35,758	MC	D2	A. .	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	S
Wyandotte, Mich.	36,846	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	38,486	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	40,517	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	. . . .	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	21,051	Com	..5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	19,653	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Ada, Okla.	15,995	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	None	AISW§
Adams t, Mass.	12,034	RTM	D3	. .N	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAK	. . . .
Adrian, Mich.	18,393	Com	D2	AN	3	3	. .2	3,600	TK	SWX
Albany, Calif.	17,590	MC	C1	AN	5	5	. .4	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	10,115	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	420	TKP	X§
Albemarle, N. C.	11,798	MC	D2	T. .	5	5	NP2	300	None	EdIW
Albert Lea, Minn.	13,545	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Albion, Mich.	10,406	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alice, Tex.	16,449	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SWX
Allen Park, Mich.	12,329	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	900	TK	W
Alpena, Mich.	13,135	Mgr	D..	AN	5	5	NP. .‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa.	16,429	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	A	IW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Americus, Ga.	11,389	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Ames, Iowa	22,898	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	50	None	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	10,856	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAKS	AW
Amherst t, Mass.	10,851	RTM	C3	A. .	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Anaconda, Mont.	11,254	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	14,556	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Anderson, S. C.	19,770	MC	D2	AN	8	8	. .2	1,200	None	ASTX§
Andover t, Mass.	12,437	TM	D3	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . :	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	10,047	MC	D4	AN	10	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn.	18,706	MC	D2	NA	15	0	P2	None	TK	None
Antioch, Calif.	11,051	Mgr	C4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	23,066	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	K	W
Ardmore, Okla.	17,890	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX§
Arkansas City, Kan.	12,903	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa.	10,263	Com	D4	AA	5	5	NP4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	17,094	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	14,287	MC	D2	NN	5^1	1	NP2	150	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	10,640	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP2	100	T	WX§
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,696	MC	D2	NS	6^1	1	NP2	400	L	BS
Astoria, Ore.	12,331	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan.	12,792	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP. .	75	. . . .	X
Athens, Ohio	11,660	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Athol t, Mass.	11,554	TM	C1	A. .	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSE	AW
Attleboro, Mass.	23,809	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Ala.	12,939	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	W
Auburn, Me.	23,134	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	None	None	WX
Augusta, Me.	20,913	MC	D2	TA	24*	0	P2	None	None	I
Aurora, Colo.	11,421	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	NP2	300	TK	SWd
Austin, Minn.	23,100	MC	D2	NA	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Azusa, Calif.	11,042	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AEdSW
Baldwin tp, Pa.	10,743	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
Barre, Vt.	10,922	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla.	19,228	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	150	None	ASWX§
Bastrop, La.	12,769	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	300	None	SX§
Batavia, N. Y.	17,799	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2	600	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	10,644	Mgr	. .	N. .	14	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Baytown, Tex.	22,983	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	14,012	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	. . . .	8	SW
Beatrice, Neb.	11,813	Com	C2	NN	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdWdX§
Beaver Dam, Wis.	11,867	MC	D2	NA	14	0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,375	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	19,397	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2	120	T	S
Bedford, Ind.	12,562	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	15,430	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP. .‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	12,573	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellaire, Tex.	10,173	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP1‡*	520	None	ASW
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10,232	MC	H2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	EGISW
Bellevue, Pa.	11,604	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bemidji, Minn.	10,001	MC	D1	NS	11	1	NP2‡	200	TK	SWX§
Bend, Ore.	11,409	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX§
Bensalem tp, Pa.	11,365	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	18,769	Mgr	D2	AN	9	5	NP2‡	300	None	WX
Berea, Ohio	12,051	MC	D2	N. .	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Bergenfield, N. J.	17,647	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	350	T	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Berkley, Mich.	17,931	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
Berlin, N. H.	16,615	MC	D1	TA	12	0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	14,010	MC	D4	NA	8	0	P. .‡	300	DA	IS
Bethel, Pa.	11,324	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	. . . .	D	. . . .
Bexley, Ohio	12,378	MC	D4	N. .	7[1]	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Biddeford, Me.	20,836	MC	D1	NA	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	17,286	Mgr	C2	T. .	4	4	NP2‡	240	None	AWS
Birmingham, Mich.	15,467	Mgr	C1	A. .	7	. .	. .3	. . . .	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	18,640	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Bloomsburg, Pa.	10,633	MC	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	300	A	ISX§
Blue Island, Ill.	17,622	MC	D4	N. .	14	. .	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	21,506	Mgr	C4	TN	4	0	NP4	260	None	S
Blytheville, Ark.	16,234	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	17,798	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	WX§
Boone, Iowa	12,164	MC	D2	TA	7	2	P2	160	T	SWX
Borger, Tex.	18,059	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	. .2	120	None	ISWd
Bossier,City, La.	15,470	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Boulder, Colo.	19,999	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	18,347	MC	D4	T. .	12	0	P2	120	None	EdSWX
Bowling Green, Ohio	12,005	MC	H2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont.	11,325	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	520	None	SWX
Braddock, Pa.	16,488	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	None	W
Bradenton, Fla.	13,604	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2	300	None	AW
Bradford, Pa.	17,354	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
Brainerd, Minn.	12,637	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2‡	300	TAL	EdSWX§
Braintree t, Mass.	23,161	RTM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAK	EWX
Brattleboro t, Vt.	11,522	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡*	250	DTAKL	W
Brawley, Calif.	11,922	MC	C4	TN	4	4	NP4‡	300	TK	ISWdX§
Brentwood, Pa.	12,535	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	18,378	MC	D3	NA	7	7	P3‡	None	T	ISWdX§
Bristol, Pa.	12,710	MC	D4	TA	18	0	P4‡*	300	DA	SW
Bristol t, R. I.	12,320	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	16,771	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
Bristol, Va.	15,954	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSW
Brookfield, Ill.	15,472	Mgr	D4	T. .	6	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Brownwood, Tex.	20,181	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	240	P	AGdSWdX
Brunswick, Ga.	17,954	Mgr	C3	TN	4	0	NP3‡	240	None	X
Brunswick t, Me.	10,996	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	TK	None
Bryan, Tex.	18,102	Mgr	D2	TA	4	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,327	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SWX§
Burlingame, Calif.	19,886	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	12,051	MC	D3	NS	12	0	P3‡	1,000	TP	SW
Burlington, N. C.	24,560	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	200	None	AWIX§
Butler, Pa.	23,482	Com	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	. . . .	CT	S
Cadillac, Mich.	10,425	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Cairo, Ill.	12,123	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
Caldwell, Idaho	10,487	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	480	TK	WX§
Calumet City, Ill.	15,799	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10,351	MC	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	520	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	14,739	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	250	DTL	PWX§
Camden, Ark.	11,372	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKL	ASWX§
Campbell, Ohio	12,882	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	X
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,072	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Canton, Ill.	11,927	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	144	TK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	21,578	Com	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	1,800	None	X§
Carbondale, Ill.	10,921	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Cardondale, Pa.	16,296	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	16,812	Mgr	D4	T. .	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Carlsbad, N. M.	17,975	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX§
Carnegie, Pa.	12,105	MC	D4	TS	6	0	NP4‡	. . . .	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	13,030	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	300	A	None
Carthage, Mo.	11,188	MC	D4	T. .	10	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	23,673	MC	D2	TA	6	. .	NP2‡	120	None	W
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14,334	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Central Falls, R. I.	23,550	MC	D4	TA	16*	0	NP2	150	None	S
Centralia, Ill.	13,863	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Chambersburg, Pa.	17,212	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Chanute, Kan.	10,109	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	. . .	100	. . .	. . .
Charles City, Iowa	10,309	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	144	T	SWX
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	22,854	Mgr	. .	. . .	6	0	P4‡	500	DT	None
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	24,551	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	15,842	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX§
Chico, Calif.	12,272	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SX
Chillocothe, Ohio	20,133	MC	D2	N. .	7^1	3	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11,088	MC	D2	T. .	10	. .	NP2	163	. . .	. . .
Chula Vista, Calif.	15,927	Mgr	C4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clairton, Pa.	19,652	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont, N. H.	12,811	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	NP2	None	None	ASXW§
Clarksdale, Miss.	16,539	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	AWEX§
Clarksville, Tenn.	16,246	MC	D2	T. .	12	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	16,035	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	240	P	None
Clearwater, Fla.	15,581	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
Cleburne, Tex.	12,905	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn.	12,605	Com	D6	N. .	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17,116	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12,287	TM	..3	A. .	3	3	P3	600	TAK	AW
Clovis, N. M.	17,318	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P4‡	120	None	SX
Coal tp, Pa.	16,539	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
Coatesville, Pa.	13,826	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	12,198	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17,113	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	2,700	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	21,272	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4	700	A*	W
College Park, Ga.	14,535	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
College Park, Md.	11,170	MC	D2	AN	8	3	P2	50	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	15,800	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Collinsville, Ill.	11,862	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	14,465	MC	C4	N. .	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Pa.	11,993	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn.	10,911	Mgr	C4	A. .	5	. .	. .4	120	None	. . . .
Columbus, Ind.	18,370	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	K	WX§
Columbus, Miss.	17,172	MC	D4	TA	6	0	NP4	416	None	AEdW
Concord, N. C.	16,486	MC	D4	TN	7	1	P4	200	None	EdSW
Conneaut, Ohio	10,230	MC	D2	N. .	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Connellsville, Pa.	13,293	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	D	X§
Connersville, Ind.	15,550	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,922	MC	D4	T. .	15	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coral Gables, Fla.	19,837	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	600	None	BI
Coraopolis, Pa.	10,498	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
					Total	At Large				
Corning, N. Y.	17,684	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	T	ISW
Corona, Calif.	10,223	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	105	TK	IS
Coronado, Calif.	12,700	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex.	19,211	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y.	18,152	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	450	TA	SW
Corvallis, Ore.	16,207	Mgr	C2	TA	9	0	P6‡	None	None	WX
Coshocton, Ohio	11,675	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	400	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	18,602	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	400	TK	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	12,851	MC	H4	TA	7	2	P4	360	K	ESX§
Crowley, La.	12,784	MC	D4	TA	9	1	P4	300	P	AS
Cudahy, Wis.	12,182	MC	D2	AA	9	1	NP. .	. . . .	CTL	Wd
Culver City, Calif.	19,720	Mgr	C..	N. .	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Dalton, Ga.	15,968	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Daly City, Calif.	15,191	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Danbury, Conn.	22,067	MC	D2	TA	12*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW
Danvers t, Mass.	15,720	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	. .	NP3	. . . .	None	EdSW
Darby, Pa.	13,154	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Darien t, Conn.	11,767	RTM	D2	AN	5	5	P2	300	T	None
Decatur, Ala.	19,974	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdGdWX
Decatur, Ga.	21,635	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	S§W§
Dedham t, Mass.	18,487	RTM	..1	. . .	3	3	NP1	800	TAK	None
Defiance, Ohio	11,265	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	11,708	MC	D4	T. .	10	0	P4‡	240	TK	WX§
Del Rio, Tex.	14,211	Com	D2	A. .	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX§
Delaware tp, N. J.	10,358	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	S
Delaware, Ohio	11,804	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
Denison, Tex.	17,504	Com	D2	AS	3	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.	21,372	Com	D2	NN	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	ESWX§
Derby, Conn.	10,259	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	None	T	None
Des Plaines, Ill.	14,994	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	900	CTK	IW
Dixon, Ill.	11,523	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	SX
Dodge City, Kan.	11,262	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWX
Donora, Pa.	12,186	MC	D4	N. .	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13,405	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	21,584	Com	C3	. .N	. .	. .	NP. .	. . . .	None	AEdSWX§
Dover, N. H.	15,874	MC	D2	TN	9	4	P2	300	None	AIW
Dover, N. J.	11,174	MC	D2	A. .	9	0	P2‡	None	None	W
Downers, Grove, Ill.	11,886	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	W
Dublin, Ga.	10,232	MC	D2	TA	7	3	NP2‡	400	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11,497	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dumont, N. J.	13,013	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	300	A	S
Duncan, Okla.	15,325	Mgr	C2	T. .	4	0	P2	300	None	ESWX§
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18,007	MC	D2	NA	5	5	P2	900	TAEL	EdPSWdX§
Dunmore, Pa.	20,305	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	17,620	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,400	None	IW
Durant, Okla.	10,541	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10,885	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	. . . .	None	EGdWX§
East Detroit, Mich.	21,461	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	Wd
Easthampton t, Mass.	10,694	RTM	D3	A. .	3	3	. . . .	. . . .	TAKE	W
East Haven t, Conn.	12,212	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	300	TA	None
East Lansing, Mich.	20,325	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	125	None	SW
East Liverpool, Ohio	24,217	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill.	13,913	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	. . . .	TKS	WX
East Paterson, N. J.	15,386	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	. . . .	None	. . . .

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
East Point, Ga.	21,080	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Ecorse, Mich.	17,948	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	NP2	1,200	TAK	A
Edinburg, Tex.	12,383	Mgr	D2	A. .	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
El Centro, Calif.	12,590	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	330	TK	SWd
El Cerrito, Calif.	18,011	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
El Dorado, Ark.	23,076	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	P2	480	EPL	SX§
El Dorado, Kan.	11,037	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP. .	100	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla.	10,991	Mgr	C. .	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12,685	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	120	None	EdWX§
Elizabethton, Tenn.	10,754	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4	600	None	EdW
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,945	Mgr	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill.	21,273	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	18,801	MC	D4	TA	6	6	. . 4‡	120	TK	None
Elwood, Ind.	11,362	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan.	15,669	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡*	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y.	20,050	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX
Enfield t, Conn.	15,464	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	220	TA	None
Englewood, Colo.	16,869	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	300	None	W
Englewood, N. J.	23,145	MC	D2	TN	5	. .	P3‡	300	K	I
Escanaba, Mich.	15,170	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX§
Eureka, Calif.	23,058	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	APSWX§
Evergreen Park, Ill.	10,531	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4	120	K	Wd
Ewing tp, N. J.	16,840	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	S
Fair Lawn, N. J.	23,885	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Fairfield, Ala.	13,177	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4	260	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	12,764	RTM	C3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Faribault, Minn.	16,028	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	IWX§
Farrell, Pa.	13,644	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	450	CT	IS
Fayetteville, Ark.	17,071	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	78	TKL	SWX§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	12,917	MC	D1	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdISWX§
Ferguson, Mo.	11,573	MC	D2	T. .	10	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Findlay, Ohio	23,845	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	14,582	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	23,879	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	A	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C.	22,513	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AISWX§
Forest Park, Ill.	14,969	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	720	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	14,937	Mgr	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	600	T	ERSW
Fort Lee, N. J.	11,648	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	500	FTA	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	14,954	MC	D2	TA	7	2	P2	78	T	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	13,195	MC	D2	NA	5	0	NP4‡*	300	None	GW
Fort Pierce, Fla.	13,502	Mgr	D1	AN	5	3	NP2‡	. . . .	None	EIPW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,335	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,870	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP2	72	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	14,351	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
Frankfort, Ind.	15,028	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	11,916	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P2	72	None	EdW
Franklin, (Venango Co.) Pa.	10,006	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Md.	18,142	MC	D4	TB	5	5	P4	600	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,158	Mgr	D4	NS	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	IW
Freeport, Ill.	22,467	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	24,680	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	14,762	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX§
Fremont, Ohio	16,537	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	420	DTL	ISW

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Fullerton, Calif.	13,958	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Fulton, Mo.	10,052	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX§
Fulton, N. Y.	13,922	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	. . . .	None	WX
Gainesville, Ga.	11,936	Mgr	C1	AN	3	0	NP3‡	600	None	AWX
Gainesville, Tex.	11,246	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	. . . .	L	AESWX
Garden City, Kan.	10,905	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4‡*	100	None	EdWX
Garden City, N. Y.	14,486	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardena, Calif.	14,405	MC	C4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AB
Gardner, Mass.	19,581	MC	D2	NA	11	6	NP2	300	None	ASWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	21,662	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	None
Garland, Tex.	10,571	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Gastonia, N. C.	23,069	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y.	17,144	MC	D2	NA	13	1	P2	340	T	SW
Girard, Ohio	10,113	MC	D2	N. .	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15,130	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19,610	MC	D2	TA	6	1	P2	1,500	A	S
Gloucester City, N. J.	14,357	MC	D2	NN	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,634	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4	375	TW	S
Goldsboro, N. C.	21,454	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	200	None	IWX§
Goshen, Ind.	13,003	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4	. . . .	K	ESWX§
Grand Island, Neb.	22,682	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Grank Junction, Colo.	14,504	Mgr	C1	AN	7	2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Grand Prairie, Tex.	14,594	Com	D..	AN	5	5	. . . .	. . . .	None	. . . .
Great Bend, Kan.	12,665	Mgr	C2	TS	8	0	P2‡	8	None	AX
Greeley, Colo.	20,354	Mgr	C2	AN	7	. .	NP2	520	None	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	17,349	RTM	D3	AN	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAKW	ABSW
Greensburg, Pa.	16,923	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, N. C.	16,724	MC	D2	TN	9	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGPWX§
Greenville, Tex.	14,727	Com	D2	A. .	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	18,061	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	13,806	Mgr	D2	A. .	7	1	. .2	300	None	EdGdSWd
Gretna, La.	13,813	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	13,982	Mgr	C1	A. .	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWX§
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13,075	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	10,381	Mgr	D1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	400	None	Wd
Gulfport, Miss.	22,659	Com	D4	A. .	3	3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10,113	Mgr	C2	TN	6	6	NP2	1	None	WX§
Haddon tp, N. J.	12,379	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	SW
Haddonfield, N. J.	10,495	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Hanford, Calif.	10,028	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	200	TK	SX§
Hannibal, Mo.	20,444	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	. .3‡	1	None	ESW
Hanover, Pa.	14,048	Mgr	D4	TA	1	0	P4‡	None	A	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	15,051	MC	H2	AN	7	0	P4‡	600	TKPL	AST
Harlingen, Tex.	23,229	Mgr	D2	NN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX§
Harrisburg, Ill.	10,999	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J.	13,490	MC	D2	AA	9	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	15,116	MC	D2	AA	5	0	P4	400	DT	None
Harrisonburg, Va.	10,810	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	T	EIW
Harvey, Ill.	20,683	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	W
Hastings, Neb.	20,211	MC	D2	TB	8	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX§
Hawthorne, Calif.	16,316	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	WX
Hawthorne, N. J.	14,816	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Hayward, Calif.	14,272	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	K	WX
Hazel Park, Mich.	17,770	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	Wd

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Helena, Ark.	11,236	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Helena, Mont.	17,581	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2‡	3,600	None	AWX
Henderson, Ky.	16,837	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Henderson, N. C.	10,996	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	11,826	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Hialeah, Fla.	19,676	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP2	1,200	None	AWd
Hibbing, Minn.	16,276	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWX
Hickory, N. C.	14,755	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Highland Park, Ill.	16,808	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex.	11,405	MC	D2	N. .	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J.	21,007	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	. . .	. . .
Hingham t, Mass.	10,665	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK	Ed
Hobart, Ind.	10,244	MC	D4	TA	7	1	P4	. . . .	K	None
Hobbs, N. M.	13,875	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich.	15,858	Mgr	D2	. .N	8	8	NP4‡	150	None	ESW
Hollywood, Fla.	14,351	Mgr	C1	N. .	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	None	SW
Homestead, Pa.	10,046	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Homewood, Ala.	12,866	MC	D4	NA	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
Hopewell, Va.	10,219	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P4‡	480	TA	A
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12,526	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	. . . .	None	EdISW
Hoquiam, Wash.	11,123	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15,049	MC	D2	TA	12	0	. .2	300	TW	SWX§
Houma, La.	11,505	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	1,800	None	EGdISW
Hudson, N. Y.	11,629	MC	D2	NA	11	1	P2	200	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	15,079	MC	D4	T. .	7	2	P4	288	K	ISWX§
Huntsville, Ala.	16,437	MC	D4	NS	11	1	NP4	600	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	12,788	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Hyattsville, Md.	12,308	MC	D4	AN	9	1	NP4‡	600	None	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	19,218	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	600	None	EWX§
Independence, Kan.	11,335	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	AWSX
Indiana, Pa.	11,743	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Inkster, Mich.	16,728	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Ironton, Ohio	16,333	Mgr	. . .	N. .	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich.	11,466	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Jacksonville, Ill.	20,387	MC	D4	AA	9	1	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jamestown, N. D.	10,697	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP4‡	400	T	ASWX§
Janesville, Wis.	24,899	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16,172	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jeffersonville, Ind.	14,685	MC	D4	N. .	7	2	P4	. . . .	. . .	. . .
Jennings, Mo.	15,282	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TAPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	19,249	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	600	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	12,725	MC	. . .	. . .	7	7	P2	200	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,923	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4‡	450	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark.	16,310	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Junction City, Kan.	13,462	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡*	60	None	AWX
Kearney, Neb.	12,115	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200	T	WX§
Keene, N. H.	15,638	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡*	200	None	AISWX§
Kenmore, N. Y.	20,066	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	900	T	SWd
Kennewick, Wash.	10,106	MC	D4	NA	7	1	NP4‡	120	TK	WX§
Kent, Ohio	12,418	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16,144	Com	D2	A. .	3	3	NP2	. . . .	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	16,821	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Kingsport, Tenn.	19,571	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX
Kingston, Pa.	21,096	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4	300	DTK	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Kingsville, Tex.	16,898	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	ISW
Kinston, N. C.	18,336	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	400	None	EWX§
Kirksville, Mo.	11,110	Com	D4	AA	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX
Kirkwood, Mo.	18,640	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	15,875	MC	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	216	TK	SX
Laconia, N. H.	14,745	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	I§SX§
La Grange, Ill.	12,002	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	None	K	W
La Mesa, Calif.	10,946	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
La Porte, Ind.	17,882	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	K	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	12,083	MC	D4	TA	14	0	NP4‡	180	TK	IW
Lakewood tp, N. J.	10,809	Com	C..	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	11,777	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	1,200	None	AEIW
Lamesa, Tex.	10,704	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, Ohio	24,180	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Landis tp, N. J.	21,418	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	....	AKS	None
Lansdowne, Pa.	12,169	Mgr	D4	NA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Laramie, Wyo.	15,581	Mgr	C2	AA	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	SWX§
Las Cruces, N. M.	12,325	Mgr	C..	T. .	5	5	P4‡*	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev.	24,624	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	AKL	AS
Latrobe, Pa.	11,811	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	300	D	IX
Lawrence, Kan.	23,351	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	AWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	20,579	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	24,075	MC	D2	NN	9	4	NP2	400	None	ISW
Lewiston, Idaho	12,985	Com	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	198	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa.	13,894	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	17,335	RTM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	....	TK	None
Lexington, N. C.	13,571	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	14,362	MC	D4	T. .	14	0	P4‡	120	CTK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	11,270	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	P2	200	TAK	None
Livonia, Mich.	17,534	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP4‡*	600	T	Wd
Lock Haven, Pa.	11,381	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
Lodi, Calif.	13,798	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
Lodi, N. J.	15,392	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah	16,832	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	2,400	D	ETWX
Logansport, Ind.	21,031	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	360	AK	EW
Long Beach, N. Y.	15,586	Mgr	C2	NN	5	5	P2	2,500	None	ABI§SW
Long Branch, N. J.	23,090	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex.	24,502	Mgr	C1	T. .	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Longview, Wash.	20,339	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX
Lufkin, Tex.	15,135	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17,314	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	1,000	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	19,980	Com	C4	AA	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
McAlester, Okla.	17,878	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	120	None	SWX§
McAllen, Tex.	20,067	Mgr	D2	TS	4	4	NP2	120	None	GdISWX
McComb, Miss.	10,401	MC	D2	T. .	6	3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16,241	MC	D4	TB	9	0	P4‡	None	C	I
McKinney, Tex.	10,560	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	SW
Macomb, Ill.	10,592	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4	375	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif.	10,497	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
Madison, N. J.	10,417	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	EdSW
Madisonville, Ky.	11,132	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
Mahanoy City, Pa.	10,934	MC	D4	T. .	15	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15,016	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	IW
Manhattan, Kan.	19,056	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	100	None	IWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	17,330	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Mankato, Minn.	18,809	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	IPWX§
Maple Heights, Ohio	15,586	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	0	NP2	400	TK	B
Maplewood, Mo.	13,416	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	13,765	TM	C1	. .N	5	5	NP1	100	TAKS	ESW
Marietta, Ga.	20,687	MC	D2	TN	7	0	NP2	200	None	EdSWX§
Marietta, Ohio	16,006	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14,178	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Marion, Ill.	10,459	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marlborough, Mass.	15,756	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	17,202	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	EW
Marshall, Tex.	22,327	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Marshalltown, Iowa	19,821	MC	D2	TA	8	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	12,394	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13,220	MC	D..	NS	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15,621	MC	D2	TN	7	0	P2	100	None	SWX
Martinsville, Va.	17,251	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	EIWX§
Massena, N. Y.	13,137	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	Wd
Mattoon, Ill.	17,547	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	. . .	ISWX
Maywood, Calif.	13,292	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4	300	K	A
Meadville, Pa.	18,972	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	ISWX§
Medford, Ore.	17,305	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWX
Melrose Park, Ill.	13,366	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Menasha, Wis.	12,385	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	360	CTAK	ESWX
Menlo Park, Calif.	13,587	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Menominee, Mich.	11,151	MC	D2	TB	14	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	15,278	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	SX
Mercedes, Tex.	10,081	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ISWd
Mesa, Ariz.	16,790	MC	C2	AN	7	7	P4‡	300	None	AEdGdSWX
Methuen t, Mass.	24,477	RTM	D3	A. .	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAKS	W
Mexico, Mo.	11,623	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	S
Miami, Okla.	11,801	Com	D2	T. .	4	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Middlesborough, Ky.	14,482	Com	D4	A. .	3	3	P2	900	None	SX
Middleborough t, Mass.	10,164	Mgr	C3	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	AEGdSW
Middletown, N. Y.	22,586	MC	D2	NA	9	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Midland, Mich.	14,285	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	SWX
Midland, Tex.	21,713	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	AWSX
Midwest City, Okla.	10,166	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	None	None	SW
Milford t, Mass.	15,442	RTM	. .	A. .	3	. .	. . .	. . . .	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J.	14,560	MC	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	400	K	SX
Millcreek tp, Pa.	17,037	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P. .‡	. . . .	DA	None
Millville, N. J.	16,041	Com	H4	NN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§
Milton t, Mass.	22,395	RTM	D1	. . .	5	5	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	14,831	MC	D2	AN	5	5	. .2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	22,032	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	200	None	ITWX
Mission, Tex.	10,765	Com	D2	T. .	4	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Missoula, Mont.	22,485	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2‡	3,600	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	12,123	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	200	None	AWSX
Moberly, Mo.	13,115	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	AWSX§
Modesto, Calif.	17,389	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa.	17,896	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,100	CT	I
Monmouth, Ill.	10,193	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	168	TK	SWX§
Monroe, Mich.	21,467	Com	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	400	TK	PSWX
Monroe, N. C.	10,140	Mgr	D2	NN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdSW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Monrovia, Calif.	20,186	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	. .4‡	None	TK	W
Montebello, Calif.	21,735	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey, Calif.	16,205	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	D	PS
Monterey Park, Calif.	20,395	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Moorhead, Minn.	14,870	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	NP2	178	None	ESW
Morristown, N. J.	17,124	MC	D2	AA	9	1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Morristown, Tenn.	13,019	MC	D2	A. .	5	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Moscow, Idaho	10,593	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	11,639	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX§
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,772	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	P4‡	96	TPL	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14,222	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17,027	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11,393	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	WX§
Mount Rainier, Md.	10,989	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	600	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15,600	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	360	TK	SX§
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12,185	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	16,437	MC	D4	T. .	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13,052	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	260	None	EdSW
Muscatine, Iowa	19,041	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	600	TKL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	18,828	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	. . . .	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12,327	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nampa, Idaho	16,185	MC	D2	TA	4	4	NP4‡	. . . .	None	SWX§
Nanticoke, Pa.	20,160	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	13,579	Mgr	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	W
Natchez, Miss.	22,740	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
Natick t, Mass.	19,838	TM	C1	. . .	3	3	P3	400	TAK	SW
National City, Calif.	21,199	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	A
Naugatuck, Conn.	17,455	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass.	16,313	RTM	C1	AN	3	3	NP1	300	TAK	W
Neenah, Wis.	12,437	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	13,613	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	S
Newark, N. Y.	10,295	MC	D2	A. .	5	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
New Bern, N. C.	15,812	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	P2	120	None	EWX
New Braunfels, Tex.	12,210	Com	D2	N. .	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Castle, Ind.	18,271	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4	360	K	ESX
New Iberia, La.	16,467	MC	D4	TA	10	2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Philadelphia, O.	12,948	MC	D2	NS	7	3	NP2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburyport, Mass.	14,111	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2‡	. . . .	None	W
Newport Beach, Calif.	12,120	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	. . .	SW
Newton, Iowa	11,723	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	50	None	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11,590	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP. .‡	100	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	13,145	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	SWX§
Niles, Ohio	16,773	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	11,335	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
North Adams, Mass.	21,567	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	. . . .	None	SWX§
N. Arlington, N. J.	15,970	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P2‡	None	A	SWd
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	12,146	TM	C1	. .N	3	3	P1	200	DTAK	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	14,724	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	None	D	I
Northbridge t, Mass.	10,476	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	150	FTAK	SW
North Miami, Fla.	10,734	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .
N. Plainfield, N. J.	12,766	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
North Platte, Neb.	15,433	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	13,927	TM	. .	. . .	7	1	P2	500	None	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	24,731	MC	D2	NA	7	0	P2	600	TL	IW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Norwich, Conn.	23,429	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP2	200	T	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	16,636	Mgr	. .	A. .	5	5	NP3‡	None	TL	EdWS§
Ocala, Fla.	11,741	Mgr	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEdISWX
Oceanside, Calif.	12,881	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	CTK	BSWX§
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,166	MC	D2	TA	8	0	. .4‡	269	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	19,581	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,500	CT	IW
Okmulgee, Okla.	18,317	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	3,000	None	SWdX§
Olean, N. Y.	22,884	MC	D2	TA	11	0	P2	200	None	SWX
Olympia, Wash.	15,819	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	. . . .	None	ASWX
Oneida, N. Y.	11,325	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	13,564	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	None	None	SW
Ontario, Calif.	22,872	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Opelika, Ala.	12,295	Com	D3	NN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESW
Opelousas, La.	11,659	MC	D4	T. .	5	1	NP4	600	P	EISW
Orange, Calif.	10,027	MC	C..	N. .	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS
Orange, Tex.	21,174	Com	D2	TN	4	4	P2T	48	None	IPS
Orangeburg, S. C.	15,332	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11,124	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP. .	. . . .	T	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16,098	MC	D2	AA	5	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22,647	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	. . . .	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16,957	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,380	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10,081	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEWSX§
Overland, Mo.	11,566	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	1	None	None
Owatonna, Minn.	10,191	MC	D2	NA	7	2	NP2‡*	45	FTK	EGdSWX§
Owosso, Mich.	15,948	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Oxnard, Calif.	21,567	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Painesville, Ohio	14,432	Mgr	. .	N. .	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12,503	Com	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Pampa, Tex.	16,583	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	520	None	SWX§
Paris, Tex.	21,643	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2‡	None	None	ISTWX
Park Ridge, Ill.	16,602	Mgr	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parsons, Kan.	14,750	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	2,400	. . .	ASWX
Pasadena, Tex.	22,483	Com	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Pascagoula, Miss.	10,805	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	4,200	None	AGdPSW
Pasco, Wash.	10,228	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡*	120	TK	WX
Peabody, Mass.	22,645	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	500	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,731	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	P4‡*	None	C	I
Pekin, Ill.	21,858	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pendleton, Ore.	11,774	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	A§SWX
Pensauken tp, N. J.	22,767	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	. . .
Peru, Ind.	13,308	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	240	K	EISW
Petaluma, Calif.	10,315	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	S
Phenix City, Ala.	23,305	Com	C1	NN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18,919	Com	C4	NA	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,932	Mgr	D..	NS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Piedmont, Calif.	10,132	MC	C2	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17,447	Mgr	C2	AA	5	1	NP2	5	None	AEISW
Piscataway tp, N. J.	10,180	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	. . .
Pittsburg, Calif.	12,763	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Pittsburg, Kan.	19,341	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	APSWY§
Pittston, Pa.	15,012	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	12,541	MC	..2	. .N	9	. .	P4‡	500	. . .	. . .
Plainview, Tex.	14,044	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	240	None	ASWX
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	17,738	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2	700	None	ESWX

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,983	MC	D2	NA	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth, Pa.	13,021	MC	D4	T. .	13	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Plymouth t, Mass.	13,608	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAK	AISW
Ponca City, Okla.	20,180	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15,064	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX§
Port Angeles, Wash.	11,233	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y.	23,970	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	. .3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H.	18,830	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	None	None	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	22,589	Mgr	D4	TS	20	0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa.	23,640	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Prichard, Ala.	19,014	MC	D4	A. .	6	6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, N. J.	12,230	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Pullman, Wash.	12,022	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	ISWX
Puyallup, Wash.	10,010	Mgr	C1	. .N	7	. .	. .4‡*	120	None	AW
Radnor tp, Pa.	14,709	Com	. .	. . .	7	0	P4‡	800	T	S
Rahway, N. J.	21,290	MC	D2	NA	11	1	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Raritan tp, N. J.	16,348	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	W
Reading t, Mass.	14,006	TM	. .	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAK	EdW
Red Bank, N. J.	12,743	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Red Wing, Minn.	10,645	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	AWX§
Redding, Calif.	10,256	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	EdSWX§
Redlands, Calif.	18,429	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Reidsville, N. C.	11,708	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	200	None	SWX§
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,856	MC	D4	NA	10	0	. .4	720	TK	None
Renton, Wash.	16,039	MC	D4	TA	12	12	NP2	400	TK	SWX
Richfield, Minn.	17,502	Mgr	D2	An	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Richmond, Ky.	10,268	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P2	130	None	GdSW
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15,045	Com	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	. . . .	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11,993	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	17,481	Com	H4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
Ridley tp, Pa.	17,212	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
River Forest, Ill.	10,823	MC	D4	T. .	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Rouge, Mich.	20,549	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	1,050	TAK	Wd
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11,289	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	720	A	W
Rochester, N. H.	13,776	MC	D1	TA	18	. .	P3	. . . .	. . . .	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	24,502	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	800	None	EdTW
Rock Springs, Wyo.	10,857	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	480	None	X
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	22,362	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,200	None	EIW
Rocky River, Ohio	11,237	MC	D2	N. .	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Roselle, N. J.	17,681	MC	D2	T. .	6	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roselle Park, N. J.	11,537	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	150	T	None
Roseville, Mich.	15,816	Com	D1	A. .	5	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
Ross tp, Pa.	15,744	Mgr	C2	TN	8	. .	P4‡	400	DT	None
Ruston, La.	10,372	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rutherford, N. J.	17,411	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Rutland, Vt.	17,659	MC	D2	AA*	12	12	NP2‡	None	TA	WX
Rye, N. Y.	11,721	MC	D2	A. .	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	13,555	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	PWX§
St. Charles, Mo.	14,314	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	19,823	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
St. Joseph, Mich.	10,223	Mgr	C1	N. .	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	WX
St. Louis Park, Minn.	22,644	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	W
Saco, Me.	10,324	MC	D1	TN	7	0	P1	None	None	A
Salem, Ohio	12,754	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Salinas, Calif.	13,917	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	15,141	MC	D4	TA	5	2	P4‡	900	None	IWX
Salisbury, N. C.	20,102	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	....	None	SWX§
San Benito, Tex.	13,271	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	420	None	SWX§
San Bruno, Calif.	12,478	Mgr	C4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	SW
San Buenaventura, Cal.	16,534	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Carlos, Calif.	14,371	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
San Fernando, Calif.	12,992	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
San Gabriel, Calif.	20,343	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	14,180	MC	D2	A. .	5	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marino, Calif.	11,230	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Pablo, Calif.	14,476	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	13,848	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Sanford, N. C.	10,013	Mgr	D2	T. .	7	0	NP2	....	None	SW
Sanford, Fla.	11,935	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	175	None	IWX
Sanford t, Me.	15,177	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	....	....	....
Santa Clara, Calif.	11,702	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	EdIW
Santa Cruz, Calif.	21,970	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	APSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	10,440	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Santa Paula, Calif.	11,049	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	CTAK	S
Santa Rosa, Calif.	17,902	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	13,031	Mgr	C2	TN	9	0	. .2	None	None	WX
Sarasota, Fla.	18,896	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3	None	None	ASWX
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	15,473	Com	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	17,162	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	400	None	ASWd
Slt. Ste, Marie, Mich.	17,912	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	AWX
Sayreville, N. J.	10,338	MC	D3	TA	6	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13,156	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12,858	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20,354	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX§
Selma, Ala.	22,840	MC	D4	NA	11*	11	P4	240	None	WX§
Seminole, Okla.	11,863	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	....	TK	ASWX§
Shaler tp, Pa.	16,430	Mgr	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	400	DT	W
Shamokin, Pa.	16,879	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	T	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22,948	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Sheffield, Ala.	10,767	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	AEdGdW
Shelby, N. C.	15,508	MC	D4	T. .	4	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	11,734	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	K	....
Shelton, Conn.	12,694	MC	D2	TA	6	. .	P2	None	TAK	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	15,704	MC	D4	TA	15	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11,500	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	3,600	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	20,150	Mgr	D2	TN	15	15	NP2‡	None	None	AISWX§
Shorewood, Wis.	16,199	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
Sidney, Ohio	11,491	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo.	11,640	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
Skokie, Ill.	14,832	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	IWd
Snyder, Tex.	12,010	MC	D2	TA	6	0	. .2	....	....	....
Somerville, N. J.	11,571	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
S. Charleston, W. Va.	16,686	MC	D4	TN	8	2	P4	120	K	None
South Euclid, Ohio	15,432	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	S
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	10,148	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	P2	352	TAKW	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	12,855	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	1,2000	TKL	ISW
South Norfolk, Va.	10,434	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TA	None
South Orange, N. J.	15,230	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	None	None	W

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
S. Pasadena, Calif.	16,935	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
South Portland, Me.	21,866	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	None
South River, N. J.	11,308	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP3‡	None	. . . .	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	15,909	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
S. San Francisco, Cal.	19,351	Mgr	C..	N. .	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
Southbridge t, Mass.	17,519	TM	D1	. . .	3	3	NP1	450	A	SX§
Springfield, Ore.	10,807	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	NP4‡	None	None	Ed
Springfield tp, (Delaware Co.), Pa.	10,917	Com	. . .	. . .	7	0	P4‡	300	DT	S
Springfield tp, (Montgomery Co.), Pa.	11,403	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
State College, Pa.	17,227	Mgr	D4	NA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	SW
Statesville, N. C.	16,901	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	P2	120	None	AEdST§WX§
Staunton, Va.	19,927	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TA	BISWX§
Steelton, Pa.	12,574	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	12,817	Com	D4	AN	5	5	. .4	400	None	. . . .
Stevens Point, Wis.	16,564	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	20,238	MC	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	13,229	TM	D1	A. .	3	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	11,146	Mgr	C1	. . .	5	5	P3‡	None	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12,210	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
Streator, Ill.	16,469	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	I
Struthers, Ohio	11,941	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	400	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	12,339	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	T	X
Summit, N. J.	17,929	MC	D3	NA	7	1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	20,185	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15,570	Com	D4	AN	5	5	. .4	750	. . . .	S
Susquehanna, tp, Pa.	11,081	MC	D4	TN	8	. .	P4‡	None	DA	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	11,580	RTM	C1	AN	. .	. .	NP1	500	TAKS	WD
Sweetwater, Tex.	13,619	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16,488	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Takoma Park, Md.	13,341	MC	D2	AN	8	8	NP2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	13,134	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tamagua, Pa.	11,508	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Terrill, Tex.	11,544	Mgr	D2	TN	4	. .	P2‡	260	APL	ESWX§
Texarkana, Ark.	15,875	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	24,753	MC	D2	TA	6	1	P2‡	350	AKPL	SW
Texas City, Tex.	16,620	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	A
Thomasville, Ga.	14,424	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	AESWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11,154	Mgr	D2	AN	6	2	NP2	200	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	18,952	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	14,617	MC	D2	NA	7	1	P2	500	TL	ISW
Torrance, Calif.	22,241	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	ABWX§
Traverse City, Mich.	16,974	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESXW
Trinidad, Colo.	12,204	Mgr	C2	AN	11	1	NP2	180	None	EGW
Troy, Ohio	10,661	Mc	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	12,445	Mgr	C4	AA	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	11,527	MC	D4	TA	7	. .	NP4	. . . .	KSP	EdSW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12,363	MC	D4	T. .	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	17,600	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4	900	None	BWX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,243	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Uniontown, Pa.	20,471	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	AS
University Hts., Ohio	11,566	MC	D4	NA	7^1	7	NP4‡	600	None	None
University Park, Tex.	24,275	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	Wd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Urbana, Ill.	22,834	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	20,046	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	480	None	WX
Valparaiso, Ind.	12,028	MC	D4	T. .	7	. .	NP4	360	K	W
Van Wert, Ohio	10,364	MC	D2	N. .	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
Verona, N. J.	10,921	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	600	None	SWd
Vernon, Tex.	12,651	Com	D2	AN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	AEW
Victoria, Tex.	16,126	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	. . . .	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18,831	MC	D4	T. .	7	2	P4	360	K	W
Virginia, Minn.	12,486	MC	D2	NA	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWdX
Visalia, Calif.	11,749	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	10,621	MC	D4	T. .	7	1	P4	. . . .	K	None
Wakefield, t, Mass.	19,633	TM	D1	AN	5	5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEW
Walla Walla, Wash.	24,102	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	2,700	None	SWX
Wallingford, Conn.	11,994	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P4‡	100	TAK	EdSWX§
Warren, Pa.	14,849	Mgr	D4	TS	18	0	P4‡	None	DA	X§
Washington, Ind.	10,987	MC	D4	T. .	5	1	P4	360	K	ESW
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	10,560	Mgr	C4	N. .	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watertown t, Conn.	10,699	TM	C2	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TA	. . . .
Watertown, S. D.	12,699	MC	D2	NA	10	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGISWX
Watertown, Wis.	12,417	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Waterville, Me.	18,287	MC	D2	NA	21*	0	P2	None	A	X§
Watervliet, N. Y.	15,197	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
Watsonville, Calif.	11,572	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	600	DTAK	ASWX
Waukesha, Wis.	21,233	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waxahachie, Tex.	11,204	Mgr	C1	N. .	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waycross, Ga.	18,899	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP4‡	200	None	AWX
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,334	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	12,357	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	300	T	W
Webster t, Mass.	13,194	TM	. . .	. . .	3	3	P1	350	TAK	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	23,390	Com	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14,830	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	. . . .
Weirton, W. Va.	24,005	Mgr	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Wellesley t, Mass.	20,549	RTM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash.	13,072	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
West Chester, Pa.	15,168	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill.	11,384	Com	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
West Lafayette, Ind.	11,873	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4	100	TK	None
West Mifflin, Pa.	17,985	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
West Monroe, La.	10,302	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	300	None	SW
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20,438	RTM	D3	. . .	3	3	P3‡	. . . .	TAK	W
W. University Pl., Tex.	17,074	Com	D2	A. .	5	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West Warwick t, R. I.	19,096	TM	. . .	. . .	5	. .	P2	300	TKW	S
Westerly t, R. I.	12,380	MC	. . .	. . .	7	. .	P2	300	TAKW	SW
Westbrook, Me.	12,284	MC	D1	NA	13	. .	. .1	None	K	None
Westfield, Mass.	20,962	MC	D. .	NA	11	6	NP2	150	None	EGWX
Westfield, N. J.	21,243	MC	D2	A. .	9	1	P2‡	1	None	None
Westport t, Conn.	11,667	RTM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	750	TA	None
Wethersfield t, Conn.	12,533	TM	D2	. . .	3	3	P2	. . . .	TK	None
Wheaton, Ill.	11,638	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11,269	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
White Settlement, Tex.	10,827	MC	D2	TA	5	5	. .2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	14,665	Mgr	D3	TN	6	6	NP3‡	60	TAK	IWd
Whittier, Calif,	23,820	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
Willimantic, Conn.	13,586	MC	D2	TA	7	3	P2	300	TAK	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Wilmette, Ill.	18,162	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	23,010	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	. . . .	None	EGSWX§
Winchester, Va.	13,841	Mgr	D4	AN	13	1	NP4‡	None	TA	BSWX§
Winchester t, Mass.	15,509	RTM	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	TAK	AW
Windsor t, Conn.	11,833	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	. .	P2	None	K	None
Winfield, Kan.	10,264	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdISWX§
Winnetka, Ill.	12,105	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	None	None	EW
Winthrop t, Mass.	19,496	RTM	D1	AN	3	3	NP. .	. . . .	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13,496	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2‡	75	TKL	EdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20,492	MC	D2	NA	9	2	NP2	250	None	W
Wood River, Ill.	10,190	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodbury, N. J.	10,931	MC	D2	NS	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Wooster, Ohio	14,005	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	12,877	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yeadon, Pa.	11,068	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18,302	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	. . . .	None	Gd§SW
5,000 to 10,000										
Abbeville, La.	9,338	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	300	P	EdIPSWX§
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	MC	D2	TN	8	0	. .2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss.	5,290	MC	D..	N. .	5	0	P. .	. . . .	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass.	7,152	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Aiken, S.C.	7,083	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	WX§
Alamo Heights, Tex.	8,000	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	6,783	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	Mgr	C2	A. .	9	1	P2	120	None	W
Albertville, Ala.	5,397	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,430	MC	D4	A. .	6	6	NP4	. . . .	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Ind.	5,147	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	180	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,319	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX§
Algona, Iowa	5,415	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX§
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	. . . .	. . . .
Alma, Mich.	8,341	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200*	None	SWX§
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SWX§
Altus, Okla.	9,735	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AEISW
Alva, Okla.	6,505	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	25	TKSP	WX§
American Fork, Utah	5,126	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,919	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AIW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	ESWX§
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGWX§
Angola, Ind.	5,081	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,396	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	SW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	MC	D4	T. .	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,819	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ASW
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	8,768	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	SW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡*	60	None	SWX§
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	. . . .	None	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
					Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	None	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ala.	6,309	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	120	K	EdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	MC	D2	T. .	6	2	NP2	48	TL	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	5,720	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSTW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	. . . .	None	Wd
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	EdSW
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	Com	C4	A. .	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	TM	D3	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	MC	C2	TA	4	. .	P2	300	. . . .	. . . .
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	PWX§
Baker, Ore.	9,471	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	ASWX§
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	7,034	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TAKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I.	8,246	MC	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	TKW	None
Barstow, Calif.	6,135	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP3‡	120	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	5,838	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	36	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	TAL	AGdSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	MC	D4	NA	6[1]	6	NP4‡*	120	D	AS
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	192	TK	W
Beaufort, S. C.	5,081	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	75	None	PW
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind.	5,685	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	Mgr	C1	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	WX
Belfast City, Me.	5,960	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	None	None	X§
Belle Glade, Fla.	7,219	Com	C1	An	5	5	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	SWX§
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	78	TAKPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P. .‡	None	None	SW
Bellwood, Ill.	8,746	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Belmont, Calif.	5,567	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	MC	. . .	N. .	5	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Belton, Tex.	6,246	Mgr	C1	A. .	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Bennettsville, S. C.	5,140	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	Mgr	D1	TN	7	0	P3‡	100	. . . .	WX§
Benton, Ark.	6,277	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWX§
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	60	TKPL	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	MC	H2	T. .	4	0	P2	. . . .	. . . .	SWd
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Bettendorf, Iowa	5,132	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	192	None	None
Big Rapids, Mich.	6,736	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP4‡*	None	None	WX§
Big Stone Gap, Va.	5,173	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	360	TK	WX§
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX§
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Booneville, Mo.	6,686	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2	150	TKPL	W
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Bordentown, N. J.	5,497	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	. . . .	SW
Bound Brook, N. J.	8,374	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	150	FDTKS	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,178	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	. . . .	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	5,699	MC	D4	T. .	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2‡	300	TP	ESWX
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.	6,610	Com	D2	A. .	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	AEdSWX§
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	600	P	None
Brewer, Me.	6,862	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,146	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdTWX§
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	. . . .
Brigham City, Utah	6,790	MC	D4	NN	5	5	P. .‡	600	TK	ESWX
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	5,196	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	7,801	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	SWX
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	A	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	MC	D2	NN	5[1]	0	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va.	6,016	MC	. .	N. .	5	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	MC	D4	NA	12	0	. .4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	300	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	6,433	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Camden, S. C.	6,986	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	. . . .	None	EdWX
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	WX§
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,332	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	60	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,345	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	120	TAKP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	. . . .
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TKP	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
					Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	5,574	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESWX§
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	MC	D2	T. .	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	MC	D2	T. .	4	4	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	Mgr	H2	T. .	4	4	NP2	None	None	EW
Caruthersville, Mo.	8,614	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa.	5,459	MC	D6	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,392	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	300	T	SWX
Cedar Grove tp, N. J.	8,022	Com	C..	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,051	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	Mgr	C1	T. .	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	P2	96	TK	ESW
Center Line, Mich.	7,659	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2	40	T	SWX§
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	MC	D4	A. .	6	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9,177	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	SX
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo	5,501	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	W
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SWX§
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla.	8,473	MC	D2	TS	5	0	NP2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,687	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	130	None	W
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	Com	D3	A. .	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	T	SWX§
Chester, Ill.	5,389	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Cheviot, Ohio	9,944	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	. . . .
Childress, Tex.	7,619	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	MC	D2	T. .	5	1	P2	300	DTAKPL	AEWS§
Chino, Calif.	5,784	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	MC	D2	N. .	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif.	6,327	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Claremore, Okla.	5,494	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	325	TKP	ESWX§
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	Mgr	D2	TN	4	2	NP2	120	T	SWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	MC	H4	NN	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	5,905	MC	C..	A. .	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	MC	D2	TA	5	0	. .2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,795	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AWX§
Clifton Heights, Pa.	7,549	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	360	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	6,462	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, Okla	7,555	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡*	. . . .	None	SWX§
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR: Selection and Term	MAYOR: Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	CITY COUNCIL: Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL: Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	MC	D4	T. .	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,539	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GdISWdX
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	Mgr	D1	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
College Station, Tex.	7,925	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	FD	. . . .
Colonial Hgts., Va.	6,077	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	MC	D4	T. .	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn	8,175	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AIWX§
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESWX
Concord, Calif.	6,953	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4	None	TK	S
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	96	None	WX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESWX§
Conway, S. C.	6,073	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	EW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	K	W
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P2	500	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	Mgr	. .	A. .	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	Ed§TW
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	MC	D4	TN	5	0	NP4	600	TP	S
Corry, Pa.	7,911	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	FCT	None
Covington, Ga.	5,192	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P2‡	100	None	EdWX
Covington, La.	5,113	MC	D4	NN	6	6	. .4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Covington, Va.	5,860	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	MC	D4	AS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	5,003	MC	D2	NS	11	. .	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Creve Coeur, Ill.	5,499	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	MC	D2	TA	5	5	. .2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	MC	D2	N. .*	9	1	NP4‡*	60	None	X§
Crown Point, Ind.	5,839	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal, Minn.	5,713	MC	D2	AN	5[2]	5	NP3‡	180	TA	None
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	420	None	EdSW
Cullman, Ala.	7,523	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISTW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESWX§
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	L	SWX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	MC	C2	. .B	. .	. .	P2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Danville, Ky.	8,686	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	MC	D4	T. .	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	120	TAKPL	I
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	MC	D2	TS	7	2	P2	50	T	SW
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	30	TK	. . . .
DeLand, Fla.	8,652	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	. . . .	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Delano, Calif.	8,717	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	108	TAK	SW
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	6,312	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Deming, N. M.	5,672	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	AGdSWX§
Demopolis, Ala.	5,004	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTAK	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,787	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX§
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	ISX§
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,948	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dillon, S. C.	5,171	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,268	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	5,558	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	. . . .	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SWX§
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EWX
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	Mgr	C3	AN	5	1	NP2	1	None	ISW
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	P. .	. . . .	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	Mgr	H2	T. .	4	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Duqoin, Ill.	7,147	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	7,459	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	Wd
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW
East Gary, Ind.	5,635	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W
E. Palestine, Ohio	5,195	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2‡	50	DTL	ESW
E. Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,259	MC	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn.	9,645	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	None
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	7,970	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	. .2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Eau Claire, S. C.	9,238	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	SW
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	MC	D2	AN	5[2]	5	NP3‡	720	TA	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	Mgr	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	. . . .	None	EdW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,776	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
Edwardsville, Pa.	6,686	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	MC	D2	N. .	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
El Cajon, Calif.	5,600	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A§S
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	TAKL	SW
El Monte, Calif.	8,101	MC	C4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	72	K	AW
El Segundo, Calif.	8,011	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,807	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP2	120	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa.	5,083	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	MC	D2	T. .	4	4	NP4‡	None	. . . .	SWX§
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	MC	D2	T. .	10	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	Mgr	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	WX§
Elkton, Md.	5,245	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash.	8,430	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Elmira Hgts., N. Y.	5,009	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Elsmere, Del.	5,314	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Ely, Minn.	5,474	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emaus, Pa.	7,780	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	Wd
Emporia, Va.	5,664	MC	D2	NN	9	9	NP2	None	T	WX
Ennis, Tex.	7,814	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . . .	P	AISW
Enterprise, Ala.	7,288	MC	D4	NA	5	. .	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,027	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
Escondido, Calif.	6,544	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	160	TK	SW
Estherville, Iowa	6,719	MC	D2	TN	5	2	NP2	30	T	ESWX§
Etna, Pa.	6,750	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6,906	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX§
Eunice, La.	8,184	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	5,872	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	ASWX§
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	90	None	SX
Exeter t, N. H.	5,664	TM	D3	. . .	3	. .	P3‡	600	TKS	W
Exeter, Pa.	5,130	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Fairborn, Ohio	7,847	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	120	None	SWd
Fairbury, Neb.	6,395	MC	D2	N. .	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	EGdW
Fairfield, Ill.	5,576	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
Fairfield, Iowa	7,299	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
Fairfield t, Me.	5,811	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	. .	NP3‡	60	K	. . . .
Fairmont, Minn.	8,193	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISWX§
Fairport, N. Y.	5,267	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
Fairview, N. J.	8,661	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Fairview, Ohio	9,311	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	S
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,712	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	. . . .	. . . .
Falls Church, Va.	7,535	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	TAL	Wd
Falls City, Neb.	6,203	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWX§
Fayetteville, Tenn.	5,447	MC	. .	N. .	6	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Festus, Mo.	5,199	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAPL	W
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,130	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5,308	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	120	TKPL	None
Flora, Ill.	5,255	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Florence tp, N. J.	7,455	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	SW
Ford City, Pa.	5,352	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,301	MC	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Forrest City, Ark.	7,607	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	AE§SW
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,280	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Kent t, Me.	5,343	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP. .	100	AK	None
Fort Morgan, Colo.	5,315	MC	D2	AN	7	1	. . 2‡	60	None	EWX§
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,226	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	None	EdSW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,820	MC	D. .	N. .	6	. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,173	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,456	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,541	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	. . . .	. . .
Franklin, Ind.	7,316	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,144	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin t, Mass.	8,037	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,552	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
Franklin, Ohio	5,388	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	. .2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Franklin, Tenn.	5,475	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	W
Franklin Park, Ill.	8,899	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	150	TKSP	EdSWX§
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,095	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	. . . .	D	W
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	Com	D2	A. .	5	5	NP2‡	360	None	W
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	480	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	Com	D2	T. .	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	. . . .	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,186	Com	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	720	None	AISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	MC	C4	N. .	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	9,012	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	. . . .	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	5,139	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	72	TAKPL	SW
Georgetown, S. C.	6,004	MC	D2	N. .	5	0	P2	. . . .	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	Com	D2	AN	3	3	. .2	. . . .	None	. . .
Glasgow, Ky.	7,025	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	MC	D2	T2	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	9,524	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SWd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6,980	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	MC	D2	TS	4	0	NP2	250	T	WX
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None
Glenview, Ill.	6,142	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	125	K	W
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	None	None	W
Golden Valley, Minn.	5,551	MC	D2	AN	5[2]	5	NP3‡	300	TA	Wd
Gonzales, Tex.	5,659	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	240	A	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,365	Mgr	C..	T. .	4	4	NP4‡*	60	None	IW
Graham, N. C.	5,026	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	48	None	W
Graham, Tex.	6,742	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	25	None	SWX§
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,536	Mgr	D1	A. .	5	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX§
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,019	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	TA	AEdWX§
Grandview Hgts., O.	7,659	MC	D4	N. .	7[1]	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	8,116	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	T	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,283	MC	C4	A. .	3	3	NP4	120	DT	SWd
Gr. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	TM	C1	. . .	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y.	7,759	MC	D2	T. .	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md.	7,074	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	250	. . . .	AIS
Greencastle, Ind.	6,888	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Greenville, Tenn.	8,721	MC	D2	T. .	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenfield, Ind.	6,159	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,619	MC	D4	T. .	5	1	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,781	MC	D4	AN	6	. .	NP4	. . . .	None	W
Greenville, Mich.	6,668	MC	D1	T. .	6	0	P2‡	60	TK	SWX§
Greenville, Ohio	8,859	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	9,210	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	None	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	MC	D2	TA	6	6	. .2	. . . .	None	EdSW
Grenada, Miss.	7,388	Mgr	D4	T. .	6	2	NP4	300	TAKP	AWX
Grinnell, Iowa	6,828	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	50	T	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,283	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
Groton, Conn.	7,036	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
Grove City, Pa.	7,411	Mgr	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
Guilford t, Conn.	5,092	TM	D2	AN	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	TA	None
Guntersville, Ala.	5,253	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,566	MC	D2	A. .	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddon Heights, N. J.	7,287	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
Haines City, Fla.	5,630	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	130	None	ASWX§
Haledon, N. J.	6,204	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Haltom, Tex.	5,760	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	None
Hamburg, N. J.	6,938	MC	D2	AA	5	1	NP2‡	800	None	SW
Hamlet, N. C.	5,061	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	8,010	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,500	None	ASWX§
Hammonton, N. J.	8,411	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	None	SW
Hampton, Va.	5,966	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	TA	. . . .
Hancock, Mich.	5,223	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanover t, N..H.	6,259	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	DT	None
Hapeville, Ga.	8,560	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
Harriman, Tenn.	6,389	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	EdW
Harrison, Ark.	5,542	MC	D2	NN	8	8	NP2	30	TKL	WX
Harrodsburg, Ky.	5,262	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
Hartford City, Ind.	7,253	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,658	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SWX§
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Hastings, Mich.	6,096	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	6,560	MC	D2	AA	7	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud., N. Y.	7,565	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	None
Haverstraw, N.Y.	5,818	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	650	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,086	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Havre de Grace, Md.	7,809	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SWd
Hays, Kan.	8,625	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX§
Hazard, Ky.	6,985	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa.	5,435	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	W
Henderson, Tex.	6,833	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C.	6,103	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryette, Okla.	7,987	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	AKSP	ASW
Hereford, Tex.	5,207	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	480	None	SW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,400	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Herrin, Ill.	9,331	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind.	5,878	MC	C4	AN	5	0	P4	....	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J.	9,721	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,126	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	100	TK	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	5,142	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWX
Hillsboro, Tex.	8,363	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,297	MC	D1	T. .	8	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX§
Hinsdale, Ill.	8,676	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	EIW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,780	MC	D2	T. .	4	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,380	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla.	6,192	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,483	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Homewood, Ill.	5,887	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	....	....	....
Honesdale, Pa.	5,662	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,992	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,605	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	825	TKL	AESWX
Hopkins, Minn.	7,595	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Hot Springs, S. D.	5,030	Mgr	D2	AN	9	. .	NP2‡	60	None	ASX§
Houlton t, Me.	8,377	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	....	....	....
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,236	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	....	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	100	TP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,426	MC	D2	T. .	5	5	NP2	....	None	....
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,330	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Huntington Bch., Cal.	5,237	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	AS
Huntsville, Tex.	9,820	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	MC	D1	A. .	5	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,145	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	5,300	MC	C4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	6,269	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP2‡	260	TK	IWX
Iola, Kan.	7,094	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX§
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6,895	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	....	....	....
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,679	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,962	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	IW
Jacinto City, Tex.	6,856	MC	D2	AA	5	5	. .2	....	....	....
Jackson, La.	6,772	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	60	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,504	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,607	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	K	EdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	5,215	MC	D4	N. .	5	1	P4	240	K	ESW
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,130	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jennings, La.	9,663	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	....	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,595	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	5,792	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	360	T	SWX§
Kane, Pa.	5,706	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	EISW
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	ISW
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	MC	D4	NN	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,119	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kenner, La.	5,535	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTKPL	W
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	Com	D2	AN	3	3	P2	. . . .	None	IW
Kerrville, Tex.	7,691	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX§
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	MC	D2	N. .	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Killeen, Tex.	7,045	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N. C.	7,206	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	MC	D2	N. .	10	0	. . 2‡*	None	P	. . . .
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	30	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	. . . .	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	MC	D4	T. .	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2‡*	520	None	SWX§
La Grange Park, Ill.	6,176	MC	C4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
Laguna Beach, Calif.	6,661	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SX
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	MC	D2	A. .	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	7,819	MC	D1	TS	8	0	NP2‡	None	TS	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	120	TK	EW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	480	None	AISWd
Lancaster tp, Pa.	6,859	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	W
Lanette, Ala.	7,434	MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	MC	D4	TN	9	0	NP4	None	D	ESW
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lansing, Ill.	8,682	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	FK	SW
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,330	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	MC	D4	T. .	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N. M.	7,494	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N. M.	6,269	MC	D2	T. .	4	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	MC	D2	A. .	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,134	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	200	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J.	8,499	Com	. .	. . .	3	3	P3‡	500	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	5,442	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . . .	F	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,328	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Lead, S. D.	6,422	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	7,631	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	192	K	EdSWX
Lebanon t, N. H.	8,495	TM	D..	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	TAKSP	AWX§
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	MC	D2	N. .	6	0	NP4‡	100	None	A
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	EdISWX§
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	EdSW
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	MC	D2	T. .	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	. . .	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,159	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5,164	Com	D2	A. .	3	3	NP2	150	None	EdGdSWd
Lewistown, Mont.	6,573	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX§
Lexington, Va.	5,976	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	IW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	100	. . . .	SW
Libertyville, Ill.	5,425	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	WX
Lincoln Hgts., Ohio	5,531	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	96	TK	None
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,644	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,060	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	MC	D4	T. .	5	1	P4	240	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Lititz, Pa.	5,568	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	A	Wd
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	MC	D2	NN	9	1	NP2	100	TA	WX§
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	. . . .
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	240	TA	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	W
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX§
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2‡	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	9,817	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	150	K	SW
Lompoc, Calif.	5,520	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	. .2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	TM	C1	. . .	3	. .	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESWX§
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	480	KP	EdSW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	5,366	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	7,376	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	W
Loyalsock tp, Pa.	5,535	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	Mgr	D2	TA	8	3	NP2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	RTM	C1	A. .	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	AS
Lumberton, N. C.	9,186	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	AEdW
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4T	300	DT	None
Lyndhurst, Ohio	7,359	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	6,120	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	144	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200	T	ASWX§
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	MC	. .	N. .	6	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Madison, Ill.	7,963	MC	D4	T. .	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	. . . .
Madison, Ind.	7,506	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	Mgr	C1	TN	8	8	NP3‡	None	None	AESWX
Magnolia, Ark.	6,918	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	ISW

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Malvern, Ark.	8,072	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	7,298	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	Mgr	C1	AN	7	0	NP2‡	150	None	APSWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	8,597	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	W
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	MC	D2	A. .	5	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marion, Iowa	5,916	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	. . . .	T	SW
Marion, S. C.	6,834	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2	90	None	ABEdSW
Marion, Va.	6,982	MC	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	130	None	EWX§
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	MC	D1	TN	4	2	NP2‡	100	TK	ESWX§
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	ESWX
Martinez, Calif.	8,268	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WX§
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	MC	D..	T. .	5	1	P4	100	K	W
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	WX§
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	Com	D2	T. .	2	2	NP2	144	None	BEdSW
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	5,807	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	K	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	Com	D4	N. .	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,726	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	SW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	None
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	MC	D4	TA	8	. .	NP4‡	240	TAK	SWd
Menominie, Wis.	8,245	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	312	None	SW
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	60	TKSL	WX§
Metropolis, Ill.	6,093	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EWX§
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	P2‡	None	None	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	1	None	AISWX
Miami Shores, Fla.	5,086	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	1	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	5,108	MC	C2	NN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	FTA	S
Middletown, Pa.	9,184	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DAP	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	144	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	7,331	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	S
Millbrae, Calif.	8,972	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	DTK	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	TM	D1	. . .	3	3	. .1	. . . .	TAKSP	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	MC	D4	T. .	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Milton, Pa.	8,578	Mgr	D4	TN	15	0	P4‡	None	A	None
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	150	TAK	SWX
Monongahela City, Pa.	8,922	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	Mgr	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	MC	D1	T. .	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	. . . .	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	30	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	None	EGdIPW
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	84	None	EdWX
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	120	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,192	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡*	200	None	W
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,732	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	WX
Mount Healthy, Ohio	5,533	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	. . 2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	8,206	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,907	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,646	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,843	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESWX§
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,883	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,342	Mgr	H2	TN	4	4	. . 2‡	120	None	SW
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,294	MC	. .	N. .	6	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,150	MC	D4	T. .	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,230	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	8,359	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	None	None	None
Mountain View, Calif.	6,563	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	IW
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	7,001	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill.	9,241	MC	D4	T. .	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	MC	D4	T. .	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	Com	D4	N. .	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	EW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,013	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,914	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EWX§
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,872	Com	H2	AN	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdW
Neguanee, Mich.	6,472	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3	150	None	EdW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3	100	None	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	X§
Newark, Del.	6,731	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	Mgr	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	. . . .	None	AEdISWX§
New Brighton, Pa.	9,535	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Canaan t, Conn.	8,001	TM	D2	TN	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TK	IS

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
New Castle, Del.	5,396	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,204	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,349	MC	C2	N. .	4	. .	P. .	300	. . . .	. . . .
New Milford, N. J.	6,006	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	EGdPWX§
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	250	TK	EGdSW
Newington t, Conn.	9,110	TM	D2	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport, Ark.	6,254	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	Mgr	D1	A. .	3	3	P3‡	600	K	AWX§
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	Com	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	. . . .	CA	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,039	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdISW
Noblesville, Ind.	6,567	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	9,772	MC	D4	T. .	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
N. Andover t, Mass.	8,485	TM	C1	. . .	3	3	NP1	296	TKS	W
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	MC	D1	TN	6	6	NP1	None	None	None
North Bend, Ore.	6,099	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	PW
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	W
North Chicago, Ill.	8,628	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	480	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	MC	D2	N. .	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	None
N. Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	MC	D2	N. .	6[1]	6	NP2	120	DTL	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Sacramento, Calif.	6,029	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	None
N. Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,740	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	. . . .	W
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	MC	D2	N. .	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	MC	D2	A. .	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Lawn, Ill.	8,751	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	144	K	W
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	100	None	None
Oakdale, La.	5,598	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	None	Wd
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	. . . .
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	Mgr	. .	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	48	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	. . . .	X§
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	CTK	AEdSW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	WX§
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	MC	D2	TA	6	2	P2	25	T	SWX
O'Hara tp, Pa.	5,768	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None
Old Town, Me.	8,261	Mgr	C1	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	WX
Olney, Ill.	8,612	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla.	5,271	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,240	MC	D4	A. .	6	6	P4	120	None	AEdW

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Orange t, Mass.	5,894	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AWX§
Oregon City, Ore.	7,682	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	W
Orem, Utah	8,351	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	350	FDTK	W
Oroville, Calif.	5,387	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio	5,153	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	48	TK	ESW
Osceola, Ark.	5,006	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	....	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass.	5,851	TM	..	...	..	..	....	....	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	AISW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	9,623	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	None	T	None
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	X§
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	7,660	Mgr	D2	A. .	7	0	NP4‡	None	None	X§
Palmerton, Pa.	6,646	MC	D4	T. .	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,802	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	120	DA	None
Pana, Ill.	6,178	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,668	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J.	6,268	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,460	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdW
Park Forest, Ill.	8,138	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	260	None	None
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,361	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,842	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,331	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	240	None	ESWX§
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	SWX§
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	AI
Penn tp (York Co.), Pa.	5,263	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	....	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,481	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	W	EdSW
Pennsgrove, N. J.	6,669	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	300	TK	None
Peoria Hgts., Ill.	5,425	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	NP4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	....	....	W
Perry, Iowa	6,174	MC	D2	NA	5	2	P2	132	T	SWX
Perry, Okla.	5,137	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,468	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	Com	D..	TN	4	4	NP2	240	....	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,707	MC	D4	TS	5	1	NP4	54	None	Gd
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,154	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	....	TKPL	GdWd
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,425	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,423	MC	H4	T. .	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,269	Com	D2	AN	5	5	....	50	None	....
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	TM	D2	...	3	..	P. .	....	....	....
Plant City, Fla.	9,230	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,747	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,751	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	150	TAKLW	ASW
Plymouth, Ind.	6,704	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Plymouth, Mich.	6,637	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	150	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	5,682	Mgr	C2	AN	5	. .	NP2‡	180	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	200	TAK	S
Portage, Wis.	7,334	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	250	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,112	MC	D2	T. .	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Port Clinton, Ohio	5,541	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	WX§
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,372	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	120	T	IW
Port Lavaca, Tex.	5,599	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,448	MC	H2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	FS	W
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	MC	D4	NS	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Porterville, Calif.	6,904	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn.	5,186	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . . .	TK	W
Portland, Ind.	7,064	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,491	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Prairie du Chien, Wis.	5,392	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	180	CTAKPL	W
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	None	AEISWX
Prescott, Ariz.	6,764	MC	D2	T. .	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	9,954	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None
Price, Utah	6,010	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,765	Com	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,673	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,388	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	156	None	SWX
Princeton, W. Va.	8,279	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park N. J.	5,242	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,834	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,762	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	NP4‡	60	K	EdWd
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	60	None	WX§
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,969	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X
Putnam, Conn.	8,181	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,673	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESWX§
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdSWX§
Radford, Va.	9,026	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	T	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	MC	D4	T. .	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Rantoul, Ill.	6,387	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	K	ESW
Raritan N. J.	5,131	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Raton, N. M.	8,241	MC	D2	TN	10	10	P4‡	300	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio	9,857	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	7,415	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	WX§
Raymondville, Tex.	9,136	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	MC	D4	NN	5	5	NP4	100	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio	7,836	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa.	5,119	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa	6,526	MC	D2	T. .	5	2	NP2	40	T	WX
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,774	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rice Lake, Wis.	6,898	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	TKL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va.	5,321	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	K	W
Ridgefield, N. J.	8,312	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgeway, Pa.	6,244	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	IW
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	A§S
Riverdale, Ill.	5,840	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	T	None
River Edge, N. J.	9,204	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Oaks, Tex.	7,097	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,153	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	AK	S
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	6,407	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	MC	D2	T. .	5	0	NP2	120	TKEPL	. . . .
Rochelle, Ill.	5,449	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EISW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	CA	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	7,983	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	Mgr	. . .	A. .	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AX§
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	TM	D1	. . .	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2	None	None	SW
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX§
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SX§
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	Com	D2	AS	3	3	NP2	. . . .	None	SW
Roseville, Calif.	8,723	MC	C4	AA	5	5	NP4‡	360	TKP	AEdISWd
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	Mgr	C3	T. .	5	5	NP3‡	285	TAK	A
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	AKP	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ESW
Russellville, Ala.	6,012	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark.	8,166	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J.	7,955	MC	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	400	None	. . . .
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	MC	D1	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va.	9,870	MC	D4	TN	9	2	NP4	100	. . . .	I
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,066	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	6,709	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	240	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,370	Mgr	C..	A. .	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	WX§
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	WX§
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	W
Salem, Va.	6,823	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Anselmo, Calif.	9,188	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡*	None	TAK	None
San Marcos, Tex.	9,980	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,994	Com	D2	N. .	3	3	P2	None	None	A
Sanger, Calif.	6,400	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,913	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	450	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SWX
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	MC	D4	T. .	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,597	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	EGSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,812	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	6,024	MC	D2	AS	9	1	. .2	120	KPL	ASWX§
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	MC	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	. . . .	. . . .
Seguin, Tex.	9,733	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	AEISW
Selma, Calif.	5,964	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,634	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	TM	D2	N. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAKSPL	. . . .
Seymour, Ind.	9,629	MC	D4	N. .	5	5	P4	240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	120	D	A
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	300	TAKL	EdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	MC	D2	NS	5[1]	1	NP2	240	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,456	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	Mgr	D2	NN	5	2	NP2	42	None	WX§
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,722	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	7,273	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver Sity, N. M.	7,022	MC	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skowhegan t, Me.	7,422	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	Com	D2	AA	5	1	NP2‡	120	None	WX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	. . . .	EdW
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2‡	600	None	EdWd
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	MC	D4	TA	12	12	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	MC	D2	T. .	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	MC	D1	TN	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	. . . .	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EdW
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fork City, U.	5,230	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	A	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	5,498	MC	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	DK	W
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	5,835	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	ASWX
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springville, Utah	6,475	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡*	420	TK	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	480	KP	EdWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	60	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4	300	None	ABISWX§
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	MC	D4	A. .	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	140	T	SWX
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡*	100	None	ESWX
Stuttgart, Ark.	7,276	MC	D2	T. .	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa.	5,814	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . . .	P	SW
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Sunnyvale, Calif.	9,828	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	DCTK	IX§
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	S
Swoyerville, Pa.	7,795	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	MC	D4	A. .	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio	5,821	MC	D2	NN	6^1	6	NP2	24	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	ESWX§
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	Mgr	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,571	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	MC	D2	A. .	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4‡	300	D	S
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	Mgr	C2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	72	None	SWX§
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	5,735	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	TK	EWd
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	MC	C4	AN	7	7	P4‡	None	None	SW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	IS
The Dalles, Ore.	7,676	Mgr	D4	TN	5	1	NP4‡*	None	None	ASWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	144	None	EGdISW
Thief R. Falls, Minn.	6,926	MC	D2	N. .	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX§
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSWX§
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	100	None	EdWX§
Throop, Pa, ...	5,861	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	Mgr	H1	N. .	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	Mgr	. .1	N. .	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
Tooele, Utah	7,269	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	WX§
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWD
Tracy, Calif.	8,410	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	MC	D2	T. .	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	7,562	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,235	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TK	SWX
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6,734	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdTW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	IW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	6,120	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	TK	EdGdSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	480	None	EdST§W
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Upland, Calif.	9,203	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	520	None	None
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4	. . . .	DCTA	None
U. Moreland tp, Pa.	8,936	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	6,717	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	WX§
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	Mgr	D2	TS	5	5	NP2	24	None	GdSTWX
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	Mgr	D..	NN	5	. .	NP2‡*	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	WX§
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	MC	D4	TS	18	. .	NP4‡	None	None	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	MC	D4	T. .	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor, N. J.	8,158	MC	H4	TS	7	1	P3‡*	600	K	S*W
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EWX§
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	. . . .	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	K	W
Villa Park, Ill.	8,821	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	60	K	W
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	. . .	GdS
Vineland, N. J.	8,155	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWd
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	MC	D2	N. .	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	MC	D2	T. .	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,596	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	K	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,797	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	TM	D1	. . .	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminster tp, Pa.	7,127	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga.	7,986	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo.	6,857	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,625	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	5,592	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	. . . .
Washington, Iowa	5,902	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	128	T	SWX§
Washington, Mo.	6,750	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	9,698	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	120	None	EWX
Wash. Park, Ill.	5,840	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	125	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	200	T	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	MC	D2	A. .	7	1	P2‡	300	FTAS	W
Wayne, Mich.	9,409	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	450	None	AWd
Waynesboro, Pa.	5,514	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C.	5,295	MC	D4	TN	3	3	P4	480	None	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex.	8,093	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	96	TKPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	7,611	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	None	T	ESWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	5,787	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAPL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	450	. . .	WX§
W. Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa	5,615	MC	D4	TA	5	2	P4	35	T	W
West Hazelton, Pa.	6,988	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark.	6,107	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	WX
West Memphis, Ark.	9,112	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	EW
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	MC	D2	A. .	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa.	7,230	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss.	6,432	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW
West Reading, Pa.	5,072	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	240	DA	SWd
W. St. Paul, Minn.	7,955	MC	D2	TA	7	1	NP2	60	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	FDA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Western Springs, Ill.	6,364	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md.	6,140	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	MC	D2	T. .	4	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	. . . .	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
White Oak, Pa.	6,159	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	120	TKL	ASW
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	MC	D4	NN	5	2	NP4	360	K	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	8,413	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAKW	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	NP2	120	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa.	5,267	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va.	6,735	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	P2	300	T	ISW
Williamson, W. Va.	8,624	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass	6,194	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	DAKS	W
Williston, N. D.	7,378	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston Park, N. Y.	7,505	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESWX
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	MC	D2	Na	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass.	6,585	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	120	K	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	MC	D4	NA	5	5	. .4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	SX§
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	8,605	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SWdX§
Winter Park, Fla.	8,250	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	250	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	MC	D4	T. .	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodland, Calif.	9,386	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	6,283	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Woodstock, Ill.	7,192	MC	D4	T. .	8	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW

Table IV—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	1950 Population	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
			Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX*
Worthington, Minn.	7,923	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio.	5,582	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	Com	D5	AA	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	9,746	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	600	. . . .	. . . .
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
York, Neb.	6,178	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	160	T	ASX§
Yuba City, Calif.	7,861	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	8,950	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	WX

Notes on Governmental Data, Table IV

[1] Most Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[2] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: Councilman at large is elected for a two-year term.

ALMA, MICHIGAN: Every two years two councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

AMERICAN FORK, UTAH: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one a two-year term.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and four councilmen for two-year terms.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen and nine aldermen.

AUBURN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: A councilman's salary is $300 the first year and $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA. The mayor is chief executive officer for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BAY, OHIO: The president of the council is elected for a two-year term.

BELLAIRE, TEXAS: The mayor and two councilmen have two-year terms; three councilmen have one-year terms.

BELMONT, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

BEND, OREGON: Five councilmen have two-year terms; two councilmen have four-year terms.

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: The mayor is elected for a two-year term and the other two councilmen for four-year terms.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT: Three selectmen are elected for three-year terms, and two for one-year terms.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected annually; the two elected by the largest vote have two-year terms, and the third has a one-year term.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms and the six councilmen elected at large serve four-year terms.

CEDAR CITY, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, and one has a four-year term.

CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN: Four councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

CLINTON, OKLAHOMA: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for one-year terms.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Six councilmen are elected at large for two-year terms and nine councilmen are elected by wards for four-year terms.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions. The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

EMPORIA, KANSAS: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for a four-year term.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

FAIRBORN, OHIO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA: Three councilmen serve four years and two councilmen serve two years.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: The mayor who is a full voting commissioner receives $8,500, the two administrative commissioners receive $7,500, and the two legislative commissioners (part-time) receive $2,400.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS: One councilman each serves two-, three-, and four-year terms.

GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have a two-year term, two a four-year term. Mayor could have two-year term if elected for short term on council.

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

IOWA CITY, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms, and two councilmen have two-year terms.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and 10 councilmen for two-year terms.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two elected with the highest number of votes serve four-year terms and the third serves a two-year term.

KINLOCH, MISSOURI: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and five councilmen for one-year terms.

LA GRANDE, OREGON: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for four-year term.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LIVONIA, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON: The one councilman at-large serves a two-year term, the other six councilmen four-year terms.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms, and two have four-year terms.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two receiving the greatest number of votes serve four-year terms while the third serves a two-year term.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen are elected every two years; three for a four-year term and one for a two-year term.

MIAMI SHORES, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large serves a two-year term.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at-large have four-year terms. The ward aldermen receive $ 100 per year and the aldermen elected at-large receive $200 per year.

NEVADA, MISSOURI: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for three-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral council of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

OAK PARK, MICHIGAN: The mayor and two councilmen are elected for two-year terms, and the other two councilmen are elected for four-year terms.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

OPALOCKA, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two with the highest number of votes receive four-year terms and the other a two-year term.

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PASCO, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one councilman has a two-year term.

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS: Two councilmen serve four-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms; the councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three for two-year terms.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT: Eight aldermen have four-year terms; four have two-year terms.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

SALINA, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SAN ANSELMO, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

SELMA, ALABAMA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH: Three councilmen serve two-year terms and two councilmen serve four-year terms.

STURGIS, MICHIGAN: Eight councilmen are elected from wards for two-year terms, and the councilman-at-large is elected for a one-year term.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at-large have four-year terms.

THE DALLES, OREGON: The councilman-at-large is elected for a two-year term.

VAN BUREN, MAINE: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two for one-year terms.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The councilman at-large serves a two-year term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

WAYNE, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for four-year terms.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

WINONA, MINNESOTA: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA: The city owns two airports; one is operated by the city and the other is leased to a private operator.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

State Municipal Leagues in 1951

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

STATE leagues or state associations of municipalities are voluntary associations of municipal corporations. In this respect they are in contrast with the many public employee professional groups whose interest is primarily in the individual official in his professional capacity. The state leagues of municipalities are concerned with the over-all problems of the municipal corporation as such. Much of the work of the leagues, therefore, lies in legislative activity and in the formulation of municipal policy. But the leagues also act as service bureaus for their member cities and the officials of these cities. The state leagues of municipalities cooperate through the American Municipal Association.

Members and Income. The annual income of all state leagues of municipalities combined exceeded one million dollars in 1951 for the first time. This compares with $171,000 in 1934 and $421,000 in 1943. The combined membership of all leagues also reached a new high in 1951 when 41 state associations reported 11,019 members compared with 10,843 in 1950, 4,942 in 1934, and 8,567 in 1945. The state associations in Arkansas, California, Kansas, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Wisconsin had the highest membership in their history. The New Jersey State League of Municipalities through its membership represents 96.3 per cent of the total state population. California has 302 out of 305 cities among its members.

In the 41 state associations of municipalities there were 11,019 members at the close of 1951. This represents almost all of the incorporated municipalities in the states where such organizations exist. Some of the leagues suffered minor losses in membership during 1951 due to increased dues schedules. But 23 of the leagues made sufficient net gains so that the total net increase was 176. The fact that the leagues represent such a large proportion of the incorporated municipalities in each state makes them effective agents of the municipal corporations.

The total income of the state municipal leagues in 1951 was $1,046,986. The League of California Cities had income exceeding $125,000. Michigan, New York, and New Jersey all had revenues well in excess of $50,000. Illinois and Washington had available more than $40,000 each. Other leagues whose income was between $25,000 and $40,000 include Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. New dues schedules were adopted during the year by the leagues of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania (boroughs), Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

The year saw progress in the organization of new state leagues of municipalities. In January New Mexico started a state league of municipalities. The League of Alaskan Cities just completed its first full year of operation. The Montana League had a full-time director for the first time. In Ohio the supreme court made an important decision which will permit the cities to organize and pay dues to a state league. The Kansas League has taken steps to establish itself legally as an instrumentality of the state, and with other local government associations is forming a corporation to construct a building for joint headquarters.

League-Sponsored Legislation. Practically all state legislatures met in 1951. Accordingly, legislation was an important activity of the leagues during this period. Alabama had one of its most successful legislative years with the legislature approving 24 out of 27 league-sponsored bills. In Alaska 10 out of 16 league proposals were signed into law by the governor. Arizona prepared nine measures which will be submitted to the 1952 legislature. In Arkansas the league preserved the municipal revenues coming back from the state and passed other important legislation. The Florida League was successful with the program it undertook. Georgia's home rule bill passed the legislature. Idaho passed legislation authorizing the use of municipal revenue bonds, establishing a uniform method of appointing city clerks, and giving municipalities a percentage of state highway revenues. Iowa sponsored a revision and condification of the municipal laws in the state. Michigan worked on a complete revision of the state highway laws and an equitable distribution of motor user revenues. Minnesota passed a civil service enabling act. New Jersey successfully supported an act for consolidating local health districts, sponsored amendments to the commission government law, and took an active part in legislation affecting the administration of public welfare.

The New York legislation pertained primarily to separation of school districts from city governments in cities of less than 125,000 population. The constitutional debt limits for cities and city school districts were also separated. The North Carolina League had the greatest legislative fight in its history to obtain for its cities a substantial sum for highway aid. It was significant that 383 out of 386 qualified cities helped with the consideration and passage of this legislation. The North Dakota League promoted the passage of a one cent cigarette tax for incorporated cities and villages. Pennsylvania cities as a result of new legislation increased state aid to cities and secured vetos on legislation fixing police service hours and increasing truck weights.

The League of Texas Municipalities checked 1,306 legislative bills and 50 proposed constitutional amendments to see which affected cities. Weekly reports were made to all members on the legislation. The Wisconsin League was generally successful in its legislative activities, particularly in maintaining the principles of home rule. The Indiana League, too, caused the defeat of several bills detrimental to home rule. Missouri passed legislation permitting the issuance of sewer revenue bonds. Oregon obtained for its cities 5 per cent of the net state revenues from liquor. Illinois created a legislative commission to study municipal revenue, the corporate tax rate was increased by 10 per cent, and the motor fuel tax going to cities was increased. South Carolina sponsored legislation for study of the allocation of state revenue to municipalities.

Washington had a successful legislative year including improvement in

TABLE V

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	235
Alaska	League of Alaskan Cities, University of Alaska, College	Louis A. Weinberg	1950	1950	5
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, 15 South First Ave., Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	40
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple St., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	230
California	League of California Cities, Claremont Hotel Building, Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	302
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder	William A. Grelle	1917	1923	189
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 407 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler	1922	1922	188
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. and S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	190
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League, Box 787, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith	1918§	1941	95
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	757
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	351
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	800
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol-Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	559
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	141
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	182
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water St., Hallowell	Benjamin W. Ela	1936	1936	400
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League, University of Maryland, Box 276, College Park	Joseph M. Ray	1937	1948	83
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 S. State St., Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	369
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	585
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Building Annex, Jackson	George L. Sugg	1918§	1936	229
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Bldg., Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	196
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Box 51, Kalispell	C. H. Brewer	1910	....	77
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 407 Continental Bldg., Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	263
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, 311 S. 5th St., Las Vegas	William Peccole, Pres.	....	1950	14
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	454

TABLE V.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
New Mexico	Municipal League of New Mexico, Box 942, Roswell	Lake Frazier, Pres.	1915	1945	
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk St., Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	292
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	306
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	Myron H. Atkinson	1912	1927	268
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 821 N. E. 25th St., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	112
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, Johnson Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	199
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite	1900	1936	500
	League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood			46
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	James N. Caldwell	1936	1939	235
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League, Union Bldg., Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	291
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Hermitage Hotel Office Bldg., 228 Capitol Blvd., Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham	1913	1940	187
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 108 East 19th St., Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	541
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	182
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	174
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	216
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P. O. Box 3141, Charleston	Pat E. Maloney	1917	1935	102
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	F. N. MacMillin	1898	1898	434

† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡ This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§ Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 active leagues with an uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

election procedure and annexation laws, raising the limits on which bids are required, and getting home rule for local government office hours. California secured legislation to broaden the tax basis of cities, to authorize the levy of a use tax by municipalities, and clarified the statutes regarding special tax levies above the one dollar limit. Enabling legislation to permit municipalities to participate in the Federal Social Security Act was sponsored or supported by many leagues including Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Utah, and Washington.

Periodicals Issued. Twenty-seven leagues are now publishing magazines with a combined circulation of over 125,000. New magazines or bulletins were established this year by the Georgia and Montana leagues; a larger and improved format was introduced by the Minnesota League; and similar improvements were set up for 1952 by Colorado and Georgia. Leagues continue increasingly active in sponsoring or co-sponsoring training courses for municipal officials. At least 18 leagues were active in such programs in 1951. The Idaho League started a group insurance program for municipalities in that state. Other leagues have heretofore organized this type of specialized service for member cities.

Annual and Special Meetings. Attendance at the annual meetings of the state leagues of municipalities reached new highs in many places. New Jersey had 1,507 delegates who paid a registration fee. Many league meetings drew in excess of 500 persons. Some special meetings also were held. The League of California Cities held a special emergency civil defense meeting in January, 1951, attended by 494 representatives from 210 cities. Colorado had 13 district meetings in the fall and set up the framework for a continuing district organization in each region. Florida had four district meetings, widely attended, to explain the Federal Social Security Act.

Mississippi held a series of highly successful regional meetings. Oregon conducted 20 regional meetings and helped set up regional police classes and basic police training schools. The Association of Washington Cities had a successful state meeting to formulate a state municipal policy and a series of regional meetings. The Louisiana Municipal Association sponsored a very successful municipal finance study group. The South Dakota League co-sponsored a short course for sewage works operators.

Other Services. The emphasis placed on legislation should not obscure the fact that the primary activity of most of the state associations is the gathering of information and the conduct of research. These are less spectacular and make less exciting news than legislative work. During 1951 Arkansas expanded its information service on the financial condition of cities and towns. Kansas finished a two-year project codifying the ordinances of Kansas City The North Carolina League continued its work on zoning and the codification of city charters and ordinances. Wisconsin made several studies including reports on police and fire commissions and the extension of utility service beyond municipal limits. Nebraska completed its city official handbook.

Other interesting and useful activities were carried out by some leagues. The Maine Municipal Association appointed a committee on federal-municipal relations to study federal programs affecting municipalities and to recommend policies for the Association. South Carolina established six standing committees modeled after similar committees of The American Municipal Association. The League of California Cities conducted a statewide examination for the job of administrative assistant to the mayor or manager. Eighty-nine persons took the examination. Colorado and Missouri intervened in telephone rate cases on behalf of member cities. The League of Virginia Municipalities answered more than 1,000 inquiries from members during the year.

Appraisal. The municipal league movement has gained great momentum during the past few years. The state leagues of municipalities in each state are now looked upon as potent organizations serving the residents of the municipalities in the state and representing municipal government before the state legislature and other public bodies. A movement which has spread through most of the states and has one million dollars annually behind it and a record of 50 years of service must be considered mature, useful, and powerful.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1951

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1951

By Kenneth O. Warner

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

DURING 1951 events in the public service, like industry, were influenced by two dominant forces—the accelerated defense program and the attendant impact of inflation on the cost of living. The direct effect these forces had on public personnel administration can be measured in terms of: (1) the increased difficulty in recruiting to fill vacancies; (2) the higher rates of turnover; and (3) the insistent demands of employees for pay raises. The year was also marked by action on the part of state legislatures to open the way for state and local employees to join the federal social security program. To date, 35 states and the Territory of Hawaii have passed the necessary enabling legislation.

Mobilization. Government employees—federal, state, and local—numbered 6,801,000 in October, 1951, an all-time high, exceeding even the peak of civilian public employment reached in 1945 during World War II. In the federal service, where the stepped-up defense program created large demands for staff, employment figures climbed steadily during the first half of the year. At the beginning of the year total federal civilian employment was 2,204,000. By September this number had increased to 2,529,000. During the remainder of the year federal employment leveled off slightly below the September mark. All told, since the Korean crisis arose in the summer of 1950 federal civilian employment increased by 500,000.

In comparison with the federal service, employment in state, county, and municipal governments, remained stable throughout the year. According to Bureau of the Census figures, there were 4,287,000 employed by state and local governments in October, 1951, only 2,000 more than was reported 12 months earlier. The year marked the end of the postwar rise of more than 1,000,000 in number of state and local government employees.

Even though the number of state and local employees remained about the same during 1951, personnel agencies serving state and local governments had difficulty recruiting sufficient numbers of employees to fill vacancies. Losses to the armed forces and to expanding defense industries were the main factors responsible for this.

To cope with this situation personnel agencies increased their effort to attract candidates and worked towards getting new employees on the job with the least possible delay. To attract potential candidates more agencies made use of newspaper, radio, and television facilities. In California, for example, the United States Civil Service Commission and the California State Employment Service jointly sponsored a weekly TV program which was successful in recruiting federal and state employees. Other agencies found that simply by improving the format of their examination announcements they were able to get more candidates than normal. Miami, Florida, increased its candidate list, in some cases up to 50 per cent, by using art work on examination announcements.

In order to speed up the process of getting new employees on the job more use was made of "continuous" examinations, which permit candidates to take examinations whenever they wish. Other agencies streamlined their examination procedures to cut down the elapsed time between the dates of examination and certification. In Sacramento, California, for example, an eligible list for police patrolman was established two weeks after the examination; previously it had taken 10 weeks.

Tied in with the shortage of workers is the attention being given to the employment of physically handicapped and older persons. During the year the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week developed a statement of policy for employment of the physically handicapped in public service. This statement urged units of government to: (1) adapt physical standards to the realistic requirements of jobs; (2) make fair appraisals of the qualifications of physically handicapped applicants and employees; and (3) appraise physical abilities of handicapped persons in relation to the essential physical requirements of jobs.

Other devices that helped alleviate recruiting difficulties in some fields were the employment of women in jobs traditionally held by men, the dropping of residence requirements, and the extension of age limits.

Salary Trends. While the number of persons employed by state and local governments was practically unchanged during the year ending in October, 1951, Bureau of the Census figures show that state and local payrolls increased 10 per cent during the year to a new high of $1,008,000,000 for the month of October. With the federal government included, public payrolls for October, 1951, totaled $1,801,000,000. This is also an all-time high, up 10 per cent from six months earlier and 18 per cent from October, 1950. Since total public employment is now only slightly above the end-of-war level of six years ago, most of the intervening net increase of 62 per cent in monthly government pay rolls reflects higher rates of pay for public employees.

As the above figures show, many government legislative bodies approved pay increases for employees during the year. This was particularly true in state governments where state legislatures meeting in biennial sessions during 1951 had their first opportunity to act on pay increases for state employees since hostilities in Korea began. During the year Congress voted salary increases for federal employees ranging from a minimum of $300 to a maximum of $800.

Legislation. In their 1951 sessions the legislatures of Kansas, Rhode Island, Illinois, Alabama, Minnesota, and Hawaii passed laws designed to strengthen personnel programs within their jurisdictions. The Kansas legislature abolished the joint merit system council which was the personnel agency for the federal grant-in-aid programs and turned over the functions of that agency to the state department of civil service. Now a single personnel agency serves all branches of Kansas state government.

In Rhode Island an act was passed calling for the coordination of finance, personnel, and other service functions of the state under one department—the department of administration. Within the new department there is the division of personnel administration headed by a personnel administrator. The civil service commission was abolished and its functions transferred to a newly created board of appeals, which will report it's findings and recommendations to the Governor. The board has advisory power only.

Alabama became the tenth state to place the merit principle in the state constitution. The Minnesota legislature made it possible for any second, third, or fourth class city or village to establish a merit system by ordinance.

Among the municipalities that passed significant personnel legislation during the year were Omaha, Nebraska; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Arlington County, Virginia; St. Louis County, Missouri; and Fulton County and Atlanta, Georgia. Omaha adopted an ordinance consolidating the two separate city personnel boards, while Philadelphia voters approved a new city charter which strengthened and expanded the city's civil service system.

In Phoenix a three-member personnel committee was established to consider all matters involving the personnel program. The committee consists of the city manager as chairman, the personnel director as secretary, and a third member who is selected from among department heads on a rotating basis in order to familiarize all of them with personnel policies.

Arlington County, Virginia, and St. Louis County, Missouri, passed legislation providing for the establishment of personnel program for county employees. Fulton County and Atlanta were authorized by the Georgia General Assembly to develop a uniform personnel program with similar pay and classification plans and standards of selection. At the same time a number of county employees were transferred to the city service.

Significant Court Decisions. A decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court nullified the 10-point preference given to veterans on promotional examinations, as provided by the state civil service law. Veterans preference as it affects original appointments was sustained. The United States Supreme Court decided two cases, both involving loyalty oaths. The court ruled in favor of the controversial Ober Loyalty Law of Maryland which gives the state power to force candidates for state and city offices to swear they are not engaged in attempts to overthrow the government and are not members of organizations engaged in such attempts. The court upheld the same principle in a case involving loyalty oaths for employees of the city of Los Angeles.

The San Francisco Civil Service Commission appealed a superior court decision requiring the commission to disclose the identity of private firms that supplied employment and salary data. The decision by the California District Court of Appeals upheld the lower court.

New Developments. A review of the studies completed by "Little Hoover Commissions" points up a number of trends which may become more meaningful as time passes. These trends show that the independent nature of personnel agencies is being questioned and more thought is being given to integrating personnel management with other phases of administration. In practice an increasing number of states are including divisions of personnel within the recently created over-all departments of administration. There is also a trend towards having a single administrator at the head of the personnel department, with a personnel board to advise the administrator and act as an appeal body in disciplinary cases.

Other recommendations stemming from "Little Hoover Commission" studies advocate the extension of the merit system to more classes of state employees; provide for the appointment of professionally qualified personnel directors and staffs; and suggest that recruiting techniques and training programs should be strengthened.

Five California cities—Santa Monica, Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, and Los Angeles—in July started a joint venture to try to establish some cost breakdowns of personnel department operations. The cities have agreed on 20 work units which cover virtually all operations of any of the departments. Accurate records will be kept to give the cost of each function. This information can serve as a basis for comparison among the five cities; it can also be used to justify budget requests, and can help in analyzing costs for the purpose of reducing them.

It appears that personnel agencies and other government departments are making increased use of consulting firms. One firm, for example, performed survey and installation activities for 20 cities, 3 counties, 7 states, 2 federal agencies, and one university. Boston and New York were two of the largest cities where consulting firms worked on classification surveys during the year.

In New York state the civil service commission was authorized to designate security positions and agencies and was made responsible for hearing appeals of employees removed for security reasons. The New York state commission also organized and directed a civil defense training program for employees in the civil service department. This pilot program is to serve as the basis for training to be extended to other state departments. In Los Angeles the civil service department was given the responsibility for maintaining all necessary records of the civil defense and disaster board of the city.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) held one national conference and four regional conferences during 1951. Well over 700 delegates attended the Assembly's annual conference on public personnel administration in Detroit, Michigan, October 8-11. During the year chapters of the Civil Service Assembly were established in Albany, New York; Washington, D.C.; and Southern California. Other chapters are in Michigan and in Springfield, Illinois. The annual study of "Pay Rates in the Public Service" was distributed to all CSA agency members in March and October.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VI are based on information supplied early in 1952 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XVIII, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XIX. Names of city managers are given in Table XVII. Salary data for the officials in Table VI are also reported in the 1949, 1950, and 1951 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books. The 1942 and 1944 Year Books report salary data for most of these positions.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table VI salaries of part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who receive a nominal sum such as $1 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of information reported. All salaries below $2,000 were excluded to avoid including the salaries of part-time officials in the average and distribution, except in the case of the mayor in council-manager cities. The mayor in such cities is generally a part-time official and his salary is usually a nominal sum, often below $2,000 and not at all comparable with the amounts shown for the other positions. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VI; for example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor second. Also in the population group of cities over 500,000, the attorney is third and director of public works fourth. In cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and 100,000 to 250,000, mayors (nonmanager cities), health officers, and attorneys follow. In the 50,000 to 100,000 population group, the mayor (nonmanager cities) is third and director of public works fourth. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000, the engineer and director of public works follow the city manager and superintendent of schools.

TABLE VI

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1952

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1952, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1952. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors in council-manager cities, whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. In the population group, cities over 500,000 the positions of Mayor (council-manager cities), City Manager, and Director of Finance are not shown since there is only one council-manager city in this group and because only three cities reported salaries for Director of Finance. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How to Use the Year Book."

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1952	Distribution of 1952 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	14	$17,627	$ 9,000	$13,482	$16,500	$20,000	$40,000
City Clerk	15	8,676	5,340	7,092	8,260	10,584	12,000
Controller	11	12,883	6,780	8,448	10,675	15,359	30,000
Auditor	6	11,027	6,500	....	11,400	....	15,359
Treasurer	14	9,959	6,780	7,907	10,000	11,850	15,000
Engineer	10	10,625	7,500	7,950	10,775	13,065	15,000
Director of Public Works	12	13,160	10,000	11,850	12,462	15,000	17,500
Superintendent of Streets	10	10,541	6,360	7,276	9,894	14,318	15,000
Fire Chief	14	10,478	8,208	8,772	9,666	11,598	15,000
Police Chief	15	10,911	8,208	9,500	10,216	13,000	15,359
Planning Director	12	10,696	6,600	7,763	10,500	11,986	20,000
Chief Personnel Officer	12	9,023	5,650	7,050	8,488	11,077	13,500
Attorney	15	13,573	8,580	11,500	12,500	15,000	25,000
Health Officer	13	11,985	8,880	9,885	11,586	12,590	20,052
Superintendent of Parks	12	11,502	7,578	8,425	9,106	13,569	25,000
Recreation Director	7	9,003	5,280	....	8,484	....	13,284
Librarian	12	10,680	7,200	8,519	10,712	12,375	15,300
Superintendent of Schools	12	19,892	14,000	16,250	18,250	20,000	32,500
Purchasing Agent	14	10,194	6,500	8,167	9,406	13,018	15,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	14	$10,277	$ 5,000	$ 7,875	$10,750	$12,375	$14,000
Mayor (manager cities)	8	3,796	750	....	3,340	....	7,500
City Manager	9	18,627	15,000	....	16,500	....	27,500
City Clerk	17	6,431	4,560	5,210	6,500	7,500	9,400
Director of Finance	11	8,269	5,000	6,500	8,800	10,000	11,400
Controller	11	7,507	6,000	6,600	7,200	8,400	10,200
Auditor	13	7,883	6,000	6,852	8,000	8,994	10,000
Treasurer	13	7,152	5,568	6,180	6,700	7,882	10,000
Engineer	18	8,546	6,540	7,700	8,110	9,700	10,908
Director of Public Works	16	9,273	5,000	7,275	9,468	11,133	13,500
Superintendent of Streets	17	6,690	4,158	5,820	6,396	7,380	11,100

TABLE VI—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1952	Distribution of 1952 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Fire Chief	23	$ 7,828	$ 5,520	$ 6,900	$ 7,800	$ 8,520	$10,000
Police Chief	22	7,902	5,760	6,975	7,899	8,400	10,000
Planning Director	20	7,638	4,380	7,016	7,500	8,400	10,392
Chief Personnel Officer	19	6,455	3,000	5,796	6,240	7,500	9,000
Attorney	23	9,982	6,000	8,225	10,000	12,400	13,500
Health Officer	19	10,224	7,998	9,600	10,000	11,100	12,624
Superintendent of Parks	22	7,173	4,800	6,005	6,618	8,400	10,500
Recreation Director	16	6,197	4,740	5,221	5,950	7,074	9,300
Librarian	18	8,086	4,800	6,690	7,500	8,625	15,000
Superintendent of Schools	17	15,145	9,850	13,475	15,000	16,780	20,000
Purchasing Agent	22	6,524	4,980	5,667	6,380	7,500	8,400
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	31	$ 8,531	$ 4,800	$ 7,000	$ 8,000	$10,000	$15,000
Mayor (manager cities)	15	2,657	0	360	1,500	3,500	10,000
City Manager	17	16,030	11,000	13,750	15,250	18,740	20,000
City Clerk	45	5,690	3,000	5,000	5,670	6,550	7,523
Director of Finance	25	7,380	5,000	6,378	7,500	8,424	9,500
Controller	20	6,749	3,000	6,000	7,075	7,500	9,420
Auditor	28	6,347	3,873	5,236	6,170	7,500	9,500
Treasurer	39	6,306	4,500	5,200	6,240	7,500	9,000
Engineer	43	7,276	4,943	6,058	7,228	8,338	11,000
Director of Public Works	35	7,414	4,950	6,000	7,500	8,700	10,800
Superintendent of Streets	32	5,604	3,000	5,018	5,460	6,000	7,621
Fire Chief	48	6,319	3,856	5,500	6,119	7,323	9,432
Police Chief	47	6,426	4,061	5,500	6,216	7,500	9,432
Planning Director	32	6,255	2,520	5,216	6,100	7,349	8,700
Chief Personnel Officer	24	6,058	3,480	4,941	6,000	7,183	8,580
Attorney	49	7,566	3,600	6,190	7,500	9,264	12,131
Health Officer	41	8,129	3,800	6,260	8,181	9,486	12,480
Superintendent of Parks	42	5,684	3,600	4,400	5,592	6,574	8,500
Recreation Director	38	5,550	2,600	4,742	5,400	6,060	8,280
Librarian	40	6,328	3,960	5,310	6,150	7,479	9,000
Superintendent of Schools	32	11,602	8,000	10,000	11,875	12,996	16,500
Purchasing Agent	37	5,650	2,900	4,548	5,400	7,143	8,970
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	49	$ 7,117	$ 3,750	$ 5,500	$ 7,000	$ 8,100	$12,000
Mayor (manager cities)	42	2,506	0	600	1,100	2,000	5,000
City Manager	46	12,172	7,200	10,024	12,488	15,000	16,500
City Clerk	104	5,217	2,760	4,283	5,115	6,540	10,000
Director of Finance	30	5,884	3,000	5,000	5,988	6,700	9,000
Controller	43	6,007	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,200	9,900
Auditor	42	5,990	3,600	4,575	5,480	7,003	12,500
Treasurer	68	5,422	3,325	4,500	5,105	6,313	9,000
Engineer	97	6,394	3,720	5,283	6,300	7,267	11,340
Director of Public Works	52	6,673	3,000	5,430	6,950	7,650	12,000
Superintendent of Streets	75	5,056	3,000	4,344	4,800	5,600	7,897
Fire Chief	107	5,716	4,100	5,000	5,500	6,350	8,640
Police Chief	106	5,847	4,170	5,023	5,700	6,440	8,640
Planning Director	39	5,872	3,420	4,800	6,000	6,900	8,640
Chief Personnel Officer	36	5,536	3,834	4,710	5,442	6,282	9,367

Table VI—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1952	Distribution of 1952 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION—Continued							
Attorney	104	$ 6,237	$ 2,500	$ 4,537	$ 5,952	$ 7,635	$ 15,500
Health Officer	80	6,484	2,496	4,253	6,455	8,506	10,500
Superintendent of Parks	72	4,957	3,240	4,057	4,890	5,653	8,196
Recreation Director	69	5,095	2,813	4,180	4,810	5,785	8,076
Librarian	59	5,213	3,000	4,500	5,160	6,180	7,800
Superintendent of Schools	47	10,626	7,200	9,000	10,500	12,000	17,000
Purchasing Agent	62	4,726	3,060	3,936	4,785	5,329	6,900
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	81	5,108	2,400	4,200	5,000	6,000	8,400
Mayor (manager cities)	77	875	0	175	500	1,200	4,800
City Manager	86	9,750	5,000	8,378	9,600	10,700	16,092
City Clerk	198	4,860	2,040	3,911	4,732	5,678	10,440
Director of Finance	37	5,301	2,250	4,260	5,100	6,230	11,000
Controller	41	5,055	2,500	4,200	4,900	5,870	9,300
Auditor	58	4,728	2,400	3,600	4,708	5,525	7,500
Treasurer	123	4,529	2,000	3,600	4,325	5,144	10,000
Engineer	163	5,679	2,600	4,543	5,496	7,000	10,440
Director of Public Works	69	5,756	2,250	4,296	5,500	6,938	11,500
Superintendent of Streets	136	4,602	3,000	4,200	4,500	5,394	8,500
Fire Chief	210	4,914	2,820	4,200	4,800	5,480	8,100
Police Chief	217	5,036	3,000	4,160	4,897	5,670	9,000
Planning Director	24	5,003	2,100	4,155	5,073	5,673	8,000
Chief Personnel Officer	22	4,921	2,722	4,042	4,497	5,553	9,312
Attorney	202	4,457	2,000	3,457	4,141	5,102	12,420
Health Officer	129	4,003	2,100	3,300	4,108	5,145	15,219
Superintendent of Parks	139	4,312	2,422	3,600	4,300	4,928	6,900
Recreation Director	98	4,740	2,400	4,015	4,572	5,400	7,500
Librarian	127	4,143	2,000	3,500	4,200	4,800	6,888
Superintendent of Schools	96	8,797	5,000	7,500	8,705	10,000	14,750
Purchasing Agent	47	4,258	2,400	3,572	4,020	4,764	7,500
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	82	$ 3,764	$ 2,000	$ 2,925	$ 3,600	$ 4,800	$ 6,000
Mayor (manager cities)	178	185	0	40	300	600	3,000
City Manager	219	7,859	3,600	6,600	7,600	8,820	14,000
City Clerk	472	4,243	2,000	3,600	4,200	4,800	12,000
Director of Finance	31	4,701	2,000	3,900	4,800	5,700	7,500
Controller	32	4,695	2,320	4,090	4,560	5,556	6,420
Auditor	83	4,067	2,100	3,200	3,900	4,800	8,500
Treasurer	208	4,109	2,000	3,415	3,954	4,545	10,000
Engineer	303	5,316	2,400	4,320	5,200	6,000	9,405
Director of Public Works	138	5,290	2,100	4,200	5,000	6,030	12,000
Superintendent of Streets	321	4,053	2,100	3,451	3,960	4,560	7,121
Fire Chief	418	4,178	2,190	3,600	4,068	4,800	7,905
Police Chief	530	4,362	2,190	3,720	4,200	4,925	9,000
Planning Director	21	4,855	2,880	4,200	4,800	5,460	7,000
Chief Personnel Officer	15	4,051	2,700	3,000	4,000	4,572	7,200
Attorney	315	3,403	2,000	2,500	3,047	3,960	12,500
Health Officer	135	3,840	2,091	2,774	3,444	4,300	9,300
Superintendent of Parks	202	3,717	2,016	3,045	3,600	4,252	10,000
Recreation Director	139	4,213	2,000	3,600	4,200	4,560	6,600
Librarian	242	3,396	2,020	2,760	3,300	3,912	6,700
Superintendent of Schools	155	7,354	2,600	6,300	7,200	8,000	15,000
Purchasing Agent	48	4,164	2,160	3,555	4,076	4,707	8,700

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

CHIEF municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1952, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 89 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table VII. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location. For this reason no attempt is made here to present average or median pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials should consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters. Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table VIII and for firemen in Tables XIII and XIV and policemen in Table XV.

For comparison with salaries reported in 1951, see pages 119 to 123 of the 1951 Municipal Year Book. Although some variation exists from one city to another, the 14 jobs shown in Table VII are among the most standardized jobs in local government.

Minimum and maximum pay rates for all 14 jobs have been raised by one-half or more of the cities that reported in both 1951 and 1952. The four jobs raised by the highest proportion of the cities are: policemen, 80 per cent; firemen, 78 per cent; labor foreman, 73 per cent; and bookkeeping machine operator, 71 per cent. Only two classes were raised by less than 60 per cent of the cities reporting: junior draftsman by 59 per cent of the cities and junior accountant by 54 per cent of the cities.

Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table VII follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk. Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk. Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator. Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledgers; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical accounting reports.

Junior Accountant. Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer. Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman. Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver. Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Automobile Mechanic. Does skilled automotive equipment repair work of a journeyman level; inspects and locates mechanical defects; overhauls, repairs, and adjusts automobiles, trucks, and other automotive equipment.

Junior Draftsman. Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer. Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader. Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman. Does general duty police work in the prevention of crimes and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman. Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector. Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidence of violations and makes arrests.

TABLE VII

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1952

Data were secured from city officials in January, 1952, by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly among cities selected on the basis of population and geographical location. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Rates are given on a monthly basis except for "Laborer," "Labor Foreman," and "Truck Driver" where all rates are shown on an hourly basis. A double dagger (‡) in any of these three columns indicates rates have been converted from weekly or monthly amounts on the basis of the hours in the work week reported by individual cities. See preceding article for job descriptions. Leaders (...) indicate city does not have comparable jobs or data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Automobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 23	...	$...-173	$...-173	...	$ .90 -1.00	$ ... -1.20	$ ... -1.05	$...-235	...	...	...	$217-234	$217-234	...
Brattleboro, Vt. 12	$152-173	...	183-212	...	.90 - .90	... -1.30	1.05 -1.05	...-258	...	$354-...	$183-250	217-249	217-238	...
Bridgeport, Conn. 159	157-178	157-178	183-227	$226-289	.96 -1.26	1.18 -1.43‡	1.06 -1.16	241-250	$242-289	257-305	242-272	221-284	221-284	$305-353
Cambridge, Mass. 121	154-200	158-204	185-229	177-221	1.13 -1.38‡	1.44 -1.71‡	1.33 -1.53‡	228-271	...	254-296	221-263	243-305	243-305	238-321
Hartford, Conn. 177	161-192	173-206	199-237	263-313	1.16 -1.38‡	1.38 -1.64‡	1.29 -1.53‡	254-302	213-254	263-313	199-237	254-302	254-302	312-372
New London, Conn. 31	193-213	198-213	...	...	1.29 -1.38	1.56 -2.00‡	1.33 -1.44	251-267	...	...	...-335	285-305	285-305	...-418
Portland, Me. 98	129-141	147-162	162-178	280-306	1.07 -1.12	1.28 -1.34‡	1.07 -1.11‡	267-280	234-256	280-306	...	223-245	223-245	245-267
Portsmouth, N. H. 19	130-158	...	...	...	1.00 -1.20	1.31 -1.49‡	1.00 -1.25	191-275	...	...	...	243-284	167-271	...
Rockland, Me. 9	...	108-156	...	...	... - .81	... -1.02	.80 - .92	187-212	...	...	...	173-212	173-212	...
Middle Atlantic Region														
Buffalo, N. Y. 580	213-229	213-229	...	288-304	... -1.23‡	...	... -1.26‡	...-254	263-279	313-329	...-254	292-317	292-317	288-304
Carlisle, Pa. 17	...	...	...	...-166	.90 - ...	1.00 - ...	1.00 - ...	205-...	...	...	...	...-179	...	...
Elmira, N. Y. 50	...	250-...	311-...	...	1.23 - ...	1.28 - ...	1.40 - ...	271-...	...	...	138-163	291-307	291-307	308-...
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 15	...	110-160	...	...	.98 -1.25	1.26 -1.53‡	...	237-287	...	238-288	...	250-306	...	277-327
Northampton, Pa. 9	...	175-200	...	...	1.10 - ...	1.14 -1.23‡	1.10 -1.10	...	...	...	...	240-250	240-250	...
Pittsburgh, Pa. 677	224-...	269-...	296-...	...	1.29‡- ...	2.06‡- ...	1.82‡- ...	573-...	314-...	...	224-278	250-345	250-345	430-...
Sewickley, Pa. 6	132-165	140-200	...	...	1.10 -1.40	1.57‡- ...	1.25 -1.40	238-287	...	250-...	...	260-300	...	...
Teaneck, N. J. 34	145-205	157-205	...	...	1.07 -1.40‡	1.66 -1.93‡	1.14 -1.47‡	229-300	193-253	...	...	233-313	233-313	325-350
Watertown, N. Y. 34	170-190	170-190	195-225	227-257	1.15 -1.25	1.35 -1.45	1.30 -1.40	245-275	205-235	243-273	163-206	248-273	248-273	302-333
South Atlantic Region														
Atlanta, Ga. 331	191-234	216-265	300-370	300-370	.98 -1.20‡	1.20 -1.53‡	1.02 -1.25‡	254-313	...	254-313	170-207	244-300	244-300	288-355
Cedartown, Ga. 9	140-180	...	...	...	.75 - .90	1.06 -1.27‡	.80 - .90	210-230	200-225	...	...	175-205	175-205	...
Charlotte, N. C. 134	175-236	184-234	250-280	375-415	.83 - .93‡	1.34 -1.47‡	1.02 -1.23‡	250-281	350-375	370-425	...	247-299	247-299	400-460
Clarksburg, W. Va. 32	195-...	180-...	...	...	1.10 - ...	1.29 - ...	1.18 - ...	255-...	...	280-...	165-...	235-...	235-...	...
Columbus, Ga. 80	160-260	160-270	175-220	250-450	.75 - .85	1.35 -1.50	1.05 -1.15	...	250-325	270-300	160-200	225-267	225-267	...
Durham, N. C. 71	138-220	138-220	138-237	...	.84 - .99	1.02 -1.67‡	.99 -1.28	209-279	192-231	275-357	94-132	200-289	190-263	275-525
Lakeland, Fla. 31	135-185	135-185	135-185	190-210	.90 - ...	1.15 - ...	1.00 - ...	252-...	350-...	345-355	243-297	225-255	205-235	390-400
Miami, Fla. 249	186-225	193-234	209-253	297-363	1.09 -1.32‡	1.37 -1.68‡	1.23 -1.49‡	274-335	225-274	381-468	...	253-309	253-309	363-449
Norfolk, Va. 214	143-172	150-180	197-236	206-247	.80 - .90	1.26 -1.51‡	.90 -1.00	239-277	188-226	355-426	188-226	206-271	206-271	259-310

TABLE VII—PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Automobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Roanoke, Va. 92	180-...	190-...	280-...	335-...	1.12 - ...	1.27 - ...	1.20 - ...	271-...	285-...	...	225-...	275-...	275-...	408-...
Rock Hill, S. C. 25	175-200	175-186	175-200	...	.82 - .82	... -1.25‡	... -1.11‡	234-282	...	...-335	175-189	...-238	...-238	...-286
St. Petersburg, Fla. 97	160-205	168-215	215-272	260-332	1.02 -1.18	1.18 -1.36	.97 -1.12	...	176-225	...	160-205	225-286	215-272	260-332
Sarasota, Fla. 19	140-190	140-200	150-180	160-240	.75 - .86	.80 -1.14	.78 - .86	143-202	160-225	180-265	...	224-255	203-236	200-265
Tampa, Fla. 125	...-194	...-194	...	...	... -1.06‡	... -1.58‡	... -1.15‡	...-272	...-281	325-400	...-194	211-232	211-232	...-366
East North Central Region														
Akron, Ohio 275	165-182	165-182	187-204	308-341	1.30 -1.40	1.75 -1.94	1.42 -1.52	280-313	187-204	341-374	209-226	286-319	286-319	314-347
Albert Lea, Minn. 14	165-182	...	...	247-264	1.00 -1.28	1.38 -1.60	1.33 -1.46	...	253-278	337-388	...	239-253	239-253	284-327
Ashtabula, Ohio 24	...	...	...	...	1.10 -1.35	1.55 -1.65	- ...	256-282	238-297	245-...	...	253-313	253-313	...
Beloit, Wis. 30	180-210	175-215	245-275	...	1.22 -1.32	1.44 -1.57‡	1.32 -1.57	319-348	265-300	...	...	275-300	275-300	320-350
Columbus, Ohio 376	180-200	190-210	200-220	...	1.31 -1.31	1.49 -1.59‡	1.50 -1.55	261-275	248-270	281-303	182-194	282-300	257-273	323-345
Detroit, Mich. 1,850	211-231	217-236	295-321	303-342	1.59 -1.64	1.83 -1.88	1.67 -1.72	...	297-337	309-348	265-277	305-368	305-368	404-432
Flint, Mich. 163	193-218	193-218	254-284	360-396	1.40 -1.54‡	1.73 -1.91‡	1.45 -1.59‡	318-351	297-329	234-262	262-291	303-337	...	318-351
Kalamazoo, Mich. 58	189-237	208-244	...	283-299	1.25 -1.35	1.80 -2.00	1.55 -1.66	335-362	342-378	...	...	290-323	290-323	400-450
Madison, Wis. 96	186-216	194-224	257-302	...	1.38 -1.62‡	...	1.43 -1.66‡	269-319	257-302	351-416	...	286-321	286-321	371-436
Marquette, Mich. 17	180-220	180-220	...	200-240	1.20 -1.20	1.25 -1.25	1.25 -1.35	277-306	250-300	300-345	300-345	250-270	240-270	200-270
Milwaukee, Wis. 637	208-253	228-253	293-318	350-400	1.60 -1.72‡	1.76 -1.88‡	1.76 -1.88‡	330-350	320-350	350-400	...	330-360	330-360	380-400
Painesville, Ohio 14	...-214	...-234	192-...	...-246	1.46 -1.75	1.89 -1.95	... -1.60	...-360	...-321	...-347	...	299-323	299-323	...
Pontiac, Mich. 74	189-215	202-228	189-215	254-280	1.45 -1.55	1.75 -1.85	1.60 -1.70	301-318	254-280	325-377	234-286	299-325	299-325	364-442
St. Paul, Minn. 311	174-204	186-216	...	305-349	1.67 - ...	...	1.79 - ...	387-...	280-318	338-391	267-301	286-326	287-326	407-...
Traverse City, Mich. 17	150-180	150-180	195-220	...	.94 -1.07‡	1.31 -1.62‡	1.05 -1.20‡	220-250	...	300-365	...	220-250	220-250	...
Winnetka, Ill. 12	...	210-240	190-205	...	1.61 -1.65‡	1.89 -2.19‡	1.59 -1.65‡	280-341	...	305-365	...	285-325	275-315	...
East South Central Region														
Kingsport, Tenn. 20	130-190	135-225	135-225	...	.85 -1.10	1.35 -1.55	1.20 -1.38	232-267	225-250	225-260	...	225-288	225-288	300-400
Louisville, Ky. 369	125-152	135-164	158-188	251-291	...	...	...	200-272	208-243	299-344	...	210-250	210-250	243-283
Murfeesboro, Tenn. 13	...	...	...	...-355	... - .70	... -1.44‡	... - .75	...	...	...	...	220-300	220-300	...
Paducah, Ky. 33	205-205	205-205	215-215	...	1.18 -1.18	1.48 -1.48‡	1.23 -1.23	245-245	...	305-305	...	240-250	240-250	330-330
West North Central Region														
Ames, Iowa 23	...	...	170-185	250-300	1.10 -1.20	1.25 -1.37	1.15 -1.25	...	191-239	275-360	...	250-290	250-294	350-400
Atchison, Kan. 13	...	...-160	...	...	... - .95	... -1.18	... - .95	...-275	...	...	...	...-225	...-225	...
Fargo, N. D. 39	156-188	162-195	188-226	292-350	.94 -1.13	1.31 -1.57‡	1.01 -1.21	252-302	243-292	282-338	...	218-262	218-262	332-398
Kansas City, Mo. 457	170-210	180-220	180-220	240-295	.94 -1.19‡	1.43 -1.75‡	1.25 -1.50‡	240-295	230-280	355-435	160-200	...	250-310	265-325
St. Louis, Mo. 857	209-231	215-237	...	359-407	1.09 -1.22‡	1.47 -1.60‡	1.31 -1.44‡	288-319	265-292	310-341	198-220	305-320	228-319	310-341
Sioux Falls, S. D. 53	220-253	237-270	253-303	303-369	1.21 -1.38‡	...	1.33 -1.49‡	281-314	...	352-413	...	242-308	253-308	292-341
University City, Mo. 40	155-196	175-202	180-207	190-227	.99 -1.14‡	1.18 -1.32‡	.94 -1.18‡	230-269	...	220-263	...	250-289	250-289	...
West South Central Region														
Alexandria, La. 35	125-190	150-225	190-235	...	.80 -1.00	1.00 -1.50	.90 -1.25	208-312	225-350	250-350	125-200	225-240	200-220	250-350
Amarillo, Tex. 74	170-210	175-250	185-225	300-400	1.10 -1.18‡	1.28 -1.54‡	1.21 -1.26‡	...	275-300	300-500	350-400	260-310	230-280	250-300

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Auto-mobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
West South Central —Continued														
Austin, Tex. 133.	143-181	157-201	157-201	252-329	.75 - .95	1.32 -1.72‡	.90 -1.15	191-250	206-269	252-329	. . .	230-280	230-280	392-495
Cushing, Okla. 8	125-175	125-200	125-185	150-250	1.00 -1.20	1.26 -1.49‡	1.10 -1.20	195-250	210-239	300-350	150-185	210-235	210-235	260-310
Dallas, Tex. 434	160-190	170-200	250-325	250-320	1.10 - . . .	1.33 - . . .	1.25 - . . .	250-310	200-285	275-345	. . .	250-275	250-275	300-370
Houston, Tex. 596.	170-230	200-260	200-290	. . .	.90 -1.17‡	1.30 -1.47‡	1.02 -1.32‡	280-305	275-330	275-330	190-230	280-. . .	280-. . .	345-. . .
Muskogee, Okla. 37. . . .	162-199	183-217	176-208	176-208	.85 - .96‡	1.14 -1.35‡	.92 -1.04‡	199-227	176-208	208-247	. . .	208-258	185-227	227-269
New Orleans, La. 570 . .	145-180	150-190	170-220	250-350	.81 -1.22‡	1.16 -1.45‡	.93 -1.28‡	200-250	200-250	250-350	200-250	190-240	214-244	250-300
Oklahoma City, Okla. 244	170-180	185-200	195-205	240-280	.91 -1.00‡	1.37 -1.51‡	1.08 -1.28‡	220-245	260-300	325-400	165-180	230-250	230-250	250-275
Mountain Region														
Boulder, Colo. 18.	. . .	. . .	182-226	. . .	1.10 - . . .	1.36 -1.72‡	1.14 -1.43‡	258-325	226-282	247-310	. . .	236-286	236-286	270-340
Grand Junction, Colo. 16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.25 -1.25	1.63 -1.63	1.35 -1.35	287-287	. . .	. . .	. . .	250-310	250-310	. . .-275
Laramie, Wyo. 16.	175-. . .	200-. . .	. . .	. . .	1.20 -1.32‡	1.37 -1.44‡	1.30 -1.37‡	300-300	. . .	. . .	. . .	225-300	225-300	. . .-290
Phoenix, Ariz. 107	168-210	176-220	220-276	300-380	1.15 -1.33‡	1.51 -1.73‡	1.27 -1.44‡	360-420	252-315	300-380	210-264	276-345	276-345	300-380
Tucson, Ariz. 45	208-228	208-228	253-273	253-273	1.09 -1.29	1.35 -1.54‡	1.29 -1.39	336-355	. . .	303-363	228-. . .	268-308	268-308	375-475
Pacific Region														
Bakersfield, Calif. 35 . .	192-237	192-237	216-268	258-319	1.32 -1.38‡	. . .	1.44 -1.80‡	293-366	280-350	306-381	. . .	280-350	280-350	319-397
Bend, Ore. 11	160-210	185-250	. . .	. . .	1.52 -1.60	1.86 -1.96	1.60 -1.72	. . .	. . .-358	. . .	. . .	287-325	287-325	. . .
Berkeley, Calif. 114 . . .	205-225	220-240	. . .	. . .	1.51 -1.64‡	. . .	1.60 -1.86‡	304-368	. . .	337-416	259-295	321-350	321-350	337-416
Bremerton, Wash. 28 . .	225-242	225-290	. . .-237	. . .	1.64 -1.72	. . .	. . . -1.76	. . .-354	. . .-360	. . .-360	258-282	303-314	303-314	. . .-392
Chico, Calif. 12	. . .	220-261	. . .	. . .	1.16 -1.38‡	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	261-311	261-311	285-340
Eugene, Ore. 36	185-220	185-220	. . .	300-325	1.23 -1.34‡	1.68 -1.78‡	1.28 -1.39‡	300-315	. . .	325-350	. . .	265-310	265-310	295-435
Fresno, Calif. 92	200-247	223-272	279-327	370-418	1.51 -1.51	. . .	1.77 -1.77	352-352	. . .	. . .	224-258	294-345	294-345	438-438
Oakland, Calif. 385	205-255	220-270	225-265	. . .	1.54‡- . . .	1.60 -1.95‡	1.45 -1.74‡	280-350	. . .	. . .	265-315	310-340	310-340	320-385
Pasadena, Calif. 105 . . .	192-230	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.35 -1.48‡	. . .	1.38 -1.66‡	304-365	264-317	364-436	240-288	297-357	297-357	364-436
Pittsburg, Calif. 13. . . .	226-226	. . .	244-244	. . .	1.68 -1.68‡	2.08 -2.08‡	1.73 -1.73‡	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	345-345	338-338	413-413
Portland, Ore. 374	182-225	190-235	235-287	287-354	1.31 -1.48‡	1.54 -1.74‡	1.42 -1.60‡	287-326	265-326	287-354	206-255	255-313	255-313	287-354
Sacramento, Calif. 138 .	200-240	230-276	252-300	288-345	1.28 -1.53‡	1.60 -1.92‡	1.47 -1.74‡	. . .-335	315-380	360-440	269-327	288-345	288-345	345-420
San Diego, Calif. 334. . .	181-221	190-232	221-269	269-327	1.22 -1.49‡	1.55 -1.99‡	. . .	282-343	. . .	343-417	. . .	282-343	282-343	343-417
San Francisco, Calif.775	225-285	225-285	240-300	325-385	1.72 -1.72‡	1.85 -1.85‡	1.77 -1.77‡	385-385	310-370	380-440	270-320	290-340	290-340	430-490
Seattle, Wash. 468	200-210	245-255	255-265	315-325	1.48 -1.48‡	1.57 -1.57‡	1.83 -1.83‡	350-350	305-320	375-390	252-252	290-325	290-325	380-400
Stockton, Calif. 71	170-213	201-252	238-297	297-371	1.55 -1.55‡	. . .	1.73 -1.73‡	371-371	332-416	393-491	315-393	297-371	297-371	371-464

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-TWO national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 22 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 22 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Civil Service Assembly has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions. In a small or medium-sized town there are few if any persons with whom local officials can "talk shop." The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences with other men in the same profession is of value not only to the individual but also to the municipality he serves.

The 22 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that eight of the 22 organizations described below are 50 or more years old. Four others were organized between 1900 and 1930, seven during the decade from 1930 to 1940, and only three since 1940.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Worth McClure, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). James F. Jagger, general manager, 11 East 38 Street, New York 16.

American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 18..

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Institute of Park Executives (1898). Weldon B. Wade, executive secretary, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2..

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). Fred W. Hurd, executive secretary, 212 Strathcoma Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut.

National Association of Housing Officials (1933). John B. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Walter H. Blucher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert W. Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Laverne Burchfield, secretary-treasurer, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc. (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Personnel Data

THE typical city over 10,000 in 1951 has approximately 16 employees per 1,000 population and a monthly payroll of $3,600 per 1,000. The city has one or more civil service boards composed of three members appointed by the mayor or the council covering all employees. City hall employees work 40 hours per week and a half-day on Saturdays. Overtime is compensated by equal time off for administrative and clerical employees and by straight-time pay for skilled workers. The city grants two weeks paid vacation per year which may be increased with length of service and allows 12 to 15 days sick leave with pay per year cumulative to 60 days. Employees generally are covered by a retirement plan and are organized in either a nationally affiliated union of public employees or in an unaffiliated local employee organization. This article and accompanying tables summarize personnel practices in cities over 10,000 population, and Table VIII presents individual city data.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAY ROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1951

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Rolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,514	37.0	$ 792.9	44.0
Public education	1,759	25.9	452.5	25.1
State	754	11.1	177.7	9.9
City	1,102	16.2	253.9	14.1
County and other	672	9.9	123.9	6.9
Total public employment	6,801	100.0	$1,800.9	100.0

Ninety-six per cent of the cities over 10,000 population provided information for the 1952 Municipal Year Book on some phase of their personnel administration. The inclusion of New England towns and New Jersey and Pennsylvania townships this year and changes resulting from the use of final 1950 census figures added a net total of 118 cities to the previous total of 1,228 over 10,000 population. Table VIII lists 1,295 of these 1,346 cities and shows specific data on number of employees, payroll volume, personnel management, personnel policies and practices, and employee organizations reported by the cities (employees of local school systems are excluded).

Employment and Pay Rolls. Table 1 shows United States Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and pay rolls among different levels of government for October, 1951. When city data in Table 1 are compared with the corresponding employment data in the 1951 Municipal Year Book, they show practically no change in the number of employees but an increase in payroll volume of 10 per cent between October, 1950 and October, 1951.

Table 2 shows the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000 for 1941 through 1951, omitting 1942, 1944, 1946, and 1948. Data in Table 2 are for total number of full-time employees and total payrolls covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education. Employment and payroll data are for October, 1951, unless otherwise indicated and are taken from an unpublished tabulation supplied by the Bureau of the Census, based on city reports for current census surveys of governmental employment. The figures include employees and payrolls of city-operated utilities and other activities presented separately in previous Year Books under the heading, "City Government Enterprises."

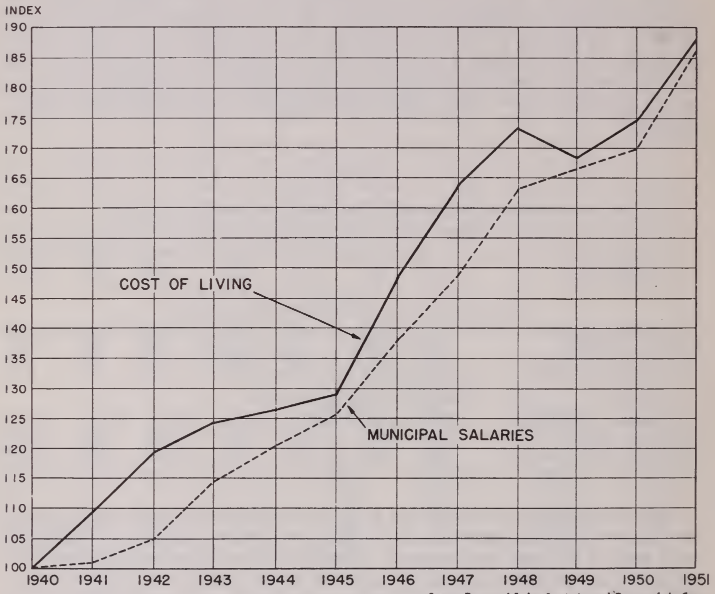
TABLE 2

MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS: MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1941–1951

Population Group	1941	1943	1945	1947	1949	1950	1951
	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)						
Cities over 100,000.	488	471	469	531	572	598	605
25,000 to 100,000	126	116	121	143	156	165	167
All cities over 25,000	614	587	590	674	728	763	772
	TOTAL PAY ROLL (IN MILLIONS)						
Cities over 100,000.	$75.6	$81.9	$ 89.2	$120.4	$145.7	$154.9	$171.3
25,000 to 100,000	15.3	16.8	19.6	26.9	32.5	35.4	39.5
All cities over 25,000	90.9	98.7	108.8	147.3	178.1	190.3	210.8

School employees are excluded from the employment and payroll figures shown for individual cities in Table VIII, even where schools are operated as a part of the city government. All other full-time paid municipal employees and officials (including those on a fee basis) are counted under "Total Number of Employees," but employees of contractors are not included. Figures on "Full-Time Employees" include temporary personnel working on a full-time basis and are therefore not directly comparable with census statistics presented in previous issues of the Year Book as to "permanent full-time employees." All figures, including those for individual cities in Table VIII, cover employees and payrolls for city-operated utilities as well as personnel engaged in nonschool "general government" activities.

Civil Service Organization. Formal civil service commissions, the size of the board, and employees covered are shown for individual cities in Table VIII, and summarized in Table 3. The term "civil service" has the traditional meaning in this section and in Table VIII of a semiautonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for appointment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative acts. Table 3 shows the number of cities in which there is some kind of formal civil service and the proportion in which all classes of employees are covered. It also shows classes of employees for which a formal civil service system most commonly exists. From the table it can be seen that while two-thirds of the cities have formal civil service systems, only about one-third cover all employees; nearly one-half the cities under 25,000 population have no formal civil service system.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING AND MUNICIPAL SALARY INDEX: 1940 TO 1951

The "cost-of-living" index is the consumers price index which is the average cost of items making up 70 per cent of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1939-39=100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the total monthly nonschool pay rolls of cities over 25,000 by their total nonschool employment for October of each year—both figures being obtained from the Bureau of the Census survey of public employment—and converting the resulting average monthly earning amounts to a basis of October, 1940=100. The resulting index is thus affected by changes in the composition of total employment (which includes part-time and temporary help), and in the length of working periods, as well as in actual rates of pay. The chart is based on the index for October 15 of each year.

TABLE 3

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities With Civil Serv.	Employee Groups Covered by Civil Service: All-Employees [1] No.	Employee Groups Covered by Civil Service: All-Employees [1] % of Rep't. Cities	Fire and Police	Fire	Police	Other Combinations	No Civil Service System
Cities over 500,000	18	18	17	94.5	1	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	17	73.9	5	0	0	1	0
100,000 to 250,000	64	55	48	75.2	4	0	2	1	9
50,000 to 100,000	123	101	60	48.8	32	1	0	8	22
25,000 to 50,000	253	195	104	41.2	73	3	5	10	58
10,000 to 25,000	700	388	156	22.3	160	10	42	20	312
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,181	780	402	34.1	275	14	49	40	401

[1] Includes cities codes as "ALL", "FG", "PG", and "FPG" in Table VIII and may exclude day laborers, employees under elected officers, temporary employees, and employees of library, health, and welfare departments.

The statutes of several states require that the city shall provide a civil service system for certain groups of their employees. Iowa and Ohio require cities to have a three-member civil service board appointed by the mayor to serve all the employees. New York requires each city to provide a three-member civil service commission appointed by the mayor to serve all employees or to make use of the county civil service commission. In either case the city may have a full-time personnel department. New Jersey cities may operate under the state civil service commission which provides state-wide recruitment, examination, certification, classification, and specific rules regarding veteran's preference, promotion, pay, and political activity.

In Massachusetts state law requires that all cities over 100,000 population operate under the state civil service commission. Cities under 100,000 may elect to use the state system. All Wisconsin cities over 4,000 population must provide a five-member police and fire commission appointed by

TABLE 4

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities Where Chief Executive Has Primary Responsibility: Mayor	City Mgr.	Full-Time Officer Apt'd. By Mayor or Mgr.	No. of Cities Where Responsibility is in: Dept. Heads	City Council	Full Time Officer Apt'd by Council or CS Board	City Clerk or Other Official
Cities over 500,000	15	0	0	3	0	0	11	1
250,000 to 500,000	22	0	0	8	1	0	11	2
100,000 to 250,000	52	3	1	18	11	1	15	3
50,000 to 100,000	111	10	18	22	28	3	12	18
25,000 to 50,000	199	15	58	7	46	16	12	45
10,000 to 25,000	565	65	189	5	105	51	9	141
All cities over 10,000	964	93	266	63	191	71	70	210

the mayor. In addition to personnel matters, the commission may also have certain administrative duties. In Alabama a personnel board appointed by the officials of the county and its largest city handle personnel functions for all cities over 5,000 in the larger counties of the state. Other states, for example Minnesota and New York, provide services to cities on a contractual basis.

A total of 780 cities shown in Table VIII operate under civil service. Of these, 534 have three-member boards, 115 have five-member boards, 13 have boards of other sizes ranging from two members to nine members, and 112 operate under state or county systems. State systems are used by 38 cities in Massachusetts and 40 in New Jersey. County systems are used by 18 cities in New York, nine in California, and seven in Alabama.

TABLE 5

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:									
		37½ Hrs. or Less		38-39½ Hrs.		40 Hrs.		40½-43½ Hrs.		44 Hrs. and Over	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000 . .	18	3	16.7	4	22.1	10	55.6	0	0	1	5.6
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	5	21.7	3	13.0	11	47.8	2	8.7	2	8.7
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	64	12	18.8	4	6.2	35	54.8	2	3.1	11	17.2
50,000 to 100,000	123	36	29.3	15	12.2	30	24.4	20	16.2	22	17.9
25,000 to 50,000	256	50	19.5	31	12.1	92	36.0	22	8.6	61	23.8
10,000 to 25,000	716	83	11.6	92	12.8	239	33.4	41	5.8	261	36.4
All cities over 10,000 .	1,200	189	15.7	149	12.4	417	34.8	87	7.3	358	29.8

Civil service boards are appointed by the mayor in 260 cities and by the city council in 274. The city manager appoints the civil service board in 11 cities and other officials or combinations of private citizens appoint the board in 67 cities. In cities over 250,000 the mayor is generally the appointing official, while the council appoints the board in the majority of cities under 250,000.

TABLE 6

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff				Skeleton Staff				No Saturday Work	
			All Day		Half Day		All Day		Half Day			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000 . .	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	29.4	12	70.6
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	0	0	2	8.8	0	0	15	65.0	6	26.2
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	65	0	0	21	32.3	0	0	15	23.2	29	44.5
50,000 to 100,000	128	123	0	0	52	42.3	0	0	30	24.3	41	33.4
25,000 to 50,000	275	257	2	0.8	121	47.0	1	0.4	49	19.0	84	32.6
10,000 to 25,000	837	718	11	1.5	415	57.8	4	0.6	151	21.1	137	19.0
All cities over 10,000 .	1,346	1,203	13	1.8	611	50.3	5	0.4	265	21.9	309	25.6

Personnel Management. Officials serving as chief personnel officers and the employees served for individual cities are shown in Table VIII. Table 4 shows where the responsibility for personnel administration lies and gives an additional key to merit system operation. In about 44 per cent of the cities reporting, the chief executive has the primary responsibility for personnel administration. This illustrates continuation of the trend toward uniting civil service, as a merit system, with the chief executive's responsibility for effective administration.

Table 4 shows that there are 133 full-time personnel officers, 70 of whom are appointed by and are responsible to the city council or the Civil Service Board. While this represents an increase of 10 cities with such officials, 472 cities continue to handle personnel matters through the council, department heads, or other officials without central guidance or assistance from a personnel officer or the chief executive.[1]

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular work week for city hall office personnel in 1,200 cities is summarized in Table 5. Employees in 63 per cent of the cities worked weekly schedules of 40 hours or less, but nearly 30 per cent worked 44 hours or more. Inspection of Table 5 shows that nearly three-fourths (73.5 per cent) of the cities over 50,000 population worked 40 hours or less per week, while approximately 60 per cent of the 972 cities under 50,000 worked a 40 hour week or less.

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[1] Cities with full-time personnel officers by population groups are as follows: over 500,000: Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Los Angeles, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota; New Orleans, Louisiana; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco, California; and Washington, D. C. 250,000 to 500,000: Akron, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Fort Worth, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Jersey City, New Jersey; Kansas City, Missouri; Long Beach, California; Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; Oakland, California; Omaha, Nebraska; Portland, Oregon; Rochester, New York; San Diego, California; Seattle, Washington; and Toledo, Ohio. 100,000 to 250,000: Austin, Texas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Berkeley, California; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Charlotte, North Carolina; Corpus Christi, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Duluth, Minnesota; Flint and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hartford, Connecticut; Jacksonville, Florida; Little Rock, Arkansas; Miami, Florida; Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; New Haven, Connecticut; Norfolk, Virginia; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Pasadena, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Providence, Rhode Island; Richmond, Virginia; Sacramento, California; Savannah, Georgia; Shreveport, Louisiana; Springfield, Massachusetts; Tacoma, Washington; Worcester, Massachusetts; and Yonkers, New York. 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Amarillo, Texas; Burbank, California; Charleston, South Carolina; Cranston, Rhode Island; Dearborn, Michigan; Fresno and Glendale, California; Hamilton, Ohio; Jackson, Michigan; Lincoln, Nebraska; Lubbock, Texas; Madison, Wisconsin; Medford, Massachusetts; New Britain, Connecticut; New Rochelle and Niagara Falls, New York; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; Port Arthur, Texas; Portland, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; Richmond, California; Roanoke, Virginia; Rockford, Illinois; Saginaw, Michigan; San Angelo, Texas; San Jose and Santa Monica. California; Stamford, Connecticut; Stockton, California; Terre Haute, Indiana; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. 25,000 to 50,000: Abilene, Texas; Alexandria, Louisiana; Arlington, Massachusetts; Battle Creek, Michigan; Bessemer, Alabama; Bremerton, Washington; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Hagerstown, Maryland; Hamtramck and Highland Park, Michigan; Lakeland, Florida; Lockport, New York; Miami Beach, Florida; Muskegon, Michigan; Palo Alto, California; Tucson, Arizona; and West Allis, Wisconsin; 10,000 to 25,000: Azusa and Chula Vista, California; Clearwater, Florida; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; Homewood, Alabama; Laconia, New York; Long Beach, New York; Rennselaer, New York; River Rouge, Michigan; San Gabriel, California; Sanford, Florida; Watertown, South Dakota; and Whittier, California.

Data in Table 5 while not strictly comparable to data reported in the 1951 Year Book indicate that no radical change took place during 1951 in city hall work schedules. Of the 358 cities with a work week of 44 hours or more, 314 have a 44 hour week. Thirty-four cities reported a reduction in work week for city hall employees during 1951. Hours of work for policemen and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the Year Book.

Saturday Working Schedules. Table 6 shows the pattern of Saturday work for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In one-half of the cities reporting a full staff works a half-day on Saturday. This compares with nearly 60 per cent of the cities working Saturday mornings in 1951. The most significant change in Saturday work schedules appears in the 10,000-25,000 population group where 19 per cent of the cities report no Saturday work compared with 12.5 per cent reporting no Saturday work in 1951. Cities in this population group are switching to the skeleton staff plan on Saturdays. Last year only 18 per cent of the cities under 25,000 worked skeleton staff on Saturday. This year over 21 per cent use this plan. Only five cities over 500,000 now work on Saturday. This compares with 13 cities which reported that they worked full or skeleton staffs on Saturday in 1951. Only 13 cities (all under 50,000 population) reported that they work a full staff all day on Saturday.

Over-time Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of over-time payment in

TABLE 7

METHODS OF PAYING FOR OVERTIME

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One and one-half and Double [1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		No.	%						No.	%
				A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL						
Cities over 500,000	18	17	95	8	4	3	0	2	1	5
250,000 to 500,000	23	15	65	9	5	1	0	0	8	35
100,000 to 250,000	63	43	68	32	6	4	0	1	20	32
50,000 to 100,000	120	68	57	47	8	9	0	4	52	43
25,000 to 50,000	247	126	51	71	34	15	0	6	121	49
10,000 to 25,000	683	333	49	150	153	25	0	5	350	51
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,154	602	52	317	210	57	0	18	552	48
				B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS						
Cities over 500,000	16	16	100	0	4	4	0	8	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	20	91	5	7	8	0	0	2	9
100,000 to 250,000	60	57	95	1	21	28	0	7	3	5
50,000 to 100,000	115	106	91	12	35	39	0	20	9	9
25,000 to 50,000	233	226	97	15	105	67	2	37	7	3
10,000 to 25,000	638	588	92	70	311	144	4	59	50	8
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,084	1,013	93	103	483	290	6	131	71	7

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

cities and contrasts the practice for administrative and clerical workers with that for skilled, non-office workers. Fifty-two per cent of the cities over 10,000 population have some plan for paying over-time for office workers, while 93 per cent have some plan for skilled nonoffice workers. Over half of the cities under 25,000 population have no plan for paying over-time for administrative and clerical workers. This contrasts with only 8 per cent in the same population group with no plan for payment of overtime for skilled workers. Approximately 52 per cent of the cities that report some plan for paying over-time for administrative and clerical employees compensate by giving time off, and an additional 35 per cent pay straight time for over-time.

Of the 1,013 cities reporting that they have some plan for paying skilled workers over-time, 48 per cent pay straight time while 29 per cent pay time and one-half. This year only 7 per cent of the cities reported that they have no plan for paying over-time to skilled workers, while 24 per cent of the cities reporting to the 1951 Municipal Year Book had no plan for paying over-time to skilled workers. The largest percentage of increase for skilled, non-office workers has been in straight time pay and time and one-half pay.

TABLE 8

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Number of Cities with:				
		Position Classif. Plans	Pay Plans	Entrance Exams	Promotional Exams	Vac. and Sick Leave Rules
Cities over 500,000	18	16	16	17	16	16
250,000 to 500,000	23	21	18	20	19	20
100,000 to 250,000	65	41	46	48	46	50
50,000 to 100,000	128	57	69	57	58	87
25,000 to 50,000	275	109	141	109	95	161
10,000 to 25,000	837	196	325	164	139	386
All cities over 10,000	1,346	440	615	415	373	720

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. All but five of the 1,192 reporting cities grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. Nearly 93 per cent (1,105) grant two weeks per year, and an additional 48 cities grant three weeks. Thirty-four cities allow a single week, but 11 of these 34 cities increase the vacation allowance to two weeks after five years service.

Vacation allowances for individual cities are shown in Table VIII. Footnotes 1 to 7 of Table VIII indicate the 161 cities which authorize extra vacation allowances based on length of service. Eighteen cities reported an extra week of vacation after five years service, 25 after 10 years, 70 after 15 years, 41 after 20 years, and five after 25 years. Two cities allow four weeks after 20 years service.

Two weeks with pay is the usual sick leave allowance in cities over

10,000. Of the 993 cities reporting in Table VIII, 780 grant sick leave with 517 of the 780 cities granting 12 to 15 days per year; 182 have no definite policies but report that employees generally are given time off without loss of pay; and 31 cities do not allow sick leave with pay. Sick leave usually can be accumulated over a period of years to provide a form of insurance against extended illness. The average (median) accumulation allowed is 90 days in cities over 100,000, 60 days in cities of 25,000 to 100,000, and 30 days in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Personnel Activities. Information was obtained for the Year Book on certain personnel activities of cities over 10,000: specifically, position-classification plans, pay plans, use of entrance and promotional examinations, and vacation and sick leave rules. About 80 per cent of the 1,346 cities over 10,000 reported, and the number of cities carrying on each of these activities is shown in Table 8. A total of 440 cities reported having position-classification plans and 615 cities having pay plans.

Table 8 shows 415 cities that use entrance examinations for all or most positions, but an additional 111 cities have such examinations for police and fire jobs only. A total of 720 cities have formal written rules governing employee vacation and sick leave, while an additional 49 cities have rules governing vacation only. All of the activities summarized in Table 8 are more prevalent in cities over 100,000.

TABLE 9

HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL INSURANCE IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Hosp. and Surgical Insurance	Hospital Insurance	Surgical Insurance	No Plan
Cities over 500,000	18	15	11	0	0	4
250,000 to 500,000	23	24	10	0	0	14
100,000 to 250,000	65	52	28	5	0	19
50,000 to 100,000	128	108	65	5	2	36
25,000 to 50,000........	275	216	134	10	0	72
10,000 to 25,000........	837	519	319	31	5	164
All cities over 10,000	1,346	934	567	51	7	309

Employee Benefits. Information has been obtained for this Year Book on the cities that make some form of hospital and surgical insurance available to their employees. The individual city data in Table VIII are summarized in Table 9 and show that two-thirds of the cities have made these forms of insurance available under city sponsorship. In addition to hospital and surgical insurance, 65 cities reported other forms of insurance available for city employees—group life insurance in 43 cities, health and accident insurance in 12 cities, and life and health and accident insurance in 10 cities.

Ninety-one of the 567 cities that provide hospital and surgical insurance pay all or part of the insurance premiums. Eighteen of the 91 cities pay all of the premiums and an additional 44 cities pay one-half or more.[2]

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[2] Cities contributing to hospital and surgical insurance premiums and the proportion of premium paid by each city are as follows: 100 per cent—Anniston, Opelika, and Sheffield,

Information on city employee credit unions has been obtained for the first time since the 1942 Year Book and was supplied by the Credit Union National Organization. Credit unions are cooperative organizations set up under state or federal statutes to encourage personal savings and to provide small loans at favorable interest rates. They are controlled entirely by the membership, although they may be sponsored by the city government. Only members can make deposits for savings or take out loans.

A total of 227 cities have either state- or federally-chartered credit unions open to all employees; 24 additional cities have credit unions for fire and police employees only.

Retirement Systems. Table 10 shows the cities over 10,000 population providing old-age insurance for their employees. A total of 1,207 of the 1,273 cities reporting have retirement or pension plans for some of their employees, and 1,023 (85 per cent) cover all employees. Over one-half of the cities (654) are members of state-administered retirement systems which are set up on actuarial basis to provide the broad membership base essential to solvency which small cities can not provide by themselves.

By February, 1952, 34 states had completed agreements with the Federal Security Administration for coverage of their state and local employees under Old Age and Survivors Insurance.[3] Table 10 shows that as of January 1, 1952, 179 cities in these states had adopted federal social security coverage for their employees. According to the amendment authorizing coverage of municipal employees by federal social security only employees not previously covered by existing retirement plans are eligible.

Alabama; Daly City, California; Fort Collins, Colorado; Orlando, Florida; Independence and Mexico, Missouri; Haddonfield and Hawthorne, New Jersey; Franklin, Monessen, and Reading, Pennsylvania; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Pampa and Port Arthur, Texas; Provo, Utah; and Racine, Wisconsin. 70 per cent—Bay City, Michigan and Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. 67 per cent—Daytona Beach, Florida and Rome, Georgia. 51 to 66 per cent—Moscow, Idaho; Hazel Park and Midland, Michigan;, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Harrison township and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Memphis, Tennessee; and Salt Lake City, Utah. 50 per cent—El Dorado, Arkansas; Chula Vista, Fullerton, Hanford, Madera, San Carlos, and Visalia, California; La Grange, Georgia; Coeur d'Alene and Pocatello, Idaho; Crowley, Houma, and West Monroe, Louisiana; St. Joseph, Michigan; Carthage, Missouri; New York City and Yonkers, New York; Ponca City, Oklahoma; Arnold and Ellwood City, Pennsylvania; Greenwood, South Carolina; Rapid City, South Dakota; Elizabethton, Tennessee; Denison, Gainesville, and Garland, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Martinsville and Staunton, Virginia; and Menasha, Neenah, and South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 40 per cent—Florence, Alabama; Tulare, California; Reidsville, North Carolina; Anderson, South Carolina; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin. 26 to 39 per cent—El Cerrito and National City, California; Albany and Athens, Georgia; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Paducah, Kentucky; Annapolis, Maryland; Hamtramck and Roseville, Michigan; Plainview, Texas; and Brattleboro town, Vermont. 25 per cent or less—Fairfield and Homewood, Alabama; Fort Pierce and Lakeland, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Birmingham and Jackson, Michigan; Carlsbad, New Mexico; New Bern, North Carolina; Warren, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; Abilene, Texas; and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

[3] States having agreements with the Federal Security Administrator for coverage of state and local employees under old-age and survivors insurance as of February, 1952: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The increase of 10 per cent in plans covering all employees is attributable to the adoption of federal social security. Three states (Virginia, Wyoming, Utah) abandoned their state-administered retirement systems and adopted enabling legislation permitting the state to enter into an agreement with the Federal Security Administrator for coverage of state and local employees. Virginia later re-enacted its state retirement system to make cities eligible for both systems. All the cities of Virginia are shown in the individual city table as of December 31, 1951, with the exception of Harrisonburg which reported that all employees were covered by federal social security.

TABLE 10

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered					Participation in State System	Participating in Fed. Soc. Sec.
		No.	Per Cent	All[1]	Fire and Police	Fire	Police	Other Combinations[1]		
Cities over 500,000 . .	18	18	100.0	18	0	0	0	0	3	1
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	100.0	22	1	0	0	0	11	1
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	65	100.0	60	4	0	0	1	26	3
50,000 to 100,000	127	127	100.0	115	10	1	1	0	68	10
25,000 to 50,000.	270	265	98.0	232	20	1	8	4	141	33
All cities over 25,000 .	503	498	99.0	447	35	2	9	5	249	48
10,000 to 25,000.	770	709	92.0	576	59	16	48	10	405	131
All cities over 10,000 .	1,273	1,207	95.0	1,023	94	18	57	15	654	179

[1] All includes "All" and combinations of "FG, GP or FGP" in Table VIII but usually excludes day laborers, elected officers and temporary employees. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

The 1951 Municipal Year Book (pp. 124-29) gives the latest compilation of state retirement systems covering municipal employees. At the end of 1950, 31 states had provided for central systems, but three of these, in Florida, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, are not yet in operation. Cities in a few states may have both state and local plans for the same group of employees. For these cities, the code letters in Table VIII reflect only the state-administered plan.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from national organizations of public employees and are shown on Table VIII as of January 1, 1952. Data on unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. In many cities skilled trade workers belong to craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 11 for all cities over 10,000.

One or more employee organizations is found in each of the 18 cities over 500,000 population, and all but 12 of the cities over 50,000. Nearly 62 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 50,000 have one or more organizations for local employees. Data presented in Table 11 can not be used to determine the number of locals in any one union, since the national organizations can have several locals in one city composed of employees in various departments. The AFSCME at the end of 1951 had locals in 60 cities composed entirely of police officers.[4]

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters, and The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the AFL); the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (affiliated with the CIO), and the United Public Workers of America (independent).

TABLE 11

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]				No. of Cities With Nonaffil. Org'ns
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	GCEOC	IAFF	UPW	
Cities over 500,000	18	18	100.0	16	14	18	12	13
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	87.1	15	9	19	7	10
100,000 to 250,000	65	64	98.5	43	13	54	11	29
50,000 to 100,000	128	120	93.8	63	17	109	17	46
25,000 to 50,000	275	222	80.8	103	21	177	23	73
10,000 to 25,000	837	466	55.7	98	22	238	20	120
All cities over 10,000	1,346	910	67.6	339	96	615	90	291

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL); GCEOC, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO); IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL); UPW, United Public Workers of America (independent).

Locals of the IAFF were established in 13 cities during 1951 and were abandoned in 10 cities. The AFSCME organized locals in 18 cities in 1951 where locals had not been previously reported. The GCEOC organized locals in 41 cities during 1951 and reported no abandonments. The UPW reported the abandonment of two locals during the year. Cities added to the 1952 Municipal Year Book account for other changes in the total number of unions; some of these places were organized prior to 1951.

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[4] Cities in which the AFSCME has locals composed exclusively of police officers: Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Alabama; Hot Springs, Little Rock, North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Denver and Pueblo, Colorado; Bridgeport, Hartford, Middletown, New Britain, New Haven, and West Haven, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Aurora, East St. Louis, Joliet, Kankakee, La Salle, Ottawa, Springfield, and Streator, Illinois; Keokuk, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Alexandria, Bogalusa, Monroe and Shreveport, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota; Meridian, Mississippi; Hastings and Omaha. Nebraska; Irvington, New Jersey; Niagara Falls, New York; Asheville and Durham, North Carolina; Massillon and Youngstown, Ohio; Portland and Salem, Oregon; Columbia, South Carolina; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Portsmouth, Virginia; Aberdeen, Bremerton, Hoquiam, Pasco, Port Angeles, Puyallup, Renton, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Yakima, Washington; LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin; and Sheridan, Wyoming.

TABLE VIII

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

This table includes all cities over 25,000 population and 1,295 of the 1,346 cities over 10,000 according to the 1950 census. City employment and payroll data are for October, 1951, and were obtained from an unpublished tabulation of the Bureau of the Census. Data on state-administered retirement systems were obtained from state officials, and on locals of national organizations of governmental employees from the headquarters of those organizations. All other data were obtained direct from city officials. "Number of Employees" includes both general government functions and city government enterprises. An asterisk (*) after the name of a city indicates employment and payroll data are for July, 1951; a double dagger (‡) for April, 1951; and a section mark (§) for January, 1951. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. Under PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, the first column shows the kind of formal civil service organization (if any); cities with two or more civil service boards are shown in footnote 8. The second column shows the employee groups under formal civil service; code letter "G" means all employees except fire and/or police, and "O" means health, library, utilities, or other limited groups of employees. In the third column the letter to the left of the dash (-) shows the person serving as chief personnel officer; the letter to the right shows employee groups served by the personnel officer. "Work Hours per Week; Saturdays" applies only to administrative and clerical employees. Under "Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled", the first letter refers to administrative and clerical employees, the second to skilled non-office workers. When two or more methods of over-time pay were reported, the most liberal plan is shown. The next two columns show annual vacation and sick leave allowances granted administrative and clerical employees. The second figure under sick leave shows the maximum number of days that can be accumulated; zero (0) shows that no sick leave with pay is granted, and an "N" indicates city has no set policies on sick leave. "Vacation and Sick Leave Rules" shows whether city has formal written policies governing vacation and sick leave. "Hospital and Surgical Insurance" shows the kinds of insurance available to city employees under city sponsorship. "Credit Union" is shown when organized specifically for city employees; code letters indicate employee groups eligible for membership. Under "Retirement Systems", letters to the left of the dash (-) show city pension plans, those to the right state-administered plans; a single dagger (†) indicates city has come under federal social security. The last column shows locals of national labor organizations of governmental employees as well as local unaffiliated organizations. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported; superior numerals (1) refer to notes at end of table.

CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

B—Formal civil service board
County—County provides personnel services
State—State provides personnel services
None—No civil service board

OFFICIAL SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C—Council or council committee
D—Individual department heads
K—City Clerk
P—Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)
S—Other official
X—Several officials

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time and one-half
N—No plan for paying overtime
S—Straight time
T—Compensatory time off
X—Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL)
F—International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL)
G—Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO)
N—None
S—United Public Workers of America
U—Local unaffiliated organization

EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM, RETIREMENT SYSTEM, CREDIT UNION, AND CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (lower case letters)

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police
N—None
O—Others, but limited
G—All except those covered by separate systems.

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City manager
C—City Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
M—Mayor
X—Several officials and/or other citizens

HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL INSURANCE

Y—Both
H—Hospitalization only
S—Surgical only
N—None

VACATION AND SICK LEAVE RULES

Y—Rules for both
V—Vacation rules only
N—None

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

S—Skeleton staff all day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day
F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	29,117	29,091	$ 9,611.1	B3M	A	PB-a	38Sh	S-. .	2[4]	15-. .	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFGSU
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	28,403	. . . .	9,014.1	B4M[8]	A	PB-g	40N	T-X	2[4]	12-100	Y	Y	A	All	AFGSU
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	1,970	28,821	28,552	10,091.6	B5M	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	5-45	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFGSU
New York, N. Y.	7,892	170,834	167,319	52,003.4	B3M	A	. . . .	38Sh	T-. .	. . .	12-. .	N	Y	A	GFP	AFGSU
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	23,539	23,539	6,323.0	B3M	A	PB-a	40. .	N-X	2[8]	30-120	Y	. .	A	GFP	AFGSU
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.	950	12,440	12,111	2,908.6	B3C	A	PB-a	37N	T-X	2[4]	12-24	Y	. .	A	GFP	AFSU
Boston, Mass.	801	17,556	. . . .	4,369.3	State	A	X-a	35N	H-H	2[3]	15-90	Y	N	A	All	AFGU
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	5,867	5,867	1,729.2	B3M	A	. . . .	38Sh	T-S	2[2]	15-300	Y	Y	A	-All	AFGSU
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	5,871	5,871	1.470.1	B3X	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	2[5]	15-90	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFGU
Cleveland, Ohio	915	16,693	15,670	4,782.8	B3M	A	PX-a	40N	S-S	2[4]	15-60	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFGS
Houston, Tex.	596	5,506	5,506	1,290.5	B3M[8]	A	. . . .	40N	S-S	2[4]	15-60	Y	N	A	GFP	FU
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	7,842	7,387	2,344.0	B5M[8]	FPG	PB-g	40N	T-H	2	15-90	Y	Y	A	All	AFGSU
Minneapolis, Minn. . . .	522	4,559	4,149	1,409.0	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	T-X	2[3]	12-90	Y	N	A	GFP	AFGS
New Orleans, La* . . .	570	7,102	6,995	1,469.6	B3X	A	PB-a	35N	S-H	3	. .-. .	. .	Y	A	GFP	AF
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	6,796	6,533	1,958.4	B3M	FP	PM-a	44Sh	T-X	2	14-42	Y	. .	A	GFP	AFGS
St. Louis, Mo.	857	12,115	. . . .	3,162.0	B3M	A	PM-a	38Sh	T-S	3	24-90	Y	N	A	FPG†	AFU
San Francisco, Calif. .	775	15,140	14,622	5,028.0	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	H-X	2[2]	10-130	Y	Y	A	All	AFGSU
Washington, D. C. . . .	802	14,737	14,737	4,076.1	B7. .[9]	A	PC-a	40N	X-X	3	13-. .	Y	Y	FP	GFP	FG
250,000 to 500,000																
Akron, Ohio	275	1,765	1,706	493.2	B3M	A	PB-a	37Sh	T-H	2[4]	15-90	Y	N	A	-GFP	FSGU
Atlanta, Ga.	331	3,054	2,975	744.5	B3M	A	PB-a	44Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	V	Y	A	GFP	AFGS
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	326	1,600	1,522	420.1	County	A	PB-a	40Sh	N-N	2	12-60	Y	N	A	All	FGSU
Columbus, Ohio	376	3,169	3,124	801.1	B3M	A	S-a	40Sh	S-H	2	12-90	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFGS
Dallas, Tex.	434	4,969	4,879	1,226.8	B3C	A	PA-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-150	Y	N	A	All	N
Denver, Colo.	416	5,284	4,732	1,306.6	B3X	FP	PM-g	40N	T-H	2	12-100	Y	Y	A	GFP	AF
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	2,436	2,422	644.6	B3C	FP	PC-g	40Sh	S-S	2	15-90	Y	N	A	GFP	FU
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	4,409	4,103	902.0	B5M	FP	PM-g	39Sh	N-T	3	10-36	Y	. .	P	FP-G	AFS
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	299	5,044	5,044	1,282.5	State	A	PC-a	44Sh	N-S	2[5]	15-. .	Y	. .	A	FP-G	AFGU
Kansas City, Mo.	457	4,970	4,879	1,078.2	B3M[8]	FPG	PA-g	41Sh	T-H	2	10-60	Y	Y	A	FP	AFG
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	251	3,148	3,051	992.8	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	-All	AFU
Louisville, Ky.	369	4,164	3,989	829.0	B5M	FPO	PB-a	39Sh	T-H	2[3]	12-60	Y	N	FP	FPG†	AFGS
Memphis, Tenn.	396	6,887	6,724	1,408.2	B3C	A	PC-a	40Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	Y	N	All	N
Newark, N. J. ‡	439	6,934	6,841	1,771.7	State	A	D-. .	30Sh	T-H	2[5]	12-N	Y	Y	A	G-FP	AFGU
Oakland, Calif.	385	3,555	3,555	1,091.2	B3M	A	PB-a	37½N	T-T	2[2]	12-96	Y	. .	A	GFP	FSU
Omaha, Neb.	251	1,315	1,315	335.8	B3M	A	PM-. .	38Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	N	A	GFP	AFG
Portland, Ore.	374	3,796	3,584	1,078.7	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	2	15-30	Y	N	A	FP-G	AFGU
Rochester, N. Y.	332	4,034	4,034	1,058.2	B3A	A	PA-a	35Fh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	Y	N	-All	FU
St. Paul, Minn.	311	2,574	2,139	710.6	B3X	A	X-. .	35Sh	S-S	3	15-300	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFU

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
250,000 to 500,000—continued																
SanAntonio, Tex.	408	4,128	4,124	972.9	B3C	FP	. . . .	41Sh	T-T	2	. .-. .	..	..	..	F-G	N
San Diego, Calif.	334	2,986	2,818	910.8	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	S-S	3	15-90	Y	N	A	All	AFU
Seattle, Wash.	468	7,376	. . . .	2,276.3	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	. .-. .[13]	2	12-90	Y	N	A	GFP	AF
Toledo, Ohio	304	2,676	2,676	831.0	B3M	FP	PA-g	40Sh	S-T	2[4]	12-120	Y	Y	FP	FP-G	AF
100,000 to 250,000																
Albany, N. Y.	135	1,903	1,903	316.6	B3M	A	. . . .	40Sh	T-. .	2	N-. .	N	Y	F	-All	AFS
Allentown, Pa.	107	642	642	154.0	B3C	FP	. . . .	40Sh	T-S	2	30-90	Y	N	N	All	AFU
Austin, Tex.	132	2,059	1,959	410.4	B3A	FP	PA-a	44Sh	S-H	2	12-90	Y	H	A	F-G	F
Baton Rouge, La.‡ . . .	126	913	875	197.1	B3C[8]	FPG	PM-g	40Sh	T-S	2[2]	12-90	Y	..	F	GFP	AFU
Berkeley, Calif.	114	831	733	227.8	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[3]	12-150	Y	H	A	FP-G	S
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	159	1,911	1,807	446.8	B5M	A	PB-a	35½Fh	T-S	2[3]	N-. .	V	Y	N	-All	AFU
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	121	2,170	2,105	427.2	State	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	2	15-150	Y	Y	A	All	AFU
Camden, N. J.	125	1,173	1,173	262.0	State	A	. . . .	. .Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	N	H	FP	-FG	FG
Canton, Ohio	117	841	741	187.3	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	T-H	3	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP	FP-G	FS
Charlotte, N. C.	134	1,268	1,220	320.1	B3C	A	PA-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N	A	F-G	AF
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	131	1,430	1,428	414.2	None	N	D-. .	38½Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	GFP	AFU
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	1,098	1,091	242.2	B3A	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	2	15-60	Y	Y	N	F-PO	F
Dayton, Ohio	244	2,257	2,257	597.5	B3C	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	2[3]	15-90	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFG
Des Moines, Iowa . . .	178	1,517	1,405	395.2	B3M	A	PA-a	40N	T-X	2	30-90	Y	N	A	-All	AFU
Duluth, Minn.	105	1,003	960	276.1	B3C	A	PB-a	37½N	T-H	2	30-120	Y	Y	FP	FP-G	AFGS
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	1,020	966	284.0	State	A	D-a	33N	N-H	2	15-. .	Y	Y	A	-FPG	AF
El Paso, Tex.	130	987	979	235.0	B5C	A	S-a	44Fh	H-H	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	GFP	AFU
Erie, Pa.	131	940	916	263.1	B3C	FPO	. . . .	37½Fh	T-H	2	10-10	Y	Y	N	All	F
Evansville, Ind.	129	985	985	218.0	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N	F	All	AF
Fall River, Mass. . . .	112	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-. .	35N	N-H	2	0-0	Y	N	A	All	GU
Flint, Mich.	163	2,097	2,028	550.4	B3X	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	2	12-. .	Y	Y	A	All	FGSU
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	1,345	1,258	343.8	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	N-N	3	. .-. .	. .	. .	F	FP-G	AF
Gary, Ind.	134	700	700	182.0	B3X	P	M-. .	38Fh	S-H	2	. .-. .	N	N	FP	FP	FU
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	177	1,517	1,447	412.0	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	T-S	2[4]	10-. .	Y	N	A	GFP	FGU
Hartford, Conn.	177	2,102	1,981	539.7	B3C	A	PA-a	37½N	S-S	2	15-90	Y	Y	A	All	AFG
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	205	3,144	3,144	895.9	B3C	A	PB-a	40N	T-S	2[3]	N-. .	V	N	A	GFP	AU
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	130	679	637	179.1	B3C	A	K-a	44Sh	S-N	2	4-15	Y	Y	F	All	F
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	2,058	1,986	483.3	B5. .	A	. . . .	39N	N-S	2	12-60	Y	H	A	GFP	FU
Little Rock, Ark.	102	726	695	152.0	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	N	A	FPG†	AF
Miami, Fla.	249	2,975	2,970	819.9	B5X	A	PB-a	41N	T-S	2[5]	12-60	Y	. .	A	All	AFU
Mobile, Ala.‡	129	1,000	963	172.0	County	A	PB-a	44Fh	T-H	2	12-. .	Y	N	N	GFP	AFS
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	107	937	937	152.9	County	A	PB-a	40Fh	T-S	2	12-90	Y	N	N	GFP	N
Nashville, Tenn.	174	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5X	A	PB-a	40N	N-H	2	60-. .	Y	. .	F	All	AFGU

New Bedford, Mass. . .	109	1,403	1,331	298.3	State	A	D-. .	30N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	All	AFU
New Haven, Conn. . . .	164	1,927	1,927	312.1	B3M	A	PM-a	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	F	All	AFU
Norfolk, Va.	214	2,207	2,190	488.1	B3C	A	PA-a	42Sh	N-H	2	12-96	Y	N	F	All	AGS
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	244	2,113	2,071	434.5	B3C	A	PA-a	44Fh	T-H	2	15-. .	Y	Y	A	FP-G†	A
Pasadena, Calif.	105	1,553	1,389	499.2	None	N	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	10-60	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFU
Paterson, N. J.	139	1,129	1,089	260.5	State	A	D-. .	44Sh	N-T	2[5]	14-. .	Y	. .	F	G-FP	AF
Peoria, Ill.‡	112	866	740	162.1	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Pheonix, Ariz.	107	1,385	1,365	428.3	B3C	A	PA-a	40Sh	H-X	3	15-60	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFGS
Providence, R. I.	249	3,384	3,384	680.5	None	N	PX-a	35Sh	T-X	2	15-90	Y	N	A	All	AF
Reading, Pa.	109	914	837	181.7	B3M	PO	D-. .	40Fh	T-X	2	30-90	Y	Y	N	GP	A
Richmond, Va.	230	3,112	3,112	721.6	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	2[2]	12-90	Y	Y	A	All	FS
Sacramento, Calif. . . .	138	1,396	1,252	446.1	B3C	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	3	15-100	Y	N	A	All	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	182	1,499	1,402	387.0	B3M	FP	D-. .	38Fh	. . . .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	A	GP	GSU
Savannah, Ga.	120	1,223	1,223	241.3	B3C	A	PB-a	44Sh	T-H	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	All	AF
Scranton, Pa.	126	801	800	195.2	B3M	A	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	All	FU
Shreveport, La.	127	1,154	996	243.3	B5X	FP	PM-g	44Fh	T-S	. .	N-. .	Y	N	FP	GFP	AF
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	1,033	950	232.9	State	A	D-a	40N	N-H	3	25-. .	Y	Y	A	All	A
South Bend, Ind.	116	933	915	235.3	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-H	2	15-30	Y	. .	N	-FP	AF
Spokane, Wash.	162	1,376	1,277	384.5	B3C	A	C-a	40N	N-H	2	10-90	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFU
Springfield, Mass. . . .	162	2,861	2,708	686.8	State	A	PM-a	37½N	T-S	2[4]	12-. .	Y	. .	A	All	FU
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	2,488	2,467	601.7	County	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	. .	7-140	Y	H	A	-All	AFU
Tacoma, Wash.	144	2,132	2,132	668.9	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	T-X	2	12-. .	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFU
Tampa, Fla.	125	2,147	2,136	395.7	B3M	A	M-a	40N	S-S	2	10-. .	Y	N	A	GFP	AF
Trenton, N. J.	128	1,567	1,558	403.5	State	A	D-. .	40Sh	T-H	2[5]	15-. .	Y	Y	A	-FP	AU
Tulsa, Okla.*.	183	1,755	1,755	362.3	None	N	D-a	44Fh	N-H	2	30-. .	N	. .	P	FPG†	AF
Utica, N. Y.	102	901	855	210.4	B3M	A	D-a	40Fh	T-. .	2	18-. .	N	N	FP	-All	F
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	104	1,155	1,110	283.5	None	N	M-. .	32½Sh	S-S	2	0-0	Y	. .	FP	All	AFGU
Wichita, Kan.	168	1,211	1,062	301.5	B5X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-H	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	A	GFP	F
Wilmington, Del.	110	1,225	1,225	288.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	40N	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	GFP	A
Worcester, Mass. . . .	203	3,193	3,025	764.0	State	A	PA-a	36N	T-H	2	15-90	Y	Y	A	All	FU
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	1,515	1,515	391.7	B3M	A	PB-a	35Sh	T-X	3	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	FGU
Youngstown, Ohio	168	1,048	991	297.3	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	30-60	Y	Y	N	FP-G	AFS
50,000 to 100,000																
Alameda, Calif.	64	442	398	141.8	B5C	A	PB-a	38N	T-H	2	14-60	Y	Y	A	GFP	FU
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	97	811	811	198.6	B5C	A	PA-a	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	Y	N	N	All	N
Alexandria, Va.	62	672	592	146.4	None	N	Mgr-. .	40N	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	N	N	FP	N
Alhambra, Calif.	51	417	355	119.1	B5C	A	S-a	40N	T-T	2[4]	10-40	Y	Y	A	-All	AU
Altoona, Pa.	77	443	443	111.7	B3M	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	Y	Y	A	All	AF
Amarillo, Tex.	74	674	674	165.4	B3C	A	PB-a	42Fh	H-H	3	15-90	Y	N	A	F-G	AF
Asheville, N. C.	53	564	564	107.2	B3X	A	D-g	44Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	Y	N	A	FPG†	AF
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	62	1,195	1,186	231.2	State	A	D-. .	33Fh	T-T	2[5]	15-. .	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFU
Augusta, Ga.	72	792	743	159.9	B5. .	FP	. . . .	37½Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	. .	N	F	All	AF
Aurora, Ill.	51	252	233	62.4	B3C[8]	FPG	. . . .	44Fh	T-H	2	7-. .	Y	Y	FP	FP-G	F
Bay City, Mich.	53	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	S-. .	40N	X-H	2	10-90	Y	Y	A	FP-G	ASU
Bayonne, N. J.	77	1,088	1,088	303.8	State	A	S-. .	33Fh	N-H	2[4]	12-. .	Y	Y	A	-FPG	FU
Beaumont, Tex.	94	605	578	146.6	None	N	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-H	2	12-72	Y	N	N	F-G	F
Berwyn, Ill.	51	252	215	49.7	B3M	FP	X-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	383	381	93.3	B3C	FPO	D-. .	35N	N-S	2	14-42	Y	. .	N	GFP	F
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	81	1,483	. . . .	279.9	B3M	A	. . . .	37½Sh	T-H	2	12-. .	Y	. .	N	-All	AFU

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
50,000 to 100,000—Continued																
Brockton, Mass.	63	879	805	183.7	State	A	D-. .	33N	T-H	2	N-. .	N	. .	F	All	AF
Brookline t, Mass. . . .	58	979	949	266.4	State	A	S-a	37½N	T-X	2[2]	15-90	Y	Y	A	All	F
Burbank, Calif.	79	877	813	309.7	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	14-90	Y	Y	A	-All	FU
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .	72	550	550	128.1	B3C	PF	. . . .	44Fh	H-X	2[4]	7-49	Y	Y	F	FPO-G	AFSU
Charleston, S. C.	70	760	750	155.7	None	N	PM-a	39Fh	N-N	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	F-G	F
Charleston, W. Va. . .	74	572	565	110.2	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-a	38½Fh	. .-S[11]	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FP	FG
Chester, Pa.	66	283	234	63.7	B3M	FPO	M-. .	44Sh	N-H	2	16-. .	Y	N	N	GP	GU
Cicero, Ill.	68	432	428	113.1	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio .	59	425	402	123.1	B3M	FP	Mgr-. .	37½Sh	T-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	A	FP-G	F
Clifton, N. J.	65	375	328	88.6	State	A	P-. .	33Fh	N-H	2[6]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	-FPG	N
Columbia, S. C.	87	656	613	137.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	S-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	A	FP-G	AF
Columbus, Ga.	80	1,160	1,160	205.9	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	N	H	N	All	F
Covington, Ky.	64	429	424	126.3	B3C	FP	X-a	33Fh	H-H	2	10-30	Y	N	A	GFP	AF
Cranston, R. I.‡	55	367	357	60.8	None	N	PM-. .	35N	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N	A	FPG†	AF
Davenport, Iowa§	75	327	. . . .	69.9	B3M	A	M-a	41Fh	N-S	2	30-90	Y	N	A	-All	AF
Dearborn, Mich.	95	1,181	988	366.3	B3X	A	PB-a	40N	T-X	2[4]	12-60	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFGSU
Decatur, Ill.	66	211	211	58.3	B3M	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-N	2	14-. .	N	. .	FP	FP-G	F
Durham, N. C.	71	776	716	180.8	None	N	Mgr-. .	37½N	N-H	2	12-. .	Y	Y	A	-All	AFS
East Chicago, Ind. . . .	54	542	542	120.9	None	N	M-a	38Sh	S-N	2	N-. .	N	S	F	FP	F
East Orange, N. J. . . .	79	637	584	170.5	State	A	D-. .	35N	X-X	2[5]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	-FPG	FU
East St. Louis, Ill. . . .	82	314	263	78.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Evanston, Ill.	74	564	547	149.4	B3M	A	. . . .	41Fh	N-H	2[2]	6-30	Y	. .	F	FP-G	FS
Fresno, Calif.	92	992	932	314.0	B3C	A	PB-a	40N	T-T	3	15-75	Y	Y	A	GFP	AF
Gadsden, Ala.	56	379	365	72.1	B3C	FP	M-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	. .	N	N	FPG†	FG
Galveston, Tex.§	67	629	565	135.6	B3M	FP	C-g	44Fh	N-X	2	14-. .	N	N	N	F-G	AF
Glendale, Calif.	96	935	847	303.6	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	12-. .	Y	Y	A	-All	FU
Green Bay, Wis.	53	519	439	128.9	B6M	FP	D-g	37½N	N-X	2	10-60	Y	N	A	-All	AF
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	74	634	600	148.0	None	N	Mgr-. .	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	-All	F
Greenville, S. C.	58	1,042	1,022	194.6	B3C	FP	K-g	40Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	A	F-GP	N
Hamilton, Ohio.	58	569	569	151.4	B3X	A	PB-a	40Sh	N-X	2[5]	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FG
Hammond, Ind.	88	688	651	182.4	None	N	M-. .	38½Fh	. .-X	2	N-. .	N	N	F	G-FP†	F
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	650	650	131.0	B3C	FP	D-. .	38Sh	N-S	2	14-28	Y	Y	N	All	F
Hoboken, N. J.	51	712	693	211.3	State	A	D-. .	30Sh	N-S	2[5]	15-. .	N	H	N	-FPG	FU
Holyoke, Mass.	55	853	853	231.5	State	A	D-. .	35N	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	A	All	FU
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	86	441	437	93.1	B3X	FP	M-g	39Fh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	N	F	FPG†	FG
Irvington, N. J.	59	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	AFU
Jackson, Mich.	51	735	655	167.6	B3C	A	PA-a	41Sh	N-H	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	GFP	AGSU
Jackson, Miss.	98	995	995	180.5	B3C	FPO	D-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	FP	FU
Johnstown, Pa.	63	435	399	103.9	B3C[8]	FPO	D-. .	44Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	V	N	N	GFP	FG

Joliet, Ill.‡	52	245	245	58.4	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	N	N	FP-G	AF
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	58	555	405	137.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41½Sh	N-H	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	All	AF
Kenosha, Wis.	54	421	421	138.5	B3A[8]	FPG	Mgr-g	39½Sh	T-H	2	12-52	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
Lakewood, Ohio	68	744	610	184.6	B3M	A	M-a	41½Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	FP	FP-G	FG
Lancaster, Pa.	64	352	344	89.4	B3M[8]	FPO	D-. .	43Sh	T-S	1	N-. .	N	. .	FP	FP	FU
Lansing, Mich.	92	1,469	1,469	465.9	None	N	D-. .	40N	T-X	2	12-65	Y	Y	A	GFP	AF
Laredo, Tex.	52	517	442	74.7	None	N	M-. .	44. .	S-. .	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	F	F
Lawrence, Mass.	81	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-. .	31N	N-X	2	12-60	Y	N	F	All	AF
Lexington, Ky.	56	398	377	94.0	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	39Fh	T-S	2	15-30	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFU
Lima, Ohio	50	447	418	90.7	B3X	A	M-a	40Sh	T-T	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	AFGS
Lincoln, Neb.	99	955	865	205.4	None	N	PC-a	41½Fh	T-S	2[6]	12-120	Y	Y	A	FPG†	AFU
Lorain, Ohio	51	371	337	101.5	B3M	A	X-a	38½Sh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FS
Lowell, Mass.	97	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-. .	31Sh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	All	AFU
Lubbock, Tex.	72	789	763	188.2	B3M	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-90	Y	Y	A	F-G	F
Lynn, Mass.	100	1,050	1,000	205.3	State	A	D-. .	35N	N-. .	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	A	All	AF
McKeesport, Pa.	52	341	339	90.4	B3C	FP	C-a	40½Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	N	. .	A	GFP	FGS
Macon, Ga.	70	992	938	177.5	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	A	GFP	AF
Madison, Wis.	96	994	937	262.2	B5M	FPG	PC-g	38¾N	T-S	2	10-90	Y	N	A	-All	AU
Malden, Mass.‡	60	714	617	151.6	State	A	D-. .	32½N	N-H	2[4]	N-. .	N	Y	A	All	AFU
Manchester, N. H. . . .	83	921	868	217.0	None	N	D-. .	34½N	T-H	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	A	G-FP	AF
Medford, Mass.	66	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	2[2]	15-. .	Y	Y	A	All	AF
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	72	687	687	180.2	B3M	A	. . . .	43½Sh	T-S	3	. .-. .	Y	N	N	-All	FSU
Muncie, Ind.	58	294	265	64.1	None	N	. . . .	36Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	AG
New Britain, Conn. . .	74	755	730	170.6	B5M	A	PB-a	36Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	F
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	60	765	666	226.8	B3M	A	PB-a	35N	T-. .[14]	3	12-180	Y	Y	N	-All	AFU
Newton, Mass.	82	1,273	1,183	284.1	State	A	D-a	37½N	T-H	3	15-100	Y	Y	A	All	AF
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	91	1,184	1,184	361.8	B3C	A	PA-a	35½Sh	T-H	2[3]	12-120	Y	N	FP	-All	AFU
Oak Park, Ill.	64	387	327	114.8	B3C	FP	X-g	41Sh	N-X	2[4]	N-. .	N	H	F	FP-G	N
Ogden, Utah	57	335	322	84.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	Y	A	P	FU
Orlando, Fla.	52	947	924	197.2	B5C	FP	D-. .	41Sh	H-H	2	14-. .	Y	Y	A	FPG†	U
Passaic, N. J.	58	470	465	134.6	State	A	S-. .	33Sh	N-. .	2[5]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	-FPG	FU
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	35N	H-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	A	FP	N
Pittsfield, Mass.*. . . .	53	520	494	113.4	State	A	PM-a	35N	S-X	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	All	N
Pontiac, Mich.	74	1,068	972	240.9	B3C[8]	F	PA-g	40Sh	T-X	2[3]	12-90	Y	Y	A	All	AFGSU
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	58	446	446	115.4	B3C	FP	PA-a	40Fh	X-X	2[4]	12-36	Y	Y	A	F-G	F
Portland, Me.	78	778	730	201.4	B3C	FP	PA-g	40Fh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	-All	AFU
Portsmouth, Va.	80	607	592	139.9	B3X	FP	Mgr-. .	44Fh	. .-H	2	5-30	Y	N	N	FP	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	64	372	356	108.2	B3X	A	S-a	40Sh	X-X	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AF
Quincy, Mass.	84	1,584	1,557	411.3	State	A	PA-a	35N	T-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	F	All	FU
Racine, Wis.	71	676	660	189.2	B5M	FP	S-. .	40¾Sh	N-X	2[5]	0-0	Y	Y	P	FP-G	AFS
Raleigh, N. C.	66	589	552	106.7	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	39Fh	S-S	2	10-60	Y	Y	N	-All	F
Richmond, Calif.	100	682	576	213.0	B5C	A	PA-a	37½N	H-H	3	30-. .	Y	Y	A	All	AFU
Roanoke, Va.	92	1,057	993	206.1	None	N	PA-a	41Fh	N-S	. .	15-90	Y	N	FP	All	GS
Rockford, Ill.	93	608	553	153.2	B3M[8]	FPG	PB-g	41½Fh	T-S	2	10-30	Y	N	A	FP-G	AF
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	557	542	105.5	None	N	S-. .	40Fh	S-T	2	10-. .	Y	N	N	FPG†	F
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	97	1,794	1,794	319.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	GFP	AFU
Saginaw, Mich.	93	659	659	228.0	B3X[8]	FP	PA-g	40Sh	T-X	2	10-120	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFGU
San Angelo, Tex.	52	491	471	102.5	B3C	FP	PA-g	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	N	N	A	F-G	F
San Bernardino, Calif..	63	522	489	134.0	B3M	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
San Jose, Calif.	95	780	684	228.2	B5C	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2	10-150	Y	Y	A	GFP	FSU

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	38	962	903	308.0	B5X	A	PA-a	37½N	T-T	2	10-40	Y	Y	A	-All	U
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	92	1,047	960	248.4	County	A	Mgr-. .	35N	N-H	2[5]	12-60	Y	N	A	-All	AFSU
Sioux City, Iowa	84	704	572	162.8	B3M	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	2	18-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	AF
Sioux Falls, S. D. . . .	53	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	D-. .	40N	T-T	2	14-60	Y	H	A	All	AFU
South Gate, Calif. . . .	51	296	270	89.7	County	A	K-. .	40N	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	FU
Springfield, Ill.	82	974	799	194.4	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	. .	N	F	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Mo.	67	838	831	186.2	B5M	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-N	2	30-60	Y	N	N	FPG†	FGU
Springfield, Ohio	79	895	883	203.0	B3C	A	X-g	44Fh	T-X	. .	. .-. .	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFS
Stamford, Conn.	74	891	870	208.7	B3M	A	PB-a	37½N	T-S	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	FP	AFU
Stockton, Calif.	71	699	659	211.7	B3C	A	PA-a	37½N	T-H	2	12-100	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AU
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	64	404	315	91.0	None	N	PM-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	GFP	FU
Topeka, Kan.	79	593	593	140.4	B3C	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	N	N	F	FPG†	AF
Troy, N. Y.	72	817	766	165.1	B4M	A	D-. .	38Sh	N-N	3	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	AF
Union City, N. J.	56	539	532	127.9	State	A	M-. .	34Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-GFP	AU
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	85	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Waco, Tex.	85	562	562	127.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-. .	44Fh	H-X	2	12-25	Y	N	A	F-G	AF
Waterloo, Iowa.	65	322	312	87.1	B3M	FP	K-. .	44Fh	. .-H	2	14-30	N	Y	FP	FP-G	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	428	403	100.8	B3C[8]	FPO	K-a	38Sh	S-S	2	15-60	Y	Y	N	GFP	FGU
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	68	630	430	123.2	B3M	FP	X-a	44Fh	T-H	2	12-90	Y	S	A	F-G	AF
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	77	559	344	110.3	B3C	FPO	. . . .	38Sh	N-S	2	30-. .	Y	H	N	GFP	F
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	88	1,494	1,428	305.9	None	N	PA-a	40N	T-S	2	12-90	Y	N	FP	-All	FS
Woonsocket, R. I. . . .	50	469	427	92.9	None	N	D-a	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP	F
York, Pa.	60	302	291	65.0	B3C[8]	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	Y	N	N	All	AF
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex.	46	416	412	97.0	B3A	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y	Y	A	F-G	F
Abington tp, Pa.	29	93	79	23.1	B3C	P	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	N	N	P	N
Albany, Ga.	31	302	292	70.5	None	N	X-g	42Sh	N-S	2	16-90	Y	Y	A	All	N
Alexandria, La.	35	678	678	147.0	B5X[8]	FGP	PB-g	40N	N-S	2	12-180	Y	Y	A	All	AF
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	157	157	31.8	B3C	FP	. . . .	44Sh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	P	FGS
Alliance, Ohio	26	182	161	39.5	B3M	A	. . . .	44Fh	S-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP-G	F
Alton, Ill.	33	188	142	36.9	B4M	FPO	S-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	10-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	N
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	32	264	260	53.9	B3M	A	M-a	38Sh	N-X	2	N-. .	N	N	N	-All	N
Anderson, Ind.	47	574	559	137.0	None	N	S-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	N	N	FPO	GU
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	48	334	285	95.0	None	N	K-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-72	Y	Y	N	All	AFGU
Anniston, Ala.	31	257	251	48.3	B3G	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Appleton, Wis.	34	267	263	59.8	B5M	FP	K-g	38Sh	N-N	2	5-60	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	44	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	PB-a	35N	H-X	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	All	AU
Ashland, Ky.	31	157	157	37.7	B3M	FPO	D-g	40Fh	T-. .	2	0-0	N	Y	N	FPG†	FU

Athens, Ga.	28	322	311	37.7	B5M	FP	M-g	44Fh	. .-. .	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	FPG	N
Auburn, N. Y.	37	485	460	85.7	B3M	A	Mgr-. .	42Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	-All	N
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	35	385	369	121.0	B5C[8]	FGP	X-a	40N	S-S	2	12-48	Y	Y	A	F-G	N
Bangor, Me.	32	355	355	89.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38½Fh	T-X	2[4]	N-. .	Y	N	N	-All	A
Barberton, Ohio	28	205	194	50.0	B3M	A	X-a	40Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	AF
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	49	438	397	112.6	None	N	PM-a	41Sh	N-S	2	12-30	N	. .	A	FPG†	AF
Belleville, Ill.*	33	175	161	32.3	B3M	FP	M-g	36Fh	N-T	2	15-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	F
Belleville, N. J.	32	228	223	56.2	None	N	. . . .	35N	. .-. .	2[5]	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	34	259	230	63.2	B3M	A	X-a	40N	H-. .	2	0-0	Y	N	A	FP-G	AFU
Belmont t, Mass.	27	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	D-a	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N	A	All	N
Beloit, Wis.	30	392	362	97.9	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	S-X	2	10-30	Y	Y	A	-All	FGS
Bessemer, Ala.	28	206	206	40.9	County	A	PB-a	44S	. .-. .	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	All†	AF
Beverly, Mass.	29	315	309	92.2[16]	State	A	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	All	A
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	29	397	326	115.5	B3C	A	K-a	40N	H-H	2	5-30	Y	. .	N	-All	AU
Billings, Mont.	32	332	326	78.2	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	N-S	2	12-24	Y	N	N	-FPG	FU
Biloxi, Miss.	37	353	353	64.4	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N.	N	N	GFP	N
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	334	330	106.4	State	A	C-. .	35N	T-H	2[3]	12-. .	Y	Y	F	-FPG	U
Bloomington, Ill.	34	242	220	55.8	B3M	FP	M-g	44Fh	T-H	2	30-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	28	189	177	37.8	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	S-S	2	6-. .	Y	Y	N	FP	AF
Boise City, Idaho	34	329	329	75.8	B3M	FP	D-g	39Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	N	Y	A	G-F†	F
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	28	260	252	74.0	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	3	10-. .	Y	Y	N	GFP	AF
Bristol, Conn.	36	336	315	78.7	B3M	F	D-g	. .Sh	T-X	3	12-60	Y	Y	N	GFP	AF
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	36	457	441	71.8	B3C	FP	X-a	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	F
Burlington, Iowa.	31	261	220	46.8	B3C	FP	. . . .	38½Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	A	FP-G	F
Burlington, Vt.	33	343	327	73.3	None	N	C-. .	40Sh	N-T	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	All	N
Butte, Mont.	33	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	N	FP-G	F
Champaign, Ill.	40	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3. .	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	A	FP-G	N
Charlottesville, Va. . .	26	259	259	49.4	None	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	N	G
Chelsea, Mass.	39	423	404	88.4	State	A	. . . .	37½N	N-H	3	10-30	Y	N	F	All	AFU
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	211	207	50.2	B3M	FP	D-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	N	A	P	F
Chicopee, Mass.	49	500	440	115.6	None	N	. . . .	33Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	All	U
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	32	243	230	55.1	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-g	43½Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	N	N	All†	AFG
Clinton, Iowa	30	141	141	34.0	B3M	FP	D-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-15	Y	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	45	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	T-H	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Columbia, Mo.	32	260	255	52.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	X-X	2	12-90	Y	Y	A	FG†	F
Compton, Calif.	48	221	193	64.5	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	S-. .	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	A	-All	U
Concord, N. H.	28	364	257	71.6	B3X	A	Mgr-a	37½N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-GFP	AF
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	45	269	262	66.8	B3M	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-H	3	12-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	AFU
Cumberland, Md.	38	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	2	15-60	Y	N	N	P-FG	F
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	29	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	S-a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Danville, Ill.	38	170	117	37.2	B3M	FP	C-g	40Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AF
Danville, Va.	35	500	487	155.0	None	N	D-. .	37Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	A	All	G
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	30	550	550	100.3	B5C	A	PC-a	38½Fh	S-S	3	12-90	Y	Y	A	FP	N
Dubuque, Iowa	50	348	255	74.4	B3C	A	K-a	44Fh	N-H	2	15-60	Y	Y	F	FP-G	AFU
East Cleveland, Ohio. .	40	216	178	61.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	42Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	FP-G	F
E. Hartford t, Conn. . .	30	254	211	70.6	None	N	S-. .	37½N	T-H	2[5]	N-. .	V	N	N	All	U
Easton, Pa.	36	311	262	73.0	B3C[8]	FP	D-. .	35Sh	T-S	2	15-45	Y	Y	N	GFP	F
E. Providence t, R. I. .	36	326	256	73.5	None	N	C-a	32½N	N-N	2	0-0	Y	Y	N	FPG†	AF
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	400	315	83.9	B5M	FP	PA-g	40N	T-H	2[4]	5-30	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AF
Elgin, Ill.	44	175	170	54.3	B3M[8]	FPO	C-a	41Fh	N-X	2	. .-14	N	Y	A	FP-G	FU

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Elkhart, Ind.	36	305	279	67.1	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-30	N	Y	N	-FPG	AF
Elmira, N. Y.	50	465	417	113.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	35N	T-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	A	-All	AFU
Elyria, Ohio	30	231	198	61.6	B3M	A	X-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	F
Enid, Okla.	36	226	226	47.7	B5A[8]	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
Euclid, Ohio	41	384	381	87.5	B3M	A	D-. .	40N	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	FU
Eugene, Ore.	36	509	473	156.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Sh	T-H	2	12-24	Y	Y	N	-All	F
Everett, Mass.	46	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP	All	AF
Everett, Wash.	34	336	315	91.4	B3C	A	. . . .	40N	T-H	2	N-. .	V	N	A	GFP	AFU
Fairfield t, Conn.	30	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	. . . .	. . . .	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	P	A
Fairmont, W. Va.*	29	224	. . . .	52.1	B3X	FP	D-. .	40Sh	H-H	2	15-60	Y	N	N	FPG†	FG
Fargo, N. D.	38	274	271	64.9	B3C	A	X-a	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	N	A	All	AF
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	423	423	73.5	B5X	FP	Mgr-a	43Fh	N-N	2	14-60	Y	Y	N	All	N
Ferndale, Mich.	30	214	185	63.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	H-X	2[3]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	GFP	AF
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	935	827	174.7	State	A	D-. .	35N	N-H	2	15-30	Y	N	N	All	F
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	270	270	65.5	B5M	FP	X-a	40Fh	N-S	2	14-14	N	Y	N	-All	F
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	187	181	45.7	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	. .-T	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	719	719	136.5	B3C	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	F	U
Fort Smith, Ark.	48	301	301	61.5	B3. .	FP	D-g	44Fh	. .-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Framingham t, Mass.	28	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	A	. . . .	. . . .
Gainesville, Fla.	27	316	307	65.7	None	N	D-. .	41½Fh	N-S	2[5]	N-. .	N	Y	A	All	N
Galesburg, Ill.	31	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	A	FP-G	F
Garfield, N. J.	28	165	150	31.4	None	N	C-a	42N	S-. .	2[5]	N-. .	N	. .	N	-FPG	N
Gloucester, Mass.	25	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	40N	N-H	2	14-. .	Y	Y	A	All	AFU
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	194	169	41.9	B3C	A	X-a	38Fh	T-H	2	14-70	Y	Y	N	All	AU
Granite City, Ill.	29	99	80	23.8	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	N-N	2	N-. .	V	. .	N	FP-G	F
Great Falls, Mont.	39	381	325	84.0	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	T-H	3	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP-G	F
Greenville, Miss.	30	257	257	44.7	None	N	M-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	90-. .	N	Y	N	FP	N
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	S-. .	38Sh	S-D	2[3]	12-90	Y	Y	N	GP	F
Hackensack, N. J.	29	351	292	91.9	State	A	Mgr-a	35N	X-X	2[5]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	-FPG	S
Hagerstown, Md.	36	378	373	80.0	None	N	PM-a	44Fh	T-S	2	7-14	Y	N	N	FP-G	S
Hamden t, Conn.	30	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Hamilton tp, N. J.	41	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	40N	T-S	2[5]	15-. .	Y	. .	N	-FGP	A
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	560	459	158.1	B5X	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-X	3	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FGS
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	256	250	40.9	B3C	A	K-a	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	GFP	F
Haverford tp, Pa.	40	163	156	42.0	B3C	P	. . . .	35N	N-H	2[3]	12-. .	N	Y	N	P	N
Haverhill, Mass.	47	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-a	38N	S-S	2	12-36	Y	. .	FP	All	AF
Hazleton, Pa.	35	140	125	32.0	B3C	FP	D-. .	33Sh	N-S	2	7-. .	Y	Y	N	FP	F
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	291	288	84.5	County	A	D-. .	35N	T-H	2[3]	15-30	Y	H	A	-All	N
High Point, N. C.	40	472	446	92.1	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	1[2]	6-60	Y	H	A	FG†	FS

Highland Park, Mich. .	46	1,115	1,106	427.6	B5C[8]	FG	PC-a	40N	X-X	2[2]	18-36	Y	Y	N	GFP	AF
Hot Springs, Ark. . . .	29	253	226	44.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	FA
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	29	223	191	62.9	B3C	A	. . . .	40N	S-S	3	15-15	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	214	210	49.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	FPG†	AF
Independence, Mo. . . .	37	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	M-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	H	N	All†	F
Inglewood, Calif.	46	315	282	91.2	County	A	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	N-. .	V	Y	A	-All	N
Iowa City, Iowa	27	100	92	22.2	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	S-N	2	30-90	N	N	N	FP-G	AFU
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	229	184	57.1	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	14-224	Y	. .	N	-All	F
Jackson, Tenn.	30	211	201	40.5	B3. .	A	D-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	FPO†	A
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	43	765	743	188.8	B3M	A	. . . .	38½Fh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	-All	SU
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	25	99	99	19.7	None	N	D-a	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FG†	F
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	28	169	162	33.1	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	5-15	Y	Y	N	-All	F
Joplin, Mo.	39	272	258	56.6	B3M	A	D-. .	38Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	Y	N	N	FPG†	F
Kankakee, Ill.	26	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	43Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Kearny, N. J.	40	430	420	120.7	State	A	. . . .	35N	H-H	2[5]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FU
Key West, Fla.	26	161	154	27.4	B3C	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	G-F	N
Kingston, N. Y.	29	323	317	72.2	B3M	A	. . . .	38Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	AFU
Kokomo, Ind.	39	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-. .	36½Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FP	AF
Lacrosse, Wis.	48	399	380	101.6	B5M	FP	D-g	38½Fh	S-S	2[1]	12-60	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	28	414	400	123.9	B3M	A	S-a	44Sh	N-T	2	15-30	Y	. .	N	-All	S
Lafayette, Ind.	36	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	M-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	10-30	N	H	N	FPG†	AF
Lafayette, La.	34	312	312	61.7	B5X	FP	. . . .	40N	S-S	2	N-. .	V	. .	N	FP	F
LaGrange, Ga.	25	194	194	36.2	None	N	Mgr-. .	44F	N-N	2	10-. .	N	Y	N	N	N
Lake Charles, La. . . .	41	169	169	34.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Lakeland, Fla.	31	719	719	171.3	B3X	A	PB-a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-45	Y	Y	A	All	A
Laurel, Miss.	25	171	171	24.8	B3. .	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Lawton, Okla.	35	182	126	36.8	None	N	D-a	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	Y	. .	N	FP	N
Lebanon, Pa.	28	126	126	24.9	B3C	P	C-. .	39Fh	N-S	1[1]	N-. .	N	N	N	P	N
Lewiston, Me.	41	315	. . . .	66.4	None	N	D-. .	40F	N-H	2	14-. .	Y	. .	A	-All	AF
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	29	140	124	41.6	B3M[8]	A	X-g	37N	T-S	2	10-30	Y	H	N	GFP	ASU
Linden, N. J.	31	411	360	106.7	State	A	. . . .	35N	N-S	2[7]	12-. .	Y	. .	FP	-FPG	N
Lockport, N. Y.	25	496	408	94.7	B3M	A	PB-a	35N	T-H	2	15-120	Y	Y	N	-All	FU
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	49	314	290	82.5	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Lynchburg, Va.	48	487	466	90.6	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-H	2	N-. .	N	N	N	All	N
Lynwood, Calif.	26	132	118	33.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	S-. .	2	14-14	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Manchester t, Conn. . .	34	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	35N	T-H	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	All	N
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	386	350	103.7	B5M	FP	. . . .	45Fh	H-H	1	5-60	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
Mansfield, Ohio	44	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	S-. .	44Sh	N-T	2	15-90	Y	. .	N	FP-G	F
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	25	162	141	42.0	None	N	K-a	35½N	T-H	2[4]	. .-. .	Y	N	N	-All	N
Marion, Ind.	30	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-30	Y	. .	N	FPG†	AFU
Marion, Ohio	34	367	320	71.5	B3M	FP	X-. .	44Fh	N-X	2	15-90	Y	. .	N	FP-G	FGS
Mason City, Iowa	28	198	189	47.7	B3M	FP	K-g	40Sh	N-X	2[5]	18-. .	Y	Y	A	FP-G	F
Massillon, Ohio	30	179	147	38.6	B3M	A	X-a	38½Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP-G	AF
Maywood, Ill.	27	107	107	31.0	B3M	FP	S-a	40Fh	T-X	2	N-. .	N	H	N	FP-G	F
Melrose, Mass.	27	331	279	69.3	State	A	X-a	37½N	X-X	2[5]	15-. .	Y	N	N	All	U
Meriden, Conn.	44	378	257	72.0	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	FPG†	U
Meridian, Miss.	42	348	348	60.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-. .	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-GFP	AF
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	46	874	874	297.9	B5C	A	PC-a	41N	N-S	2[3]	8-. .	Y	Y	A	GFP	U
Michigan City, Ind. . .	28	397	355	52.9	. . . .	FP	. . . .	40½Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	FPG†	AF
Middletown, Conn. . . .	30	206	172	46.2	None	N	D-a	33Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	GFP	AFU

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Middletown, Ohio	34	205	189	56.3	B3C	FPO	Mgr-. .	40N	T-S	2[5]	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Milford t, Conn.	27	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	F
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	308	308	67.9	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	N-X	2[5]	30-30	Y	. .	N	FPO	F
Moline, Ill.	37	335	315	76.2	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	V	N	F	FP-G	AF
Monroe, La.	39	579	579	118.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	A	FP	AF
Montclair, N. J.	44	459	441	129.0	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	T-H	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	-FPO	N
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	26	149	130	31.9	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-g	41Fh	N-S	2	30-90	Y	N	N	GFP	FG
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	27	166	159	27.2	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	38½Sh	N-S	2[5]	12-90	N	Y	N	All	N
Muskegon, Mich.	48	406	393	111.9	B3C	A	PA-a	44Fh	H-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	All	AFGU
Muskogee, Okla.	37	293	238	53.8	B3X[8]	FG	X-a	44Fh	X-X	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	FPG†	AFU
Nashua, N. H.	35	310	310	84.5	None	N	. . . .	40N	H-. .	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	G-FP	AF
New Albany, Ind.	29	128	128	20.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	AFU
New Bruswick, N. J. .	39	445	438	112.3	None	N	S-. .	35N	. .-X	2	. .-. .	N	Y	A	FP-G	FGSU
New Castle, Pa.	49	282	279	67.5	B3C[8]	FPO	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	30-90	Y	H	A	GFP	FG
New Kensington, Pa. .	25	106	101	25.5	B3C	P	M-g	40Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	GS
New London, Conn. . .	31	355	302	83.4	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-H	2	10-60	Y	N	N	GFP	AU
Newark, Ohio.	34	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	M-. .	40Fh	S-H	2	15-60	Y	. .	N	FP-G	FU
Newburgh, N. Y.*	32	405	357	96.3	B3A	A	Mgr-a	35N	T-. .	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	-All	F
Newport, Ky.	31	223	217	62.5	B4A	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-X	2	10-. .	Y	N	N	GFP	AF
Newport, R. I.	38	426	370	86.1	None	N	D-a	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FPG†	AFU
Newport News, Va. . .	42	563	539	130.8	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	30-30	Y	N	A	All	F
Norman, Okla.	27	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	14-. .	N	N	N	FG†	N
Norristown, Pa.	38	137	137	31.8	B3C	A	S-. .	38½Sh	S-S	2	14-. .	Y	N	N	P	N
North Bergen tp, N. J. .	42	306	306	77.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FGP	. . . .
N. Little Rock, Ark. . .	44	257	247	62.8	B5M	A	M-a	40N	H-H	3	15-. .	Y	N	N	FPG†	AFG
Northampton, Mass. . .	29	247	213	55.9	State	FPO	S-. .	38Fh	N-H	2[3]	15-45	Y	N	N	All	F
Norwalk, Conn.	49	417	359	103.2	B3M	FP	M-g	40Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	AF
Norwood, Ohio	35	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5M	A	X-a	40Sh	. .-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	FU
Nutley, N. J.	27	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-. .	40N	N-H	2[5]	12-. .	Y	Y	N	-GFP	N
Odessa, Tex.	29	234	. . . .	74.7	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	F-G	N
Orange, N. J.	38	327	304	84.1	State	A	D-. .	37½N	N-N	2[5]	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	-GFP	F
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	434	. . . .	110.0	B5M	FP	D-g	38½N	T-S	2	10-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	C-a	44Fh	. .-X	2	12-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	FGS
Owensboro, Ky.	34	450	405	87.4	B6C[8]	FPO	C-a	44Fh	. .-H	2	12-60	Y	. .	N	All	F
Paducah, Ky.	33	451	401	86.7	B3M	FPO	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-H	2	18-30	Y	. .	F	GFP	AF
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	401	373	119.6	B5C[10]	A	PA-a	40N	N-H	2[4]	12-180	Y	Y	A	-All	SU
Panama City, Fla. . . .	26	326	326	42.2	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	42Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	FP	N
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	30	407	407	64.5	B3X[8]	FPO	D-a	40Fh	N-H	2	10-30	N	Y	N	FPOG†	FG
Parma, Ohio	29	155	154	37.6	B3M	FP	D-a	44Sh	S-X	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FU

Penn tp, (Allegheny Co.) Pa.	25	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	15-30	Y	N	N	-P	N
Pensacola, Fla.	43	448	409	107.2	B3X	A	X-a	40Sh	T-. .	2	10-60	Y	Y	N	All	FU
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	41	465	465	121.3	None	N	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	-GFP	F
Petersburg, Va.	35	309	284	57.2	None	N	Mgr-. .	40N	N-S	2	15-150	Y	N	A	FP	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37	238	227	39.5	B5C	FP	D-g	44Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	V	. .	N	FPG†	AF
Plainfield, N. J.	42	339	273	82.9	State	A	K-. .	36N	T-H	2[8]	15-. .	Y	N	FP	-GFP	AU
Pocatello, Idaho	26	152	152	44.1	B5C	FP	. . . .	39Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	N	Y	N	P-F	F
Pomona, Calif.	35	343	306	86.1	None	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	. .-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	A	-All	N
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	36	298	283	65.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-X	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	GFP	AFS
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	369	354	81.9	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	FS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.‡ .	41	520	491	114.2	County	A	. . . .	37N	N-. .	3	N-. .	V	N	N	-All	AF
Provo, Utah.	29	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	C-a	40Sh	T-H	2	14-28	Y	Y	A	All†	AFGU
Quincy, Ill.	41	261	258	51.3	B3. .	FP	M-g	40Fh	N-S	2	13-30	N	H	N	FP-G	F
Rapid City, S. D.	25	205	198	38.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	14-60	Y	Y	N	G-F†	F
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	25	160	130	40.1	County	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Redwood City, Calif. .	26	211	177	58.7	B5C	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T-X	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Reno, Nev.	32	380	338	97.8	B3M	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	H-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	All	AFU
Revere, Mass.‡	37	390	384	105.2	State	A	S-. .	35N	T-H	2[3]	15-90	Y	. .	N	All	AFU
Richmond, Ind.	40	418	391	95.6	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	S-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	A
Riverside, Calif.	47	616	564	160.8	None	N	. . . .	40N	T-T	2	18-90	Y	Y	N	-All	AFU
Rochester, Minn.* . . .	30	461	355	101.7	B3C[8]	FP	C-g	40Sh	S-T	2	N-. .	N	H	A	F-G	AFS
Rock Island, Ill.	49	222	219	60.1	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	28	399	396	62.5	None	N	Mgr-a	41½Fh	S-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	G-FP	N
Rome, Ga.	30	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	41Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	All	F
Rome, N. Y.*	42	489	468	99.8	B3M	. .	. . . .	35½Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	V	. .	A	-All	AFU
Roswell, N. M.	26	190	190	41.4	None	N	Mgr-. .	41½Fh	T-T	2	12-12	Y	Y	N	All	N
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	393	331	105.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-H	2[4]	12-60	Y	Y	N	All	AFU
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	216	198	45.1	B3C	FP	X-. .	42Sh	T-T	2	10-30	N	Y	N	FP-G	AFU
Salem, Mass.	42	758	532	151.4	. . . .	. .	. . . .	37½N	S-S	2	. .-. .	. .	N	FP	All	A
Salem, Ore.	43	322	312	94.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	F-G	AF
Salina, Kan.	26	179	179	44.0	None	N	Mgr-a	42Fh	N-S	2	12-90	Y	Y	A	FPG†	F
San Leandro, Calif. . .	28	191	148	50.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	U
San Mateo, Calif.	42	309	265	89.5	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2[4]	12-60	Y	Y	F	-All	U
Sandusky, Ohio.	29	207	203	56.0	. . . .[15]	FP	Mgr-. .	45Sh	N-S	2	15-90	N	N	N	FP-G	FU
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	471	388	113.3	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-100	Y	Y	A	-All	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	45	539	467	133.0	B5M	FP	K-g	40N	S-S	2	10-32	Y	Y	N	FP-G	A
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	124	124	12.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio. .	28	396	365	115.8	B3M	A	. . . .	38Fh	N-H	2	15-90	N	. .	A	FP-G	F
Sharon, Pa.	26	147	144	35.7	B3C	FPO	. . . .	38Fh	T-H	2	8-180	Y	Y	N	-FPG	AF
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	413	401	105.3	B3M[8]	FPG	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	P	-All	FGSU
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	37	338	319	70.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	V	. .	N	F-P	FU
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	36	283	283	67.7	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-N	2	15-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	AF
Stratford t, Conn. . . .	33	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	N-H	2	45-90	Y	. .	N	FPG	FU
Superior, Wis.	35	348	326	87.2	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	37½N	N-N	2	10-. .	Y	N	N	-All	F
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	27	557	549	124.5	None	N	Mgr-. .	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	A	All	N
Taunton, Mass.	40	609	476	137.0	State	A	D-a	33Fh	N-H	2	0-. .	Y	Y	A	All	U
Teaneck tp, N. J.	34	227	221	54.0	State	A	Mgr-. .	35N	H-H	2[5]	15-. .	Y	H	N	-FGP	U
Temple, Tex.	25	249	194	45.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	N	N	F-G	F
Torrington, Conn. . . .	28	219	198	50.1	None	N	C-. .	38Fh	T-H	. .[1]	0-0	Y	Y	N	FPG	N
Tucson, Ariz.	45	602	588	164.6	B3M	A	PB-a	39Fh	T-H	3	15-60	Y	N	A	GFP	AF

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	288	282	67.7	B3G	A	K-. .	40Fh	N-H	2	15-45	Y	Y	A	FP-G	AFG
Tyler, Tex.	39	401	. . . .	85.3	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	H-H	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	F-G	F
Union tp, N. J.	38	233	171	48.5	State	A	. . . .	35N	N-S	2[5]	. .-. .	N	N	N	-FGP	N
University City, Mo. .	40	226	204	49.0	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
Vallejo, Calif.	26	414	406	127.7	B5M	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	3	15-45	Y	Y	N	All	N
Valley Stream, N. Y. .	27	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	U
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	42	285	285	73.8	B3M	FP	C-g	40N	S-S	2	10-90	Y	N	A	F-G	A
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	235	231	39.2	B4. .	FP	D-g	40Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	GFP	N
Waltham, Mass.	47	668	668	152.7	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	Y	A	All	F
Warren, Ohio	50	370	370	102.9	B3M	A	. . . .	36Fh	N-S	2[4]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FU
Warwick, Pa.	43	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	40N	S-H	2	30-. .	Y	. .	N	PG†	N
Washington, Pa.	26	145	125	33.9	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	10-30	. .	. .	N	FP	FG
Watertown t, Mass. . .	37	459	427	109.3	State	A	. . . .	37½N	N-D	2[4]	N	V	N	A	All	A
Watertown, N. Y.	34	327	321	85.1	B3C	A	Mgr-. .	35½ Fh	S-X	2	12-180	Y	N	N	-All	AFU
Waukegan, Ill.	39	216	190	55.1	B3M	FP	M-a	38Fh	N-H	2	15-15	Y	. .	A	FP-G	AFS
Wausau, Wis.	30	291	286	67.2	None	N	D-a	41½Fh	T-S	2	12-30	Y	N	N	-All	AFSU
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	317	290	85.3	B3M[8]	FPG	. . . .	40Sh	T-H	2[4]	10-30	Y	N	N	-All	AFS
West Allis, Wis.	43	490	449	137.6	B5M[8]	FPG	PB-g	40Sh	T-H	2[4]	12-48	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	44	346	286	87.5	None	N	S-. .	37N	T-S	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	All	N
West Haven t, Conn. . .	32	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	A
West New York, N. J. .	38	380	337	42.4	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-GFP	F
West Orange, N. J. . .	29	207	188	57.1	State	A	. . . .	35N	S-S	2[5]	15-. .	N	N	N	-GFP	AF
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	43	383	383	103.8	B5X	A	X-a	40N	H-H	2	21-21	Y	Y	A	GFP	AF
Weymouth t, Mass. . .	33	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	35N	T-S	2	15-90	Y	. .	N	All	AU
White Plains, N. Y. . .	43	585	552	152.3	B3C	A	. . . .	38Sh	N-. .	2[2]	12-60	Y	N	N	-All	FSU
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	194	160	32.7	B3C	FP	. . . .	38Fh	. .-X	2[6]	24-. .	Y	N	N	All	F
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	45	202	202	41.4	B3C	FP	D-g	35½Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	GFP	F
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	45	546	546	115.5	B3M	F	. . . .	37½N	N-S	2	10-120	Y	N	N	GFP	F
Winona, Minn.	25	161	143	39.9	B. .	FP	C-g	44Sh	T-S	2	30-90	N	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Woodbridge,tp, N. J. .	36	245	210	53.5	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	715	646	181.0	B3M	F	K-. .	40Sh	T-X	3	12-60	Y	Y	A	All	AFSU
Yakima, Wash.	38	320	302	82.6	B3C	FP	C-g	39Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	V	N	F	FP-G	AF
Zanesville, Ohio.	41	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	. .	S-. .	44Fh	N-S	1[1]	30-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	F
10,000 to 25,000																
Aberdeen, S. D.	21	131	129	. . . .	B3C	FP	D-. .	41Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	All	AF
Ada, Okla.	16	120	101	27.0	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	2	15-. .	Y	N	N	FG†	N
Adams t, Mass.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Adrian. Mich.	18	. . . .	. . . .	28.6	B3C	F	D-a	40Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	AG

Albany, Calif.	18	91	86	24.3	B5C	FP	X-a	37½N	N-H	2^8	12-90	Y	Y	N	FPG†	. . . .
Albany, Ore.	10	69	51	15.2	B3. .	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	N-. .	2	12-30	Y	. .	N	-All	F
Albemarle, N. C.	12	135	135	24.4	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	T-S	1	N-. .	N	. .	N	-FP	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	113	90	25.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	FP-G	F
Albion, Mich.	10	172	143	27.1	None	N	M-a	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	Y	Y	N	-All	AF
Alice, Tex.	16	110	. . . .	19.1	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	. .-. .	. .	N	N	N	N
Allen Park, Mich.	12	103	101	20.3	None	N	D-a	40N	N-X	2^4	12-100	Y	. .	N	All	U
Alpena, Mich.	13	133	128	32.2	B3X	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	2	10-30	Y	Y	N	All	FS
Ambridge, Pa.	16	98	71	19.6	B3C	FP	K-g	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	N	Y	N	P	U
Americus, Ga.	11	88	88	14.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	F
Ames, Iowa	23	300	253	62.6	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	N-S	2	12-90	Y	Y	A	FP-G	F
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	128	110	23.5	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	All	FU
Amherst t, Mass.	11	91	59	15.3	None	N	C-a	36Sh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	All	N
Anaconda, Mont.	11	63	48	11.7	None	N	M-a	40Fh	N-X	3	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP-G	F
Anaheim, Calif.	15	194	. . . .	51.7	None	N	K-a	40Sh	S-S	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Anderson, S. C.	20	197	192	34.1	None	N	C-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	10-30	Y	Y	N	F-P	N
Annapolis, Md.	10	178	132	33.2	None	N	. . . .	36Fh	N-S	3	15-30	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
Ansonia, Conn.	19	121	67	17.6	None	N	M-a	35½Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	P	N
Antioch, Calif.	11	66	65	19.8	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	G-FP†	A
Arcadia, Calif.	23	168	149	45.8	B5C	A	K-a	40N	N-S	2	12-30	Y	N	N	-All	N
Ardmore, Okla.	18	153	126	24.6	None	N	Mgr-. .	48Fh	S-. .	2	N-. .	V	Y	A	FPG†	N
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FG†	N
Arnold, Pa.	10	28	20	5.6	B3C	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	GP	N
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	255	255	66.5	State	A	Mgr-a	35Sh	T-H	2^5	15-. .	Y	Y	N	-FPG	FU
Ashland, Ohio	14	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	39Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
Ashland, Wis.	11	134	112	24.5	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	38½Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	AF
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	168	152	48.3	B3C	FP	S-g	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Astoria, Ore.	12	118	100	33.3	B3C	F	Mgr-g	40Fh	H-H	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	. . . .	AF
Atchison, Kan.	13	64	54	12.8	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	N	N	N	FPG†	F
Athens, Ohio	12	97	97	17.5	B3M	FP	S-. .	44Fh	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	F
Athol t, Mass.	12	162	73	29.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	. . . .	. . . .
Attleboro, Mass.	24	283	241	56.6	State	A	D-. .	35N	T-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	All	AF
Auburn, Ala.	13	66	66	7.4	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	N-. .	2	15-. .	N	. .	N	All	N
Auburn, Me.	23	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	FP	Mgr-. .	40Sh	S-H	2	15-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	AF
Augusta, Me.	21	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	P	D-g	33Sh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	F
Aurora, Colo.	11	47	36	9.8	None	N	K-. .	44Sh	N-S	2	12-30	Y	. .	N	FP	N
Austin, Minn.	23	267	228	77.9	B3M	FP	D-g	40Sh	N-X	2	10-30	Y	. .	N	FP-G	F
Azusa, Calif.	11	102	71	22.9	B5X	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	2^4	12-. .	Y	. .	N	-All	U
Barre, Vt.‡	11	130	121	26.8	None	N	D-. .	37½Fh	N-H	2	14-28	Y	. .	N	All†	F
Bartlesville, Okla.	19	164	141	31.6	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	FG†	F
Bastrop, La.	13	76	73	10.2	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	0-. .	N	. .	N	P	N
Batavia, N. Y.	18	137	124	31.6	B3C	A	. . . .	35Sh	S-S	2	12-90	Y	H	N	-All	F
Bath, Me.	11	75	64	12.8	B3C	FPO	Mgr-g	35½Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	Y	H	N	All†	N
Baytown, Tex.	23	118	113	30.1	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	H-H	2	. .-90	Y	Y	N	N	N
Beacon, N. Y.	14	83	78	19.7	County	A	. . . .	38Sh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Beatrice, Neb.	12	108	100	22.3	B4M	F	D-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	V	. .	N	G-FP†	A
Beaver Dam, Wis.	12	125	74	21.1	B5M[8]	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-S	1^1	N-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	AF
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	80	80	19.3	B3C	FP	D-. .	37½Sh	N-H	2	10-30	Y	Y	N	FP	N
Beckley, W. Va.	19	72	60	12.3	B3X	FP	K-. .	46Fh	S-S	2	14-30	N	. .	N	FPO†	F
Bedford, Ind.	13	117	108	23.2	. . . .	. .	M-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Bell, Calif.	15	71	65	20.0	County	A	K-a	40N	T-T	2	6-6	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Bellaire, Ohio	13	108	60	14.2	B3M	A	....	38Fh	N-S	2	14-90	Y	..	N	FP-G	N
Bellaire, Tex.	10	121	109	20.0	None	N	Mgr-a	42Sh	N-S	2	30-..	Y	N	N	N	N
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10	244	232	55.5	B3M	A	X-a	44..	S-S	..	..-..	N	Y	N	FP-G	F
Bellevue, Pa.	12	53	37	9.8	B3C	P	S-..	44Fh	N-T	2[4]	10-30	Y	Y	N	P	U
Bend, Ore.	11	73	71	22.0	B3C	F	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	F
Benton Barbor, Mich.	19	198	198	50.3	B3C	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	2	12-..	Y	Y	N	FPG	AF
Berea, Ohio	12	123[17]	123	32.2[17]	B3M	FPO	X-..	40Sh	T-..	2	..-..	..	..	N	FP-G	N
Bergenfield, N. J.	18	110	74	20.8	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	-FPG	N
Berkley, Mich.	18	84	74	24.3	B3C	FPO	Mgr-a	38N	T-X	2[3]	12-60	N	N	N	-All	F
Berlin, N. H.	17	224	179	41.4	None	N	D-..	35N	N-X	2[4]	N-..	V	..	N	-All	AF
Berwick, Pa.	14	57	29	7.4	B3C	P	C-..	44Fh	..-T	2	6-18	Y	..	N	P	N
Bethel, Pa.	11	41	29	7.3	B3C	P	S-g	38Fh	N-H	2	12-..	Y	..	N	P	N
Bexley, Ohio	12	62	60	14.2	B3..	P	M-a	44Fh	N-N	2	..-..	..	Y	N	FP-G	N
Big Spring, Tex.	17	162	159	35.7	None	N	Mgr-a	45Fh	T-S	2	30-60	N	Y	A	F-G	N
Birmingham, Mich.	15	198	170	54.1	None	N	S-a	40N	T-H	2[4]	10-60	Y	Y	N	All	A
Bismarck, N. D.	19	119	110	35.9	B3C	A	X-a	44Fh	S-S	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	All	N
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	....	....	....	B3..	P	....	40Fh	N-S	2	..-..	N	..	N	P	N
Blue Island, Ill.	18	103	70	13.1	B3M	FP	....	44Fh	S-S	2	N-..	..	..	N	FP-G	N
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	111	111	26.4	B3X	FP	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-H	2	30-30	Y	N	N	FPG†	FG
Blytheville, Ark.	16	86	86	15.5	None	N	C-..	40Fh	T-S	2	15-..	N	..	N	FG†	N
Bogalusa, La.	18	154	154	30.6	B5C	FP	....	44Fh	N-H	2	..-..	..	..	N	FP	AF
Boone, Iowa	12	63	62	16.5	B3M	FP	X-g	40Sh	T-H	2	10-30	Y	N	N	FP-G	AF
Borger, Tex.	18	103	103	23.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	N-..	V	N	N	-All	N
Bossier City, La.	15	74	70	13.6	None	N	....	44Fh	S-..	2	..-..	..	..	N	....	F
Boulder, Colo.	20	129	115	33.0	None	N	Mgr-a	39Fh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	FU
Bowling Green, Ky.	18	194	194	28.3	B. .M	FP	M-..	40Fh	N-..	2	..-..	N	..	N	FP	F
Bowling Green, Ohio	12	78	44	7.7	B3M	FP	....	44Fh	..-..	..	15-..	Y	..	N	FP-G	N
Bozeman, Mont.*	11	96	96	23.6	None	N	Mgr-a	44F	N-S	2	14-..	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Braddock, Pa.	16	113	104	18.5	B3C	FP	....	44Fh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	..	N	FP	F
Bradenton, Fla.	14	152	145	7.0	None	N	....	44Fh	T-H	2	30-..	..	..	N	All	N
Bradford, Pa.	17	146	131	32.5	B3C	FP	D-..	38½Fh	N-H	2	14-14	Y	Y	A	FPG	AF
Brainerd, Minn.	13	124	92	25.7	B3C[8]	FP	C-g	40Sh	S-H	2	12-30	N	N	N	-All	A
Braintree t, Mass.	23	256	185	69.2	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	....	F
Brattleboro t, Vt.	12	....	....	....	None	N	S-..	38Sh	H-H	2	N-..	N	Y	N	All†	N
Brawley, Calif.	12	102	92	22.3	None	N	D-..	44Sh	N-S	2	N-..	N	N	N	O†	N
Brentwood, Pa.	13	47	47	10.2	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	....	N
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	122	79	23.7	None	N	S-..	38Fh	T-T	2	15-..	Y	..	N	-GFP	N
Bristol, Pa.	13	84	58	16.9	B3..	FP	....	44Fh	S-S	2	..-..	Y	..	N	FP	N

Bristol t, R. I.	12	79	58	9.5	None	N	. . . .	30N	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	PG†	N
Bristol, Tenn.	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3. .	FP	. . . .	41Fh	. .-S	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	-All	N
Bristol, Va.	16	118	117	23.5	None	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	H	N	All†	N
Brookfield, Ill.	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	T-. .	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	FP-G	N
Brownwood Tex.	20	160	141	26.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	S-S	2	15-60	Y	S	N	F-G	FU
Brunswick, Ga.	18	136	136	26.1	None	N	Mgr-a	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N	N	All	S
Bryan, Tex.	18	215	215	43.2	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	F	N
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	131	123	26.6	B3M	FP	D-g	40Sh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP-G	N
Burlingame, Calif.	20	162	127	42.9	B5C	A	K-a	38Sh	T-T	2[4]	30-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Burlington, N. J.	12	87	80	20.1	State	A	D-. .	37Sh	X-X	3	15-. .	Y	N	N	-FPG	N
Burlington, N. C.	25	205	192	41.7	None	N	Mgr-. .	40N	N-S	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	PG†	N
Butler, Pa.	23	117	117	24.4	B3C	FP	K-a	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	N	. .	N	All	F
Cadillac, Mich.	10	78	72	16.6	None	N	Mgr-. .	44S	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	N	F
Cairo, Ill.	12	61	55	9.9	None	N	D-. .	41Fh	N-S	. .	N-. .	N	H	N	FP-G	N
Caldwell, Idaho	10	109	80	20.2	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	G-F†	F
Calumet City, Ill.	16	93	70	17.1	B3. .	FP	M-. .	40Fh	N-H	2	0-0	V	. .	N	FP-G	N
Cambridge, Md.	10	53	45	8.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	N	FP-G	N
Cambridge, Ohio	15	93	93	19.3	B3M	A	X-a	40S	S-H	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	AF
Camden, Ark.	11	68	56	11.2	B5M	FP	M-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	FPG†	N
Campbell, Ohio	13	82	57	19.8	B3M	A	X-a	. .Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	54	53	11.0	. . . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	N
Canton, Ill.	12	63	61	14.3	B3. .	FP	M-g	44Fh	S-X	2	10-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	138	113	19.1	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	F
Carbondale, Ill.	11	60	41	9.9	None	N	. . . .	44Sh	N-. .	2	14-. .	. .	N	N	FP-G	A
Cardondale, Pa.	16	85	75	16.1	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	N
Carlisle, Pa.	17	72	72	11.9	B3C	P	Mgr-g	45Fh	T-H	2	7-. .	Y	Y	N	P	N
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	126	. . . .	29.4	None	N	S-. .	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	N	Y	N	N	N
Carnegie, Pa.	12	60	60	12.4	B3C	FP	C-g	48Sh	S-X	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FP	FG
Carteret, N. J.	13	106	104	17.2	None	N	M-. .	38Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	-FPG	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	206	. . . .	27.9	None	N	D-a	41Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	A	All†	N
Casper, Wyo.	24	139	139	52.8	B3M	FP	M-a	38Fh	N-H	2	6-6	Y	. .	N	P	AF
Cedar Falls, Iowa.	14	233	188	50.9	B3M	FP	C-a	44Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Central Falls, R. I.	24	165	131	22.6	None	N	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FPG†	N
Centralia, Ill.	14	84	79	22.3	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-X	2	7-7	N	N	N	FP-G	F
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	166	162	48.6	B3C	P	D-. .	40Sh	S-S	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	P	N
Chanute, Kan.	10	114	114	21.8	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-H	2	12-24	N	Y	N	All†	N
Charles City, Iowa	10	51	48	9.3	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-. .	2	10-30	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	23	110	107	24.6	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	33Sh	N-N	3	14-70	Y	Y	N	FG	N
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	25	144	131	40.1	B3M	FP	C-. .	38Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	FP-G	F
Chickasha, Okla.	16	109	95	18.8	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	6-360	Y	Y	N	FG†	N
Chico, Calif.	12	106	97	28.9	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	All†	U
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	130	126	29.8	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP-G	FG
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	109	101	22.5	B5M	FP	. . . .	38½Fh	S-S	2	10-60	Y	Y	N	G-FP†	A
Chula Vista, Calif.	16	98	89	27.6	B3C	A	PC-a	40N	T-T	3	12-45	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Clairton, Pa.	20	133	133	34.5	B5C	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	S-H	2	12-36	Y	. .	N	FP	GS
Claremont, N. H.	13	108	93	20.9	None	N	Mgr-. .	36½Sh	T-H	2[6]	12-30	Y	Y	N	-FPG	N
Clarksdale, Miss.	17	273	273	49.9	None	N	K-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	Y	. .	N	FPO	N
Clarksville, Tenn.	16	141	133	29.9	None	N	D-. .	48Sh	S-. .	2	30-30	Y	. .	N	All	N
Clayton, Mo.	16	139	125	27.2	None	N	X-a	41Fh	N-H	2	15-90	N	Y	N	FPG†	N
Clearwater, Fla.	16	288	280	61.5	B5X	A	PB-a	40Fh	S-N	3	15-60	Y	Y	N	All	N

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Cleburne, Tex.	13	107	99	20.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	1	7-. .	Y	N	N	F	N
Cleveland, Tenn.*	13	64	38	10.0	None	N	S-. .	48F	N-. .	1	7-21	Y	. .	N	All†	N
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	103	103	26.2	None	N	S-. .	40N	N-. .	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	-FPG	U
Clovis, N. M.	17	64	46	11.9	. . . .	. .	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14	126	70	19.1	B3C	P	K-. .	38Fh	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	H	N	GP	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	82	76	16.1	None	N	C-a	38Fh	N-S	3	15-15	Y	Y	N	G-F†	F
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	186	154	40.5	None	N	D-. .	40N	N-X	2	. .-. .	N	H	N	FPG†	FU
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	284	284	48.5	B4M	A	M-a	39Fh	N-. .	2	21-. .	N	. .	N	-All	N
College Park, Ga.	15	105	91	19.1	B7C	A	D-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	12-60	Y	. .	N	All	N
College Park, Md.	11	23	22	3.2	None	N	X-. .	43Fh	N-N	2	15-. .	N	N	N	N	N
Collingswood, N. J.	16	110	97	17.7	None	N	D-a	36N	S-S	2	10-10	N	H	N	-GFP	N
Colton, Calif.	14	158	130	36.3	None	N	S-. .	40N	S-S	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Columbia, Pa.	12	31	30	4.1	B3C	P	. . . .	45Sh	S-S	1	15-. .	. .	N	N	P	N
Columbia, Tenn.	11	92	92	12.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	48F	. .-. .	2	12-. .	Y	H	N	-All	N
Columbus, Ind.	18	158	158	35.6	None	N	M-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	N
Columbus, Miss.	17	152	151	29.3	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	N
Concord, N. C.	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	-GFP	N
Conneaut, Ohio	10	90	81	17.7	B3M	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Connellsville, Pa.	13	76	71	15.2	B3C	FP	C-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	N
Connersville, Ind.	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	S-N	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	FP	U
Conshohocken, Pa.‡	11	24	24	5.1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	N
Coral Gables, Fla.	20	417	380	94.4	B5X	A	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-S	2[5]	N-. .	V	Y	A	-All	F
Coraopolis, Pa.	10	77	54	15.6	B3C	P	K-a	37½N	N-S	2[5]	10-10	Y	H	N	P	G
Corning, N. Y.	18	204	170	37.0	B3M	. .	. . . .	44Fh	S-. .	2	. .-10	Y	. .	N	-All	AFU
Corona, Calif.	10	120	75	21.9	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	All†	A
Coronado, Calif.	13	104	85	28.2	B3C	A	S-a	44Fh	N-T	3	12-120	Y	. .	N	-All	U
Corsicana, Tex.	19	178	178	25.9	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	F-G	N
Cortland, N. Y.	18	109	92	23.5	County	A	. . . .	38Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	V	. .	N	-All	U
Corvallis, Ore.	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	N-T	2	12-60	N	N	N	-All	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	87	83	17.2	B3M	FP	X-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Cranford tp, N. J.	19	96	79	30.1	None	N	D-a	37½N	N-X	2[4]	12-. .	Y	N	N	-FGP	U
Crawfordsville, Ind.	13	160	150	37.2	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	S-H	2	30-. .	N	. .	N	FP-G	U
Crowley, La.	13	67	67	13.1	None	N	M-a	38Fh	N-N	2	30-30	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cudahy, Wis.	12	93	86	21.7	B5M[8]	FPO	. . . .	40N	N-S	2	10-30	Y	. .	A	FP-G	AU
Culver City, Calif.	20	212	190	74.0	B5. .	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	12-. .	Y	. .	A	-All	U
Dalton, Ga.	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	T-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	S
Daly City, Calif.	15	127	61	21.9	B3C	A	S-a	37½Sh	H-H	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Danbury, Conn.	22	69	69	12.8	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	T-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Danvers t, Mass.	16	196	181	44.9	None	N	Mgr-. .	40N	T-H	2	15-75	Y	N	N	All	U

Darby, Pa.	13	49	32	7.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	N	P	N
Decatur, Ala.	20	222	175	43.7	None	N	C-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	All†	N
Decatur, Ga.*	22	237	162	38.6	None	N	Mgr-. .	40N	S-S	2[5]	. .-. .	N	. .	N	All	N
Dedham t, Mass.	18	207	138	38.9	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	X-. .	44Fh	S-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Del Rio, Tex.	14	68	61	8.9	B3C	FP	K-g	40Fh	N-S	2	0-0	N	N	N	N	N
Delaware, Ohio	12	69	53	13.4	B3M	A	. .-. .	44Sh	S-S	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Denison, Tex.	18	132	132	26.6	B3C	FP	S-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	Y	N	F-G	F
Denton, Tex.	21	176	174	37.9	B5M	FP	M-a	44Fh	. .-S	. .	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	F	N
Derby, Conn.	10	76	40	11.7	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	N	N
Des Plaines, Ill.	15	83	61	18.6	B3C	A	. . . .	39Fh	S-H	2	30-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	N
Dixon, Ill.	12	72	52	16.0	B3C	FP	. . . .	45Sh	S-. .	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	N
Dodge City, Kan.	11	102	102	22.6	None	N	D-. .	41Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	All†	F
Donora, Pa.	12	54	48	11.8	B4C	P	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	1[1]	15-. .	Y	N	N	P	U
Dormont, Pa.	13	43	37	11.8	B9X	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-H	2	12-. .	Y	H	N	FP	N
Dothan, Ala.	22	234	232	45.0	B3X	A	X-a	40Sh	T-H	2	12-45	Y	. .	N	-All	N
Dover, N. H.	16	267	249	47.6	B. .	A	. . . .	38Fh	S-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	-GFP	N
Dover, N. J.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	40N	. .-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-GFP	U
Downers Grove, Ill.	12	69	37	12.7	B3C	FP	D-. .	40F	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
Du Bois, Pa.	11	71	66	11.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	N
Dumont, N. J.	13	76	42	12.3	None	N	M-a	40N	. .-. .[11]	2[4]	5-25	Y	H	N	-GFP	N
Duncan, Okla.	15	137	118	26.6	None	N	Mgr-. .	41Fh	N-H	2	14-. .	Y	. .	N	FG†	N
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	172	172	47.5	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	AFS
Dunmore, Pa.	20	80	65	17.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	F
Duquesne, Pa.	18	102	94	27.2	B3. .	FP	D-. .	40Fh	N-H	2[5]	14-. .	Y	. .	N	FPG	GU
Durant, Okla.	11	65	59	9.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	N	F	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	N	Y	N	All†	N
East Detroit, Mich.	21	141	106	32.0	B3X	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	N	N
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	137	103	28.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
East Lansing, Mich.	20	92	89	23.3	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	T-S	2	0-0	N	. .	N	-All	N
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	162	157	37.1	B3M	. .	S-. .	46½Fh	S-X	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	AFU
East Moline, Ill.	14	64	54	12.5	B3M	FP	M-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	. .-14	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
East Point, Ga.	21	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	S-. .	40N	N-S	2	30-. .	Y	Y	A	All	F
Ecorse, Mich.	18	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	O	S-. .	40Sh	N-X	2[4]	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FU
Edinburg, Tex.	12	71	68	25.0	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	7-7	Y	N	N	All†	N
El Centro, Calif.	13	143	135	38.0	None	N	D-. .	44Sh	T-T	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	N	N
El Cerrito, Calif.	18	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5C	A	. . . .	37½N	S-H	2	14-60	Y	Y	N	All	N
El Dorado, Ark.	23	122	122	22.3	B5C	FP	S-. .	44Fh	. .-. .	1	N-. .	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
El Dorado, Kan.	11	121	121	25.8	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	7-48	N	Y	N	All†	F
El Reno, Okla.	11	86	78	15.7	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	2	14-. .	N	N	N	FG†	N
Elizabeth City, N. C.	13	140	136	27.2	None	N	S-. .	38Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	Y	N	N	N
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	68	52	9.6	None	N	Mgr-. .	42Sh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	P	Mgr-g	40Fh	S-S	2	14-14	Y	Y	N	FP	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	21	105	105	23.7	B3M	FP	K-g	44Fh	S-X	2[4]	5-5	N	Y	N	FP	N
Elmwood Park, Ill.	19	87	60	19.5	B3C	FP	C-a	40Sh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	N
Elwood, Ind.	11	79	75	14.3	None	N	. . . .	. .Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	S
Emporia, Kan.	16	107	95	19.5	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	15-30	Y	N	N	FPG†	FU
Endicott, N. Y.	20	320	309	79.5	County	A	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	. .[2]	12-150	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Enfield t, Conn.	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	PM-. .	40N	S-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	FP	N
Englewood, Colo.	17	60	60	11.0	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-. .	2	0-. .	N	N	N	FP	N

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Englewood, N. J.	23	226	214	58.8	None	N	S-a	38Fh	S-S	2	7-. .	N	Y	N	-FPG	N
Escanaba, Mich.	15	179	166	45.4	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	H-H	1[1]	10-90	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
Eureka, Calif.	23	256	225	72.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	35N	S-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	FP	F
Evergreen Park, Ill. . .	11	52	40	7.6	None	N	. . . .	48Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP-G	N
Fair Lawn, N. J.	24	109	82	25.4	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-. .	2	12-. .	Y	H	N	-GP	N
Fairfield, Ala.	13	60	39	8.4	County	A	M-. .	44Fh	N-T	2	12-26	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Fairhaven t, Mass. . .	13	161	69	16.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Faribault, Minn.	16	103	96	22.6	B3C	FP	D-g	38Fh	N-S	2	21-63	Y	N	N	FP-G	F
Farrell, Pa.	14	78	66	16.8	B3M	FP	C-a	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP	N
Fayetteville, Ark. . . .	17	154	120	20.6	B5. .	FP	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	. .	Y	N	FPG†	N
Fergus Falls, Minn. . .	13	121	108	22.6	B3M	P	D-g	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	N	H	N	F-G	A
Ferguson, Mo.	12	48	30	8.2	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	N-T	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	. . . .	N
Findlay, Ohio	24	142	122	32.6	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	F
Floral Park, N. Y.. . . .	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	County	A	D-. .	35N	N-N	2[3]	30-. .	Y	N	N	-All	N
Florence, Ala.	24	220	220	50.3	B3C	FP	D-g	40Fh	S-H	2	15-30	N	Y	N	FPG†	F
Florence, S. C.	23	225[17]	225	37.7[17]	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	45Fh	N-. .	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-GP	N
Forest Park, Ill.	15	89	88	23.1	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Fh	. .-X	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	N
Fort Collins, Colo. . .	15	164	148	32.9	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FPG†	U
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	72	49	14.9	State	A	. . . .	40N	. .-H	2	15-. .	Y	N	N	F-G	N
Fort Madison, Iowa. . .	15	79	74	15.7	B3M	FP	M-. .	44Sh	S-S	1	. .-. .	V	Y	N	FP-G	F
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	176	155	29.3	B5. .	FP	M-a	44Fh	S-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FG	N
Fort Pierce, Fla. . . .	14	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	A	S-a	40Fh	H-H	2	14-. .	Y	Y	N	All	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FPG†	F
Fort Thomas, Ky. . . .	11	62	46	12.8	B3M	FP	X-g	40Sh	T-H	2	14-. .	Y	N	N	FPG†	N
Fostoria, Ohio	14	160	. . . .	36.3	B3M	A	X-a	37½Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	N	N	FP-G	F
Frankfort, Ind.	15	187	173	40.6	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FPO	FU
Frankfort, Ky..	12	146	137	23.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Frederick, Md.	18	168	168	35.0	None	N	M-. .	40Fh	S-H	2	. .-30	Y	N	N	FP	N
Fredericksburg, Va. .	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	N	N
Freeport, Ill.	22	130	104	25.2	None	N	M-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	N
Freeport, N. Y.	25	316	227	69.9	None	N	C-. .	35N	T-S	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	AU
Fremont, Neb.	15	119	105	27.9	B3M	F	M-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	10-30	Y	N	N	P-FO†	AFU
Fremont, Ohio	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FPO	S-. .	44Fh	. .-. .	2	14-14	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FS
Fullerton, Calif.	14	149	138	37.7	None	N	S-. .	40N	S-S	2[4]	18-18	Y	Y	A	-All	U
Fulton, Mo.	10	85	. . . .	17.2	None	N	M-. .	44Fh	H-H	2	14-90	Y	. .	N	All†	N
Fulton, N. Y.	14	196	195	37.7	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	0-0	N	N	N	-All	N
Gainesville, Ga.	12	134	58	15.8	B5X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	N	N	All	A
Gainesville, Tex.	11	80	80	13.6	B5X	A	Mgr-a	44Sh	T-S	1	7-. .	N	Y	N	N	N
Garden City, Kan. . . .	11	115	114	23.1	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	All†	N

Garden City, N. Y. . . .	14	197	197	58.9	County	A	D-g	35N	T-S	2[4]	12-30	N	Y	N	-All	N
Gardena, Calif.	14	96	82	28.5	County	A	K-a	40Sh	T-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	N
Gardner, Mass.	20	273	195	54.7	None	N	D-a	40N	S-H	2	15-60	Y	N	A	All	U
Garfield Hgts., Ohio . .	22	83	. . . .	21.9	B3M	FP	M-. .	40N	S-S	2	. . -30	Y	. .	N	FP-G	F
Garland, Tex.	11	97	97	24.8	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	H-H	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	F-G	N
Gastonia, N. C.	23	293	293	59.5	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Geneva, N. Y.	17	136	116	29.1	B3M	A	. . . .	40Fh	N-X	2	12-. .	Y	. .	N	-All	U
Girard, Ohio	10	103	70	14.4	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	A
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	117	114	30.2	B3M	A	D-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	-All	N
Glens Falls, N. Y. . . .	20	195	. . . .	47.9	B3M	A	K-. .	35N	N-S	2	30-30	Y	. .	N	-All	N
Gloucester City, N. J. .	14	92	72	18.1	State	A	. . . .	35N	T-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FPG	GSU
Gloversville, N. Y. . .	24	141	129	29.9	B3M	A	. . . .	38Sh	N-S	3	15-30	Y	N	N	-All	F
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	145	139	33.1	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Goshen, Ind.	13	127	120	26.3	None	N	D-. .	40Fh	T-X	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	FPG†	A
Grand Island, Neb. . . .	23	203	199	47.1	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	10-10	Y	N	A	F-G	F
Grand Junction, Colo. .	15	175	151	38.8	None	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-X	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Grand Prairie, Tex. . .	15	124	124	22.8	None	N	S-. .	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	V	Y	N	F	N
Great Bend, Kan.	13	85	85	15.0	None	N	Mgr-a	48F	N-N	2	7-. .	Y	N	F	All†	N
Greeley, Colo.	20	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-S	2	12-36	Y	. .	N	FPG†	F
Greenfield t, Mass. . .	17	199	183	45.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	N	P	. . . .
Greensburg, Pa.	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FPO	. . . .	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	P	GU
Greenville, N. C.	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	D-. .	40Fh	S-. .	2	10-42	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Greenville, Tex.	15	169	165	34.8	B3C	FP	C-g	44Fh	T-H	2	12-12	Y	Y	N	F-G	F
Greenwood, Miss. . . .	18	241	230	41.8	B3C	. .	M-. .	40N	. .-. .	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	F-P	U
Greenwood, S. C.	14	192	175	22.1	None	N	Mgr-a	48Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	-GP	N
Gretna, La.	14	42	31	6.0	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	N	N
Griffin, Ga.	14	162	162	30.2	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	All	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. .	13	110	110	36.9	B5M	A	PA-a	41Sh	T-X	2	7-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	AFU
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich..	10	69	68	16.2	None	N	Mgr-. .	39Sh	T-X	2[4]	12-72	N	Y	N	FPG	N
Gulfport, Miss.	23	257	240	34.6	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FPG	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	82	78	13.0	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	14-. .	N	N	N	FG†	N
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	37N	S-S	2	5-30	Y	N	N	-FPG	N
Haddonfield, N. J. . . .	10	81	64	14.8	None	N	S-. .	35N	N-. .	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	-FPG	N
Hannibal, Mo.	20	222	216	46.6	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	. .	Y	N	FPO	F
Hanover, Pa.	14	36	28	6.2	B3C	P	C-g	40Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	P	N
Hanover tp, Pa.	15	67	63	15.4	B3C	FP	K-a	40Fh	S-S	2	0-0	N	Y	N	FP	N
Harlingen, Tex.	23	211	200	36.8	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-. .	2	12-. .	N	Y	N	F	FU
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	. . . .	. . . .	7.2	None	N	. . . .	44Sh	N-. .	1	. .-. .	. .	N	N	FP-G	N
Harrison, N. J.	13	215	204	62.3	State	A	. . . .	40Sh	N-H	3	. .-. .	. .	. .	FP	-FPG	FU
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	31	27	5.5	B3C	P	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	6-10	N	Y	N	P-F	N
Harrisonburg, Va. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	1	. .-. .	. .	N	N	-All	N
Harvey, Ill.	21	116	100	20.2	B3C	A	D-a	40Sh	T-S	2	30-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	FS
Hastings, Neb.	20	221	221	43.7	B3C	A	. . . .	44Fh	H-H	2	12-36	N	N	N	All†	AFU
Hawthorne, Calif. . . .	16	156	107	32.4	County	A	. . . .	40N	T-. .	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	60	45	12.8	None	N	. . . .	36Sh	N-N	2	0-0	N	Y	N	P	U
Hayward, Calif.	14	174	148	50.0	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Hazel Park, Mich. . . .	18	114	81	38.8	B3X[8]	FP	Mgr-a	41Sh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	A	All	AU
Helena, Ark.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	M-. .	40Fh	N-S	0	N-. .	N	. .	N	FPO	U
Helena, Mont.	18	96	96	30.0	B5C	FP	M-. .	39Sh	S-H	2	15-30	Y	. .	N	FP-G	AF
Henderson, Ky.	17	215	215	38.9	B3C	A	C-. .	40Fh	S-S	2	12-12	Y	N	N	All	F

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	12	76	51	16.7	B5C	FP	K-. .	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	N	N
Hialeah, Fla.	20	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5X	A	K-. .	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N	A	N	N
Hibbing, Minn.	16	255	185	44.0	B3C[8]	FP	C-g	39Fh	H-H	2	21-120	Y	Y	N	-All	AFGS
Hickory, N. C.	15	151	134	30.7	None	N	Mgr-. .	42Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	N
Highland Park, Ill.	17	80	80	23.4	B3C	A	C-a	44Fh	N-T	2[2]	N-. .	N	Y	N	FP-G	F
Highland Park, Tex.	11	90	90	22.6	None	N	K-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	V	N	N	F-G	N
Hillside tp, N. J.	21	132	121	35.8	State	A	D-a	38Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	H	N	-FGP	F
Hobart, Ind.	10	35	32	7.4	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	FP	N
Hobbs, N. M.	14	77	77	19.8	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-T	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	N	N
Holland, Mich.	16	332	216	71.7	None	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	AF
Hollywood, Fla.	14	242	242	55.3	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	37½FH	N-S	2[4]	10-. .	Y	Y	A	FPG†	N
Homestead, Pa.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	P	C-. .	40Sh	T-T	2	0-0	N	Y	N	P	N
Homewood, Ala.	13	73	71	13.2	County	A	PB-a	44Fh	S-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hopewell, Va.	10	139	136	23.0	None	N	Mgr-. .	37Sh	N-S	2	30-60	Y	Y	N	FPG	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-H	2	10-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	AF
Hornell, N. Y.	15	107	87	22.2	B3M	A	. . . .	40N	. .-H	2	14-. .	Y	. .	N	-All	F
Houma, La.	12	142	142	26.7	None	N	C-. .	44Fh	H-H	2	7-. .	Y	Y	N	P	N
Hudson, N. Y.	12	99	53	14.9	B3M	A	. . . .	38Fh	S-H	2	15-120	Y	N	N	-All	N
Huntington, Ind.	15	106	106	22.4	None	N	. . . .	45Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	V	N	N	FPG†	F
Huntsville, Ala.	16	195	180	35.4	None	N	C-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N	N	-All	N
Huron, S. D.	13	80	72	18.2	B3X	A	X-. .	48. .	S-S	2	14-. .	Y	. .	N	All†	A
Hyattsville, Md.	12	51	39	8.7	None	N	C-. .	44Fh	S-H	2	6-18	Y	. .	N	-All	N
Idaho Falls, Idaho	19	239	226	59.4	B3M	FP	M-. .	38Fh	N-H	2	15-. .	N	Y	N	PG-F†	N
Independence, Kan.	11	100	92	19.4	None	N	D-. .	41½Fh	T-H	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	FG†	N
Indiana, Pa.	12	35	30	4.4	B3C	P	C-. .	44Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	N
Inkster, Mich.	17	91	80	28.9	None	N	D-a	40N	S-X	2	12-50	Y	Y	N	FP	F
Ironton, Ohio	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	H	N	FP-G	F
Ironwood, Mich.	11	127	120	28.4	B3X[8]	A	Mgr-a	39Sh	S-S	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	FPG	AFS
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	121	121	26.2	None	N	. . . .	44Sh	. .-H	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	F
Jamestown, N. D.	11	. . . .	. . . .	12.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	48Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	. .	N	N	-All	A
Janesville, Wis.	25	171	170	58.3	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	N-S	2	15-45	N	Y	A	-All	FGS
Jeannette, Pa.‡	16	63	56	16.4	B3C	FP	K-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	15-45	N	Y	N	FP	S
Jeffersonville, Ind.	15	69	69	12.7	. . . .	. .	. . . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP	F
Jennings, Mo.	15	50	34	10.4	None	N	M-. .	40Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	N	N
Johnson City, N. Y.	19	133	127	25.1	County	A	. . . .	45Fh	N-S	2	12-120	Y	N	N	-All	F
Johnston t, R. I.	13	37	30	5.7	None	N	C-a	33Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N	N	All†	N
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	89	77	17.3	B3M	A	K-. .	37N	S-S	3	15-30	Y	N	N	-All	FU
Jonesboro, Ark.	16	88	63	16.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	42Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	N
Junction City, Kan.	13	95	86	17.9	None	N	Mgr-a	41½Fh	N-H	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	FPG†	U

Kearney, Neb.	12	50	38	9.2	None	N	. . . .	40S	N-. .	2	N-. .	. .	N	N	All†	N
Keene, N. H.	16	168	112	25.6	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	T-S	2	12-90	Y	. .	N	-FPG	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	98	84	32.9	County	A	D	40Sh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	H	N	-All	U
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	10	72	72	18.0	B3C	FP	S-. .	40Sh	S-S	2	12-. .	N	N	N	G-F†	N
Kent, Ohio	12	57	36	11.3	B3M	. .	D-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Keokuk, Iowa	16	76	76	18.3	B3C	FP	K-. .	40Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Kewanee, Ill.	17	106	88	23.8	B3C	FP	D-g	40Fh	T-H	2	30-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	AF
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	201	197	38.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	. .-S	2	10-. .	Y	N	A	-All	N
Kingston, Pa.	21	126	66	12.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	N
Kingsville, Tex.	17	107	107	14.4	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	T-T	2	30-30	. .	. .	N	N	N
Kinston, N. C.	18	210	210	42.5	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	-All	N
Kirksville, Mo.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	40Sh	T-H	2	5-5	Y	. .	N	N	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	150	132	34.0	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	T-H	2[4]	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FPG†	N
Klamath Falls, Ore. . .	16	131	123	30.5	B3X	FP	D-. .	38Sh	T-S	2	12-12	N	N	N	-All	F
Laconia, N. H.	15	177	99	24.9	None	N	PM-. .	38N	T-T	2	6-.′.	N	Y	N	-FPG	N
La Grange, Ill.	12	59	50	15.8	None	N	S-. .	41Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	FP-G	N
La Mesa, Calif.	11	70	58	16.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	N
La Porte, Ind.‡	18	125	118	29.4	None	N	. . . .	38½Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	N	H	A	FPG†	F
La Salle, Ill.	12	53	53	14.3	B3M	FP	C-g	40F	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	A
Lake Worth, Fla.	12	212	202	48.4	B5X	FP	Mgr-. .	41Fh	S-X	2[4]	12-. .	Y	. .	N	FPG	N
Lamesa, Tex.	11	68	61	13.0	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-T	2	15-30	N	N	N	F	N
Lancaster, Ohio	24	297	294	58.0	B3M	A	D-. .	40Fh	T-S	2	14-45	Y	. .	N	FP-G	AFU
Lansdowne, Pa.	12	42	36	8.3	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	48Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	P	N
Laramie, Wyo.	16	84	74	18.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-S	2	12-26	N	N	N	PG†	FU
Las Cruces, N. M. . . .	12	96	92	17.0	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	T-T	2	12-12	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Las Vegas, Nev.	25	274	274	68.9	B5C	A	Mgr-. .	40N	T-T	3	12-30	Y	Y	A	-All	U
Latrobe, Pa.	12	58	. . . .	10.6	B3C	P	C-. .	38Fh	T-S	2	15-. .	N	N	N	P	N
Lawrence, Kan.	23	139	127	30.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	14-30	Y	N	N	FPG†	N
Leavenworth, Kan. . . .	21	114	102	22.2	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	N-N	. .	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	FPG†	G
Leominster, Mass. . .	24	204	193	44.7	State	A	S-. .	36½Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	All	N
Lewiston, Idaho	13	125	111	29.2	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	14-14	Y	. .	N	G-F†	AFU
Lewistown, Pa.	14	66	49	9.9	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	P	N
Lexington t, Mass. . . .	17	137	121	29.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. : . .
Lexington, N. C.*	14	150	109	29.7	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-. .	2	10-. .	Y	. .	N	-FP	N
Lincoln, Ill.	14	62	60	10.8	B3M	FP	C-g	38Fh	S-S	1	N-. .	V	. .	N	FP-G	U
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	51	36	5.9	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Livonia, Mich.	18	91	68	15.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	G
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	72	53	12.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	H	N	P	N
Lodi, Calif.	14	150	126	41.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	All	U
Lodi, N. J.	15	94	81	22.7	B. .C	A	. . . .	38Fh	N	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	P-G	U
Logan, Utah.	17	147	122	30.1	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-H	2	30-50	Y	. .	A	All†	U
Logansport, Ind.	21	285	280	62.8	None	N	S-. .	45Fh	S-S	2	7-7	N	Y	N	FPG†	F
Long Beach, N. Y. . . .	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3. .	A	PC-a	35N	T-S	3	15-120	Y	Y	N	-All	FU
Long Branch, N. J. . .	23	142	131	31.9	State	A	M-. .	40N	. .-. .	2	15-. .	N	Y	N	-FPG	FU
Longview, Tex.	25	133	124	34.2	None	N	K-a	44Fh	N-S	2	10-30	Y	N	N	F-G	N
Longview, Wash.	20	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	M-a	37Sh	T-H	2	N-. .	V	H	N	F-G	F
Lufkin, Tex.	15	120	120	20.3	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-. .	2	15-30	Y	N	N	F-G	A
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	111	111	29.0	County	A	D-a	40N	N-N	2[4]	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Lyndhurst,tp, N. J. . .	20	158	72	21.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	N	N	. . . .	. . . .
McAlester, Okla.	18	114	110	19.6	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	FPG†	FU

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
McAllen, Tex.	20	142	130	22.9	None	N	Mgr-. .	41Fh	. .-H	2	7-21	Y	N	N	F	N
McKees Rocks, Pa. . .	16	67	58	14.0	B3C	FP	. . . .	38Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	FP	F
McKinney, Tex.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	S-. .	44Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	F-G	N
Macomb, Ill.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	6-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	A
Madera, Calif.	10	89	77	21.3	None	N	D-. .	38Sh	. .-S[11]	2	14-30	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Madison, N. J.	10	88	86	20.9	None	N	D-a	44Fh	T-T	2[4]	10-. .	Y	Y	N	-FPG	N
Mahanoy City, Pa. . . .	11	75	55	6.3	B3C	P	M-. .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	N	. .	N	P	U
Mamaroneck, N. Y. . .	15	97	88	26.0	County	A	Mgr-a	40½Sh	N-. .[11]	2[4]	10-30	Y	N	N	-All	N
Manhattan, Kan.	19	92	81	19.2	B3M[10]	A	Mgr-a	48Sh	T-S	2	6-24	N	N	N	FPG†	N
Manhattan Bch., Calif..	17	163	133	37.9	County	A	K-a	40N	H-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Mankato, Minn.	19	144	117	33.8	B3M	FP	. . . .	44Fh	H-H	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	F-G	AF
Maple Heights, Ohio . .	16	108	93	23.9	. . . .	. .	. . . .	38Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	N
Maplewood, Mo.	13	82	54	16.6	B2C	A	K-a	40N	N-S	2	30-. .	Y	. .	N	FPG†	N
Marblehead t, Mass. .	14	176	166	48.5	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Marietta, Ga.	21	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	S-S	2	6-. .	Y	. .	N	N	N
Marietta, Ohio	16	137	110	25.4	B3M	FPO	X-a	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	Y	. .	N	FP-G	F
Marinette, Wis.	14	110	105	20.8	B5M	FP	M-g	36½Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	-All	AF
Marion, Ill.	10	39	22	5.0	None	N	C-a	44Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP-G	N
Marlborough, Mass. . .	16	335	135	30.4	State	A	D-. .	32N	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	All	U
Marquette, Mich.	17	205	187	50.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-X	2	10-60	Y	Y	A	-All	AF
Marshall, Tex.	22	160	150	29.1	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-. .[12]	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	F-G	AF
Marshalltown, Iowa. . .	20	139	100	28.0	B3. .	FPO	D-g	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	FU
Marshfield, Wis.	12	143	136	34.6	B5M	FP	S-. .	44Fh	S-H	2	30-. .	Y	N	N	-All	FU
Martins Ferry, Ohio . .	13	187	132	27.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	F-G	N
Martinsburg, W. Va. .	16	87	87	16.4	B3X[8]	FP	C-. .	48Fh	S-S	1	. .-. .	N	. .	N	FPG†	FG
Martinsville, Va.	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	6-90	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Massena, N. Y.	13	91	84	16.3	County	A	C-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	-All	N
Mattoon, Ill.	18	109	101	25.1	B3C	FP	D-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	F
Maywood, Calif.	13	64	48	16.6	County	A	K-a	40N	T-T	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	N	U
Meadville, Pa.	19	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FPO	K-a	48Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Medford, Ore.	17	237	237	38.5	B3M	F	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-H	2	14-14	Y	Y	N	-All	F
Melrose Park, Ill. . . .	13	104	70	17.8	B3C	FP	K-. .	38Fh	N-S	2[7]	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Menasha, Wis.	12	171	147	42.5	B5M	FP	. . . .	40Fh	S-X	2[5]	5-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	AF
Menlo Park, Calif. . . .	14	54	37	12.5	B5C	A	Mgr-. .	44Sh	S-T	2[4]	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Menominee, Mich. . . .	11	126	103	23.8	None	N	D-a	40Fh	N-H	2	10-60	Y	Y	N	-All	AFU
Merced, Calif.	15	125	108	31.7	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	S-. .	2	. .-. .	Y	N	A	N	N
Mercedes, Tex.	10	36	11	3.5	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	15-15	N	N	N	N	N
Mesa, Ariz.	17	147	135	35.8	B5C	A	S-a	44Fh	N-T	2	12-55	Y	Y	A	FPG†	N
Mexico, Mo.	12	40	40	8.7	None	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	All†	N

Miami, Okla.	12	106	89	24.5	None	N	C-a	44Fh	N-S	2	30-365	N	. .	N	FPG†	FU
Middlesborough, Ky. .	14	49	43	7.9	B3. .	FP	. . . .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP	N
Middleborough t, Mass.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	36½N	S-S	2	15-. .	N	N	N	-All	U
Middletown, N. Y. . . .	23	223	197	46.7	B3M	A	D-a	40N	N-. .	2	12-180	Y	N	N	-All	AF
Midland, Mich.	14	149	146	42.9	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-H	2	12-60	N	Y	N	-All	N
Midland, Tex.	22	277	277	67.4	None	N	X-a	44Fh	S-S	2	12-. .	Y	Y	N	F-G	N
Midwest City, Okla. . .	10	61	61	10.8	None	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-N	2	12-. .	Y	N	N	FG†	N
Milford t, Mass.	15	133	81	32.5	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Millburn tp, N. J. . . .	15	126	102	34.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FGP	. . . .
Milton,t, Mass.	22	263	232	67.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Mineola, N. Y.	15	82	75	19.4	County	A	. . . .	35N	N-S	2	12-96	N	. .	P	-All	N
Minot, N. D.	22	200	136	37.5	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	All	A
Mission, Tex.	11	54	45	7.5	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	T-T	2	12-12	N	N	N	F	N
Missoula, Mont.	22	116	85	29.0	B3C	FP	M-g	38Fh	N-H	2	6-. .	Y	N	N	FP-G	F
Mitchell, S. D.	12	75	58	7.1	None	N	X-. .	41Fh	N-N	2	5-. .	N	. .	N	All†	A
Moberly, Mo.	13	89	85	11.8	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	15-15	N	N	N	All†	AF
Modesto, Calif.	17	267	245	68.5	B3C	A	K-a	37½N	T-T	2	7-35	Y	Y	A	-All	SU
Monessen, Pa.	18	93	84	19.4	B3C	P	. . . .	38Fh	N-H	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	FP	GU
Monmouth, Ill.	10	182	166	23.9	B3C	FP	M-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	N
Monroe, Mich.	21	188	170	55.4	B3C	A	X-. .	38½Fh	N-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	All	FS
Monroe, N. C.	10	92	88	16.2	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	X-X	1	7-. .	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Monrovia, Calif.	20	147	118	33.2	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-30	Y	. .	N	-All	AU
Montebello, Calif. . . .	22	197	171	51.4	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-30	Y	Y	A	-All	U
Monterey, Calif.	16	175	162	46.5	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-100	Y	N	N	N	U
Monterey Park, Calif. .	20	107	104	25.4	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-12	Y	Y	N	O†	U
Moorhead, Minn.	15	130	124	30.9	B3C	P	K-. .	40Sh	H-X	2	12-12	N	Y	N	FP-G	N
Morristown, N. J. . . .	17	156	152	36.3	State	A	D-. .	38½Fh	T-S	2[5]	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FPG	U
Morristown, Tenn. . . .	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	. . . .	N-S	. .	. .-. .	N	. .	N	N	N
Moscow, Idaho	11	64	45	11.7	None	N	M-a	38Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Moultrie, Ga..	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	39Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	N	F
Moundsville, W. Va. . .	15	47	33	8.4	B3. .	FP	M-. .	48Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Mount Carmel, Pa. . .	14	26	22	4.6	B3C	P	. . . .	48Fh	N-X	2	10-30	Y	N	N	P	N
Mount Clemens, Mich..	17	134	119	36.6	None	N	S-. .	40Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	V	N	N	All	AF
Mount Pleasant, Mich..	11	70	44	16.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	-All	A
Mount Rainier, Md. . .	11	27	20	4.6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	N
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3. .	FP	C-g	44½Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Mount Vernon, Ohio . .	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FPO	X-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Munhall, Pa.	16	92	92	23.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	N
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	13	131	125	26.9	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-S	1	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	N	N
Muscatine, Iowa	19	168	149	43.6	B3M	FP	S-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Muskegon Hts., Mich. .	19	148	136	38.1	None	N	. . . .	41Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	F
Nacogdoches, Tex. . . .	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	15-300	Y	Y	N	F-G	N
Nampa, Idaho	16	115	90	29.7	None	N	. . . .	39Fh	N-. .	2	14-. .	V	N	N	G-F†	FU
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	. . . .	40N	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	N
Napa, Calif.	14	144	129	38.9	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2[2]	12-65	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Natick t, Mass.	20	221	172	49.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
National City, Calif. . .	21	130	119	34.1	B5C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	117	91	25.4	None	N	D-. .	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	V	S	N	FPG	A
Needham t, Mass. . . .	16	304	298	64.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	. . . .	. . . .
Neenah, Wis.	12	159	153	36.5	B3M[8]	FPG	K-g	40Sh	H-H	2	10-60	Y	Y	N	-All	F

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	68	61	14.6	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	-FGP	....
Newark, N. Y.	10	74	38	11.2	....	..	....	40Sh	S-..	2	..-14	Y	Y	N	-All	G
New Bern, N. C.	16	167	155	30.7	B3C	P	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-S	2	10-60	Y	Y	N	-All	N
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	117	111	19.9	None	N	M-..	44Fh	T-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	N	N
New Castle, Ind.	18	130	122	25.2	None	N	D-..	44Fh	N-S	2	30-..	Y	..	N	FPG†	G
New Iberia, La.	16	162	152	22.0	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	FP	F
New Philadelphia, O.	13	78	78	15.9	B3M	A	X-..	44Fh	N-S	2	..-..	..	..	N	FP-G	N
Newburyport, Mass.	14	219	113	30.1	State	A	M-..	35Fh	N-..	2	..-..	N	N	N	All	F
Newport Beach, Calif.	12	246	177	51.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	40N	N-S	2	N-..	V	Y	N	-All	N
Newton, Iowa	12	....	....	....	B3M	FP	K-a	44S	T-S	2	7-14	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
Newton, Kan.	12	99	90	21.7	None	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	H-H	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	FPG†	F
Niles, Mich.	13	205	189	45.8	None	N	....	40N	T-X	2	21-180	Y	Y	N	All	AFU
Niles, Ohio	17	....	....	31.4	B3M	A	S-..	40Sh	S-X	2[4]	21-80	Y	Y	N	FP-G	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	11	82	71	13.5	B3M	F	M-a	45Sh	N-S	2	N-..	N	N	N	All†	AF
North Adams, Mass.	22	205	186	51.9	State	A	D-..	38½N	N-H	2	17-90	Y	Y	N	All	N
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	55	43	13.2	State	A	K-a	40Sh	N-T	2	..-..	Y	H	N	-PG	N
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	12	140	90	22.0	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	....	....
North Braddock, Pa.	15	94	94	18.9	B3C	FP	....	48Fh	S-S	2	..-..	..	..	N	P	N
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	77	29	9.4	None	N	....	38N	..-..	2	..-..	N	N	N	....	N
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	71	47	15.7	None	N	M-..	37½N	..-S	2	14-..	Y	H	N	-FPG	N
North Platte, Neb.	15	83	83	15.8	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	A	N	F
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	74	43	9.7	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	....	....
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	214	211	56.0	B3M	A	K-..	38Sh	T-T	2	10-..	Y	Y	N	-All	S
Norwich, Conn.	23	434	374	102.3	None	N	D-..	35½Sh	N-N	2	..-..	..	..	N	All	FA
Norwood t, Mass.	17	....	....	....	State	A	Mgr-a	37½N	T-H	2	15-150	Y	..	N	-All	N
Ocala, Fla.	12	249	241	17.2	None	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-X	1	N-..	N	Y	N	All	N
Oceanside, Calif.	13	159	143	40.1	B5C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	2	12-24	Y	N	N	N	U
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	144	103	23.1	B3C	..	....	38Fh	S-..	2	N-..	N	Y	N	-All	F
Oil City, Pa.	20	169	168	35.8	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	All	F
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	95	95	17.0	None	N	D-..	43½Fh	N-S	2	..-..	N	..	N	FPG†	N
Olean, N. Y.	23	201	169	44.0	B3M	A	D-..	38Fh	N-S	1[1]	12-45	Y	..	N	-All	U
Olympia, Wash.	16	167	155	38.9	B3M	FP	D-..	35N	T-T	2	N-..	N	N	N	-FG	F
Oneida, N. Y.	11	197	197	49.1	B3M	FPO	....	33Fh	S-S	2	..-..	N	N	N	-All	F
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	146	95	21.2	B3M	A	K-a	37Fh	N-T	2	7-90	Y	Y	N	-All	A
Ontario, Calif.	23	223	219	59.3	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	A
Opelika, Ala.	12	125	111	19.9	None	N	K-a	45Fh	S-S	2	15-..	N	Y	N	All†	N
Opelousa, La.	12	125	103	18.1	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	....	N
Orange, Calif.	10	112	107	21.3	None	N	....	44Fh	S-S	2	14-14	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Orange, Tex.	21	98	91	18.1	None	N	M-..	44Sh	S-S	2	14-60	Y	..	N	F	N

Orangeburg, S. C.	15	182	169	30.5	None	N	....	40Fh	N-H	2	14-..	N	..	N	-GP	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	54	36	10.0	B3M	FP	M-..	41Fh	N-T	2	30-..	N	N	N	FP-G	F
Ossining, N. Y.	16	94	94	23.9	B3M	A	....	35½Sh	N-..	2	..-..	N	..	N	-All	N
Oswego, N. Y.	23	200	....	37.3	B3M	A	D-..	36N	T-S	2	30-..	Y	Y	N	-All	AF
Ottawa, Ill.	17	....	....	....	B3..	FP	D-g	44Sh	N-X	2	..-30	N	..	N	FP-G	AF
Ottawa, Kan.	10	....	....	....	None	N	....	44Fh	N-H	2	6-60	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Overland, Mo.	12	58	21	8.1	None	N	M-..	48Fh	N-..	2	..-..	..	..	N	N	N
Owatonna, Minn.	10	208	185	42.7	None	N	....	44Fh	N-T	2	10-30	N	Y	N	-All	A
Owosso, Mich.	16	137	137	32.1	None	N	....	40Sh	N-N	2	..-..	N	Y	N	All	F
Oxnard, Calif.	22	170	140	41.5	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
Painesville, Ohio	14	181	156	50.7	B3C	FPO	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y	Y	A	FP-G	F
Palestine, Tex.	13	113	101	20.9	B3M	FP	M-g	44Fh	S-S	1[1]	15-90	Y	N	N	F-G	F
Pampa, Tex.	17	150	138	31.7	None	N	K-a	41Fh	T-S	2	15-45	Y	Y	N	F	N
Paris, Tex.	22	133	129	23.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	..-S	2	15-60	Y	Y	N	F-G	F
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	....	....	....	B3M[8]	A	M-a	40Fh	H-H	2[4]	6-6	Y	Y	N	FP-G	A
Parsons, Kan.	15	....	....	....	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	N-S	2	N-..	N	N	N	FPG†	F
Pasadena, Tex.	22	124	119	29.0	None	N	C-..	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	V	..	N	All†	N
Pascagoula, Miss.	11	75	45	13.7	None	N	S-..	41Fh	N-N	0	N-..	N	N	N	FP	N
Pasco, Wash.	10	114	88	20.7	B3..	FP	M-..	40Sh	S-..	2	..-..	..	..	N	N	A
Peabody, Mass.‡	23	444	412	80.8	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	All	F
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	182	121	34.4	B3M	A	....	40F	T-H	2	N-..	N	..	N	-All	A
Pekin, Ill.	22	158	87	26.6	B3C	FP	C-g	44Fh	N-..	2	N-..	N	Y	A	FP-G	F
Pendleton, Ore.	12	87	87	21.9	B3C	F	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	2	12-36	N	Y	N	-All	N
Peru, Ind.	13	198	197	46.0	None	N	....	45Fh	..-D	1	..-30	Y	N	N	FPO	AFU
Petaluma, Calif.	10	101	91	21.0	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Phenix City, Ala.	23	222	212	....	B3G	FP	M-..	44Fh	S-..	2	..-10	Y	..	N	FP	N
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19	74	70	17.8	State	A	D-a	35N	N-X	2	15-..	Y	H	N	-FPG	N
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	43	43	12.4	B3C	P	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-S	2	N-..	N	..	N	P	N
Piedmont, Calif.	10	108	81	30.1	B3C	A	S-..	40N	N-S	2[4]	N-..	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
Piqua, Ohio	17	182	165	56.6	B3A	FP	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-X	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FU
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	107	86	30.5	None	A	K-a	36Fh	T-T	2	..-..	Y	Y	N	All	N
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	131	120	18.4	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-X	2	..-12	Y	N	N	FPG†	F
Pittston, Pa.	15	118	70	17.0	B3C	FP	M-a	44Fh	N-N	2	30-..	Y	N	N	FP	F
Plains tp, Pa.	13	56	22	5.4	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	....	....
Plainview, Tex.	14	86	82	17.0	None	N	D-..	40Fh	T-H	2	N-..	V	Y	N	F	N
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	18	146	128	39.0	B3M	A	D-..	38Fh	N-S	3	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	A
Pleasantville, N. J.	12	120	67	17.8	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	-FP	N
Plymouth, Pa.	13	....	....	....	B5C	FP	S-..	40N	N-S	2	15-..	Y	..	N	P	U
Plymouth t, Mass.	14	241	169	38.7	....	..	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	..	..	N	....	....
Ponca City, Okla.	20	199	192	49.1	None	N	D-..	44Fh	N-S	2	..-..	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	125	115	35.7	B3M	FP	....	40Sh	..-X	2	12-104	Y	..	N	F-G	AFU
Port Chester, N. Y.	24	176	161	53.5	County	A	C-..	39Sh	N-X	2[2]	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	232	232	45.2	B3X	A	Mgr-a	32½N	N-S	2	10-30	Y	Y	N	-GFP	A
Pottstown, Pa.	23	97	84	20.3	B3C	P	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-X	2	30-..	N	N	N	P	N
Pottsville, Pa.	24	91	91	16.7	B3C	PO	....	40Fh	..-..	2	..-..	..	..	N	GP	N
Prichard, Ala.	19	87	87	14.2	County	A	....	41½Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	All†	N
Princeton, N. J.	12	82	72	19.7	None	N	....	40Fh	N-N	2[3]	..-..	Y	..	N	-PG	U
Pullman, Wash.	12	49	25	8.6	B3M	P	S-..	40Fh	N-X	2	12-30	Y	N	N	-All	N
Rahway, N. J.	21	253	226	62.2	State	A	S-a	35N	N-X	2[5]	15-..	Y	H	N	-FPG	FU
Reading t, Mass.	14	217	192	50.6	B3C	A	S-..	37½N	S-H	2	15-15	N	Y	N	All	N

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week: Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Red Bank, N. J.	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	-P	N
Red Wing, Minn.	11	110	98	24.0	None	N	D-. .	45Fh	T-H	1^1	. .-. .	N	N	N	FP-G	A
Redding, Calif.	10	144	144	40.6	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	H-H	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	N	N
Redlands, Calif.	18	191	175	46.5	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	6-20	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Reidsville, N. C.	12	112	108	20.9	None	N	Mgr-. .	42½Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	G-P†	N
Rensselaer, N. Y. . . .	11	113	113	22.8	B3M	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-S	2	12-150	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Renton, Wash.	16	144	140	38.0	B3M^8	FP	D-g	40N	S-S	2	0-. .	V	Y	N	-All	AFU
Richfield, Minn.	18	79	57	14.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-. .	40N	T-T	2	12-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
Richmond, Ky.	10	59	53	7.2	None	N	M-. .	45Fh	S-S	2	10-10	Y	N	N	All†	N
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	97	62	19.3	None	N	D-a	41Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	Y	Y	N	FP	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J. .	12	72	49	15.1	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	T-S	2^5	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	-PG	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	156	156	46.9	State	A	D-a	38½Sh	H-H	2^5	14-. .	Y	Y	N	-FGP	N
River Forest, Ill. . . .	11	78	68	22.6	B3. .	FP	C-g	40Sh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	N	N	FP-G	N
River Rouge, Mich. . .	21	164	147	44.7	B3X^8	FPG	PB-g	38½Sh	X-X	2^4	12-60	Y	Y	N	FPG	FU
Robbinsdale, Minn. . .	11	58	40	11.9	None	N	. . . .	40Sh	S-H	2	12-21	. .	N	N	-All	N
Rochester, N. H.	14	100	98	18.9	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FPG	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	248	238	47.0	None	N	Mgr-a	42Fh	S-T	2	10-30	Y	Y	N	-FPG	N
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	11	51	46	11.5	B3C	FP	. . . .	40Fh	T-T	2	12-12	Y	N	N	PG†	U
Rockville Ctre., N. Y. .	22	227	227	67.3	County	A	D-. .	37½N	N-N	2^3	12-. .	Y	N	N	-All	U
Rocky River, Ohio . . .	11	105	87	22.8	B3. .	FPO	X-a	38½Fh	T-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Roselle, N. J.	18	70	66	18.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	40N	T-H	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FPG	N
Roselle, Park, N. J. . .	12	47	38	8.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	48F	N-. .	2^5	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FPG	N
Roseville, Mich.	16	131	107	29.3	None	N	K-a	39Fh	H-H	2	10-10	Y	Y	N	All	N
Ross tp, Pa.	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	P	Mgr-g	34Sh	N-H	2	10-. .	N	N	N	P	N
Ruston, La.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	44Fh	. .-X	1	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	N
Rutherford, N. J.	17	113	88	25.5	State	A	. . . .	38Fh	N-S	2^5	15-. .	Y	N	N	-PG	N
Rutland, Vt.	18	150	123	31.5	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	T-X	2	12-12	N	Y	N	All	F
Rye, N. Y.	12	135	103	35.6	. . . .	. .	D-. .	35Sh	N-S	2^2	15-365	Y	. .	N	-All	N
St. Augustine, Fla. . . .	14	129	125	27.7	B5C	FP	Mgr-. .	40N	T-T	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	All†	F
St. Charles, Mo.	14	131	110	14.7	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	V	Y	N	N	N
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	140	140	40.6	B3X	FP	D-g	40Sh	H-H	2	. .-12	Y	. .	N	FP	A
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	105	103	29.9	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	All	N
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	23	111	99	30.5	B3M^8	FP	K-g	40N	N-H	2^3	12-90	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Saco, Me.	10	130	115	14.0	None	N	C-. .	33Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	N	N
Salem, Ohio	13	87	58	20.2	B3M	A	X-. .	41Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Salinas, Calif.	14	149	130	39.7	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	3	15-90	Y	Y	A	G-FP†	U
Salisbury, Md.	15	107	107	20.7	None	N	D-a	40Sh	S-S	2	12-90	Y	H	N	-All	N
Salisbury, N. C.	20	157	156	37.4	None	N	Mgr-. .	39Fh	N-D	2	6-60	Y	Y	N	-All	N
San Benito, Tex.	13	52	52	7.5	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-10	N	Y	N	N	N

San Bruno, Calif. . . .	12	81	78	20.4	B3C	A	S-a	38Sh	T-T	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	180	164	52.6	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	N
San Carlos, Calif. . . .	14	66	57	18.6	B5. .	A	K-a	40N	N-. .	2	12-. .	N	Y	N	-All	N
San Fernando, Calif. .	13	116	95	28.9	County	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	7-60	Y	Y	N	-All	U
San Gabriel, Calif. . . .	20	118	85	29.5	B5C	FP	PA-g	40N	S-S	2[8]	10-50	Y	Y	N	-All	U
San Luis Obispo, Cal. .	14	122	75	30.2	None	N	S-. .	38Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	. . . .	U
San Marino, Calif. . . .	11	116	93	30.5	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	-All	N
San Pablo, Calif.	14	53	47	14.1	None	N	C-. .	37Fh	N-H	2	. .-12	Y	Y	N	N	A
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	14	109	89	29.3	None	N	K-. .	38Sh	T-H	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	N	N
Sanford, N. C.	10	65	36	13.2	None	N	Mgr-. .	50Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	. .	S	N	PG†	N
Sanford, Fla.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	A	PB-a	41Fh	N-S	2	15-30	Y	. .	N	FPG†	N
Santa Clara, Calif. . . .	12	118	102	33.6	B3M	A	K-a	40N	T-X	2	12-60	Y	. .	N	-All	N
Santa Cruz, Calif. . . .	22	267	217	61.3	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	10-75	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	10	122	104	27.2	None	N	S-. .	40N	X-X	2	10-10	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Santa Paula, Calif. . . .	11	51	48	12.8	None	N	X-a	40N	T-T	2	12-30	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Santa Rosa, Calif. . . .	18	212	191	55.9	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	All†	F
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	87	81	14.6	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	. .-30	Y	Y	N	FPG†	U
Sarasota, Fla.	19	420	. . . .	69.3	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	A	FP	N
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y. .	15	217	198	45.0	B3M	A	. . . .	33Fh	N-S	2	. .-30	N	. .	N	-All	AF
Saugus t, Mass.	17	153	132	25.8	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	F
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich. .	18	201	159	41.1	None	N	Mgr-. .	35½Fh	N-H	2	12-36	. .	Y	N	FP-G	FS
Sayreville, N. J.	10	74	58	14.9	None	N	C-. .	40Sh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	-PG	N
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	194	185	59.3	County	A	S-a	38Fh	S-. .	2[2]	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	GSU
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	118	107	24.7	B3A	F	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	Y	N	G-F†	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20	142	142	23.9	None	N	S-. .	38Fh	N-T	1	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FG†	AF
Selma, Ala.	23	168	165	27.2	None	N	D-a	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	All†	N
Seminole, Okla.	12	83	77	10.6	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	FPG†	N
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	62	44	12.0	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	43½Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	N	N	N	P	N
Shamokin, Pa.	17	50	50	8.7	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	N
Shawnee, Okla.	23	222	205	37.1	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	14-30	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
Sheffield, Ala.	11	82	77	14.8	B3. .	FPO	. . . .	41½Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Shelby, N. C.	16	129	129	23.2	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	N
Shelbyville, Ind.	12	137	116	19.0	None	N	M-a	40Fh	S-. .	0	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP	N
Shelton, Conn.	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	X-. .	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	PG†	N
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	45	35	10.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	N
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	82	78	20.9	B3C[8]	FP	K-. .	33Fh	N-S	2	0-0	V	N	N	All†	AF
Sherman, Tex.	20	177	171	32.5	B3A	FP	X-a	44Fh	N-N	2	15-90	Y	H	N	F-G	N
Shorewood, Wis.	16	148	133	44.0	B3M[8]	FPG	Mgr-g	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	Y	N	FP-G	FU
Sidney, Ohio	11	83	83	18.6	B3M	A	. . . .	38½F	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	F
Sikeston, Mo.	12	85	67	12.1	None	N	M-. .	48F	S-H	1	5-. .	N	. .	N	All†	N
Skokie, Ill.	15	92	92	23.1	B3. .	FP	C-g	38Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP-G	N
Snyder, Tex.	12	56	56	14.9	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	N
Somerville, N. J.‡ . . .	12	64	52	17.2	None	N	. . . .	33Sh	S-X	2	10-30	Y	. .	N	-PG	N
S. Charleston, W. Va. .	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	FP	C-. .	44Fh	T-N	2	14-14	N	Y	N	FP	F
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	15	106	63	24.5	B3M	FP	. . . .	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	. .	H	N	FP-G	F
S. Milwaukee, Wis. . .	13	114	93	29.7	B5M	FP	D-g	44Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	A	-All	N
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	10	101	87	18.7	None	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	N	N	N	N
South Orange, N. J. . .	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	X-a	40N	T-H	2[4]	15-. .	Y	Y	N	-FPG	FU
S. Pasadena, Calif. . . .	17	167	131	36.5	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	. .-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	-All	U
South Portland, Me. . .	22	118	110	26.7	B5C	A	Mgr-a	38½Fh	. .-. .	2	14-14	Y	H	A	-All	N

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
South River, N. J. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	14-30	N	N	N	-PG	N
S. St. Paul, Minn. . . .	16	128	116	30.1	B3M[8]	FP	C-. .	40Sh	N-X	2[4]	N-. .	. .	Y	N	FP-G	FU
S. San Francisco, Cal..	19	137	111	31.5	B5. .	A	S-a	38Fh	S-S	2	30-. .	Y	. .	N	-All	U
Springfield, Ore.	11	73	53	15.2	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	0-0	N	Y	N	N	N
Springfield tp,(Del.Co)Pa.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	. .Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N	N	P	N
State College, Pa. . . .	17	41	35	7.4	B3M	P	Mgr-g	41Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	All	N
Statesville, N. C.	17	120	120	29.3	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	40Fh	S-S	2	30-. .	Y	Y	N	G-P†	N
Staunton, Va.	20	176	176	28.1	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	N	Y	N	N	N
Steelton, Pa.	13	66	58	13.7	B3C	P	C-a	44Sh	N-N	2	. .-. .	Y	N	N	P	N
Sterling, Ill.	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	. . . .	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	. .	N	N	FP-G	N
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	17	133	115	26.6	B5M	FP	M-g	45Sh	H-H	2	30-60	Y	S	N	-All	AFU
Stillwater, Okla.	20	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	Y	N	FPG†	N
Stoughton t, Mass. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	S-. .	35N	N-D	2	N-. .	V	N	N	All	N
Streator, Ill.	16	71	44	13.6	B4C	FP	C-. .	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	FP-G	AF
Struthers, Ohio	12	69	49	9.2	B3M	FPO	D-. .	40Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	. .	N	FP-G	N
Suffolk, Va.	12	160	137	30.3	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	1[1]	30-30	Y	N	N	FPG	N
Summit, N. J.	18	151	138	38.5	None	N	S-. .	40N	. .-. .	2	14-28	Y	Y	N	-FPG	N
Sumter, S. C.	20	174	145	30.8	None	N	Mgr-a	45Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	-GP	N
Sunbury, Pa.	16	48	43	7.0	B3C	A	. . . .	45Fh	N-N	2	14-14	Y	N	N	P	N
Swampscott t, Mass. .	12	188	169	38.7	None	N	. . . .	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	V	N	N	All	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	194	194	35.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	14-. .	N	Y	N	F	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16	72	. . . .	12.3	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	N
Takoma Park, Md. . . .	13	59	59	12.1	. . . .	. .	. . . .	38Sh	T-S	2	. .-. .	N	N	N	-All	N
Talladega, Ala.	13	66	51	9.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	Y	. .	N	All†	N
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	43	35	5.5	B3C	P	. . . .	40Sh	T-T	1	N-. .	V	. .	N	FP	N
Terrell, Tex.	12	100	. . . .	12.0	None	N	S-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	10-. .	Y	. .	N	N	N
Texarkana, Ark.	16	91	81	12.5	B5C	FP	D-g	38½Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	FPG†	F
Texarkana, Tex.	25	116	115	23.1	B3C	FP	M-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	Y	A	F-G	F
Texas City, Tex.	17	129	128	30.6	None	N	K-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	Y	Y	N	F-G	N
Thomasville, Ga.	14	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-T	2	15-. .	N	Y	N	All	N
Thomasville, N. C. . .	11	119	97	18.5	None	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2[2]	10-10	Y	. .	N	G-P†	N
Tiffin, Ohio	19	79	68	14.7	B3M	FPO	X-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	14-90	Y	. .	N	FP-G	F
Tonawanda, N. Y. . . .	15	120	108	31.6	B3M	A	. . . .	38Sh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	. .	N	-All	N
Torrance, Calif.	22	233	217	66.6	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	40N	H-H	2[4]	12-60	Y	Y	N	-All	G
Traverse City, Mich. .	17	225	224	48.4	None	N	S-. .	41½Fh	N-H	2[4]	12-90	Y	H	A	-All	FG
Trinidad, Colo.	12	139	139	28.5	B3X[10]	A	P-. .	42Fh	S-T	2	15-30	Y	. .	N	FPG†	AF
Troy, Ohio	11	163	146	38.8	B4M	A	. . . .	40Sh	S-X	2[6]	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
Tulare, Calif.	12	109	108	24.6	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	7-30	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Tupelo, Miss.	12	117	117	14.9	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	N

Turtle Creek, Pa. . . .	12	91	89	11.4	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. .	S	N	. . . .	N
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	149	126	32.9	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	6-. .	Y	N	N	G-F†	N
Uniontown, Pa.	20	129	110	28.4	B3C	FPO	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	10-10	Y	Y	N	FP	FU
University Hts., Ohio .	12	82	45	24.6	B3M	A	. . . .	40Sh	S-S	2	0-0	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
University Park, Tex. .	24	150	150	37.2	None	N	D-. .	40Sh	S-S	2	15-90	Y	Y	N	F-G	N
Urbana, Ill.	23	66	47	12.9	B3M	A	. . . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N	A	FP-G	N
Valdosta, Ga.‡	20	177	177	32.4	None	N	D	44Fh	T-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	All	N
Valparaiso, Ind.	12	123	81	21.8	None	N	. . . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	FPG†	N
Van Wert, Ohio	10	84	69	15.1	B3M	FP	M-. .	40Fh	N-H	1	15-90	Y	Y	N	FP-G	F
Verona, N. J.	11	88	59	17.9	State	A	K-a	40N	. .-. .	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	-P	N
Vernon, Tex.	13	81	62	16.0	None	N	M-. .	44Fh	N-S	2[5]	14-14	N	N	N	F-G	N
Victoria, Tex.	16	104	96	22.9	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	F	N
Vincennes, Ind.	19	136	136	26.8	None	N	S-. .	45Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	FPG†	FU
Virginia, Minn.	12	455	427	98.1	None	N	C-a	40N	. .-H	2	14-30	Y	N	N	FP-G	FGS
Visalia, Calif.	12	184	170	32.9	None	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	6-6	Y	Y	N	All†	N
Wabash, Ind.	11	65	65	16.1	None	N	. . . .	44Fh	S-. .	2	. .-. .	N	Y	N	FP	U
Wakefield t, Mass. . . .	20	309	256	81.4	None	N	D-a	40N	. .-H	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	All	N
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	24	231	220	50.7	B3C	FP	D-. .	35N	S-S	2	12-60	Y	N	N	F-G	AF
Wallingford, Conn. . .	12	114	94	34.0	None	N	. . . .	38Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-All	U
Warren, Pa.	15	66	66	15.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	N	Y	N	P	F
Washington, Ind.	11	127	124	27.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-O	F
Washington Ct. Hse.,O.	11	52	40	8.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-. .	44Sh	S-N	2	N-. .	V	. .	N	FP-G	FU
Watertown t, Conn. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B. .	P	. . . .	35N	. .-. .	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	N	U
Watertown, S. D.	13	150	139	29.7	B3M	A	PM-. .	40Sh	. .-. .	2	6-60	Y	. .	N	FG†	AF
Watertown, Wis.	12	87	77	20.5	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-X	2	14-14	Y	. .	N	-All	AFU
Waterville, Me.	18	105	100	18.8	None	N	. . . .	33Fh	N-S	2	7-. .	Y	N	N	FPG†	N
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	147	136	25.6	B3M	A	. . . .	36Fh	T-T	3	N-. .	N	Y	N	-All	F
Watsonville, Calif. . . .	12	134	104	31.0	None	N	C-a	40N	T-T	2	15-30	Y	Y	N	-All	N
Waukesha, Wis.	21	534	458	82.9	B5M	FP	D-g	38½Sh	T-S	2	. .-6	Y	N	N	-All	A
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	11	76	76	14.3	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	.N	N	N	F	N
Waycross, Ga.	19	155	153	27.0	None	N	Mgr-. .	41½Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N	N	All	N
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	42	42	7.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-. .	38Fh	S-S	0	N-. .	N	H	N	P	N
Waynesboro, Va.	12	109	109	23.3	None	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	. .-T	2	12-60	Y	. .	N	N	U
Webster Groves, Mo. .	23	121	121	25.1	None	N	K-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	Y	. .	N	FPG†	N
Weehawken tp, N. J. . .	15	180	176	41.1	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	-FPG	F
Weirton, W. Va.	24	112	103	27.3	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	F
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M[8]	FP	K-g	40N	T-S	2	12-24	Y	N	A	F-G	F
West Chester, Pa. . . .	15	77	64	15.8	B3C	P	. . . .	40Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	P	U
West Frankfort, Ill. . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	A
West Lafayette, Ind. .	12	42	. . . .	9.7	None	N	D-. .	44Fh	T-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	N
West Mifflin, Pa. . . .	18	40	40	15.2	B3C	P	. . . .	40Fh	N-X	2	14-14	Y	. .	N	N	N
West Monroe, La. . . .	10	69	69	12.3	None	N	. . . .	40N	N-S	1	0-0	N	Y	N	N	N
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	247	209	61.0	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
W. University Pl., Tex.	17	97	97	18.6	B. .C	A	K-. .	44Sh	S-S	2	12-12	Y	Y	N	F-G	N
West Warwick t, R. I. .	19	198	81	22.5	None	N	D-a	40N	. .-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	N	N
Westerly t, R. I.	12	128	102	23.5	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Westbrook, Me.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	M-. .	33Fh	S-H	0	N-. .	N	. .	N	FP	U
Westfield, Mass.	21	259	249	75.0	State	A	D-. .	36¾N	N-H	2	15-. .	Y	. .	N	All	U
Westfield, N. J.	21	92	92	29.6	State	A	D-. .	40N	. .-H	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	-FPG	N
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	N	M-a	37½N	N-H	2	10-10	Y	Y	N	-All	N

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1952—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1951 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week: Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Vacation and Sick Leave Rules	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Credit Union	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Full-Time		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Wheaton, Ill.	12	....	....	....	B3. .	P	D-g	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP-G	N
White Settlement, Tex.	11	16	15	2.8	None	N	....	44Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	N	. .	N	F-G	N
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	133	120	38.6	B3M[2]	FPG	S-G	40Sh	T-H	2	9-60	Y	. .	N	FP-G	FG
Whittier, Calif.	24	399	346	100.7	B5C	A	PC-a	40N	S-X	2[4]	12-30	Y	Y	N	-All	U
Willimantic, Conn.	14	104	90	20.8	....	. .	....	33Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	FP	F
Wilmette, Ill.	18	142	125	38.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	T-S	2[4]	. .-. .	Y	H	N	FP-G	F
Wilson, N. C.	23	340	328	59.8	None	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	N	Y	N	-FPG	U
Winchester, Va.	14	110	110	21.3	None	N	Mgr-. .	38Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	N	N	-All	N
Winchester t, Mass.	16	246	212	60.4	None	N	C-a	40N	S-H	2	N-. .	N	N	N	All	N
Winfield, Kan.	10	127	80	33.9	....	. .	....	....	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	....	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12	137	137	48.1	None	N	S-a	40Sh	H-H	2[4]	12-30	Y	Y	N	FP-G	N
Winthrop t, Mass.	19	176	109	38.5	....	. .	....	....	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. .	N	....	F
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	....	....	....	B5M	FPG	M	38½Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	A	-All	AF
Woburn, Mass.	20	283	220	53.4	State	A	....	37½N	N-. .	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	All	F
Wood River, Ill.	10	....	....	....	B3C	FP	M-. .	40N	. .-T	2	. .-30	Y	. .	N	FP-G	N
Woodbury, N. J.	11	70	61	15.5	None	N	D-a	37½N	T-X	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	-FPG	N
Wooster, Ohio	14	....	....	....	B3M	FPO	X-fpo	44Fh	. .-. .	2	. .-. .	. .	Y	N	FP-G	F
Xenia, Ohio	13	85	76	20.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	40Fh	T-H	2	15-90	N	Y	N	FP-G	F
Yeadon, Pa.	11	26	26	6.3	B3C	P	....	44½Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	. .	N	P	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	....	....	....	B3X	F	Mgr-g	42Sh	T-S	2	12-180	Y	Y	N	-All	AFSU

[1] Two weeks vacation after five years service.

[2] Three weeks vacation after five years service.

[3] Three weeks vacation after ten years service.

[4] Three weeks vacation after fifteen years service.

[5] Three weeks vacation after twenty years service.

[6] Three weeks vacation after twenty-five years service.

[7] Four weeks vacation after twenty years service.

[8] City has two or more civil service or merit system boards. The composition of the board with broadest coverage is shown in the first column under PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. Code letters in the second column indicate those employees covered by all of the civil service boards.

[9] Civilian employees of the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the United States Civil Service Commission for all personnel matters.

[10] Civil service board is advisory only.

[11] Overtime paid at fixed hourly rate not related to base pay.

[12] Overtime for labor and trades workers paid at 10 per cent above base pay.

[13] Overtime paid at double time.

[14] Overtime paid at time and one-quarter.

[15] City council acts as civil service commission.

[16] Information for part-time payrolls not included.

[17] Information for part-time employees and payrolls not included.

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessments and Purchasing in 1951

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Financial Data for Small Cities

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1951 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Joseph F Clark

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

MUNICIPALITIES in 1951, probably more than ever before, were subjected to pressures that reached at their fiscal foundations. The year might well be termed the municipalities and the legislatures in action.

At the federal level attempts to extend federal income taxes to interest on municipal bonds and to extend the federal electrical energy tax to municipally owned electric utilities were defeated, thus preserving the traditional municipal exemption from federal taxation. One bone of contention was removed; that relating to the application of federal admission taxes to municipally owned swimming pools and other physical exercise facilities.

Action taken by state legislatures was for the most part aimed at removing the revenue straight-jacket under which many cities were operating. At least 14 states adopted acts granting municipalities authority to levy additional taxes or increasing shares of state taxes. Thirty-two states adopted property tax legislation with many increasing tax limits or otherwise amending existing legislation so as to permit municipalities to obtain more revenue from this tax source. Nineteen states amended or adopted legislation affecting municipal debt.

Increasing defense efforts and the effects of inflation had their influence on municipalities in much the same way that they were affecting businesses and individuals. Salaries were being increased and the cost of materials and supplies purchased also was going up with the result that new records were established both in budgets adopted for 1952 and in total expenditures for 1951. Continued efforts to catch up with long-delayed capital improvements added both to record expenditures and record debt, since most of the facilities were financed with borrowed funds.

Municipal debt was brought into the Voluntary Credit Restraint Program, and the federal materials control plan also was extended to municipalities. Both of these had their effects on the municipal bond market but did not materially curtail bond sales, which reached an estimated 3.2 billion dollars, being exceeded only by the record sales of 3.7 billion dollars reached in 1950.

Efforts to stretch revenue dollars to cover mounting expenditures emphasized the value of a good accounting system as an essential management tool. As a result an increasing number of municipalities revamped their accounting systems and revised their financial administrative organizations.

Revenues. The need for additional municipal revenue continued unchallenged as the number one municipal financial problem, and was receiving more and more attention by the states. Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Texas, and Vermont appointed commissions to study tax and revenue problems. While some of these, such as that for Vermont, were primarily concerned with state taxation, municipal problems also will be studied.

Other states took more direct action. The tendency noted in the past five years for states to give municipalities an opportunity to choose their own revenue sources continued through 1951. California permitted its municipalities to impose a use tax on liquor sales. Tennessee authorized a 10 per cent beer tax. West Virginia allowed cities to impose the following taxes; capitation, motor vehicle license taxes, licenses and privilege taxes, and taxes on domestic animals. Washington granted authority to its counties to levy a 1 per cent tax on real estate sales, proceeds of which must be allocated to local school districts. New York City was given legislative permission to increase its sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent, which it did, and was given permanent authority to impose sales taxes on hotels, clubs, and rooming houses. Smaller cities in New York obtained legislation to levy utility taxes previously limited to the larger cities. Montana permitted imposition of a 2 per cent tax on punch boards. New Mexico authorized a local one-cent per pack cigarette tax for recreational purposes.

A number of states extended or increased municipal licensing powers: cities in Illinois may tax amusement and vending machines; Minnesota municipalities can license elevator operators, cigarette dealers, and mechanical amusement devices; South Dakota municipalities may retain liquor license fees which formerly went to the state; Texas doubled the license rate on juke boxes. The Missouri House passed a bill which would again permit St. Louis to impose an income tax; favorable action by the Senate is anticipated. It is reported that the city has agreed to exempt the first $400 or $500 of income from the proposed 1 per cent earnings tax.

Several states permitted or extended the authority of some or all of the municipalities in the state to use sewer service charges. Among the states passing such legislation were Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, and West Virginia. North Dakota now permits the imposition of garbage and refuse collection charges.

North Dakota joined the ranks and became the 48th state to use the state-administered locally shared tax device. That state added one cent per pack to its cigarette tax, the proceeds to be distributed to the municipalities in North Dakota. Wyoming imposed a two-cent per pack cigarette tax, proceeds of which will be rebated to all of the local governmental units in the state less a 2 per cent cost-of-administration charge. Nebraska imposed a new tax on insurance companies which it shares 50-50 with its municipalities. Oregon allocated a part of the state liquor revenue to its municipalities, and Kansas increased the cities' share of the state motor fuel vehicle tax. Increases in state gasoline taxes of Illinois and Wyoming should result in larger revenues being received by cities in those states. Municipal surplus funds may now be invested by Utah cities in federal government securities.

The property tax came into consideration in at least 32 states that adopted 50 property tax laws. Maine dropped the state property tax thus leaving this field exclusively to local governments. Tax limits were adjusted by 13 states; a number of them placed "electorate" limitations where limits were upped. North Carolina, however, adopted legislation to submit a constitutional amendment at the next general election which would impose a 20-cent per $100 valuation tax limit for the state and county, except when the county levy was for "special purposes" or for the maintenance of schools; the maximum state levy would be limited to five cents. Connecticut reached the conclusion that personal property taxation was too difficult to administer and consequently exempted such forms of personal property as household furniture, private libraries and books, TV and radio sets, watches, jewelry, and similar items from property taxation.

Washington placed some restrictions on municipal admission taxes, limiting them to one cent on each 20 cents or fraction thereof. A ruling of the California Supreme Court clearly opened up admission taxes as a source of revenue for municipalities.

In view of new and existing permissive tax legislation and the present general high cost of government, it is not surprising that some municipalities have adopted new taxes or have increased old ones. Boulder and Newcastle, Colorado, have adopted two-cent per pack cigarette taxes. Baltimore, Maryland, increased its cigarette tax from one cent to two cents per pack. Two per cent sales taxes were adopted by Syracuse and Niagara Falls, New York; one-half of 1 per cent sales taxes were adopted by Guadaloupe, Holtville, India, Livermore, Los Banos, Ojai, and Pomona, California. Oakland, Arcata and Madera, California, increased their sales taxes from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent. Elmira, New York adopted a 5 per cent tax on admissions, a 5 per cent hotel and room occupancy tax, and a 3 per cent utility tax. Brewton, Alabama, taxed beer at one-cent per bottle or can, while at least 50 cities and 34 counties in Tennessee have imposed beer taxes up to the permissive 10 per cent levy.

Saginaw, Michigan, adopted a 1 per cent tax on income and net business profits. The tax was to have been effective January 1, 1952, but a state circuit court ruling declared the tax unconstitutional; the decision is being appealed to the Michigan Supreme Court. Income taxes also ran into court difficulties in Ohio where that state's court of appeals voided the Youngstown 1 per cent tax on net business income. The city previously imposed a three-tenths of 1 per cent tax which applied equally to individuals and businesses. The court of appeals also voided the Campbell, Ohio, tax on net profits; the city did not tax individuals.

A license tax imposed by Bellingham, Washington, has some of the attributes of a typical municipal income tax. That city placed its license fees on a gross receipts basis, but the tax also applies to the gross earnings of employees. If the gross earnings of an individual are more than $400 in a two-month period or more than $600 in a three-month period, one-tenth of 1 per cent is withheld from his salary. A constitutionality suit has been filed by a labor union against the Bellingham tax. A gross receipts tax imposed by Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, also appears to be unusual in that it places a 1-1/2-mill tax on all of those "offering services of any kind." Apparently only Altoona, Pennsylvania, has a similar tax, which also appears to be a form of income tax.

In some instances, voters apparently are not adverse to increasing taxes. Voters of Lincoln, Nebraska, approved a home-rule charter amendment which abolished the "dollar ceiling" on taxes and increased the mill limitation about 20 per cent. Previously the city had been under a double limitation: one expressed in dollar amounts and another in the more typical millage limit form.

Municipal Debt. Municipal bond sales in 1951 again exceeded the three billion dollar mark, reaching a total of $3,270,106,493 according to the Bond Buyer. Total bond sales in 1950 were $3,693,604,165. Despite the fact that bond authorizations were frequently rejected by the voters, total bonds approved by the electorate at general and special elections reached the sum of $2,249,602,000 in 1951 according to the Bond Buyer. This is greater than any amount approved in the past 10 years, exceeding the $2,217,294,000 approved in 1949, the only other year in the past decade in which more than two billion dollars in state and municipal bonds were approved.

Bond sales continued at such a high pace that a new record for outstanding debt was again established. According to the Bureau of the Census total outstanding debt of state and local governments reached $ 27,100,000,000 as of June 30, 1951, an increase of almost $ 2,900,000,000 over the previous 12-month period. As in 1950 every level of local government contributed to this increase in outstanding debt.

Interest rates for municipal bonds fluctuated more in 1951 than for any previous period. Early in the year municipals enjoyed such a good market that the Bond Buyer's Index of the yield of 20 municipal bonds reached a low of 1.58 per cent in February. By mid-year the picture had completely changed. The federal government abandoned its peg on government bonds, adopting the policy of permitting them to reach their own level on the market. This action affected the entire bond market, corporate, federal government, and municipal.

The municipal market was also affected when municipal bonds were brought under the National Voluntary Credit Restraint Program. As a result, the Bond Buyer's Index reached a high of 2.23 per cent as of June 21. From that point the market for municipals improved with the index going below 2 per cent in September and reaching 2.10 per cent as of December 27. The rise in the index for December reflected to some extent, the action of some of the large banks in raising the rate for prime commercial paper from 2-3/4 per cent to 3 per cent.

During the year at least two states, Maine and Wisconsin, took steps to increase the debt limits of municipalities. A constitutional amendment was approved in Wisconsin permitting cities to issue bonds for school purposes up to 8 per cent of assessed valuation instead of 5 per cent. However, Maine voters refused to approve increasing debt limits of all cities from 5 per cent to 7-1/2 per cent. They did approve, however, a constitutional amendment exempting rentals paid the Maine School Building Authority from municipal debt limitations.

Revenue bonds continued to be used extensively by municipalities, accounting for about 20 per cent of all municipal bond sales. This trend is apt to continue since a number of states took legislative action to extend authority to use revenue bonds for purposes not previously sanctioned. Use of revenue bonds for sewage plants and facilities were authorized in Florida, Illinois, Kansas, and Pennsylvania. They may now be issued for airports in Indiana, auditoriums in South Dakota, toll bridges in Illinois, gas plants in Texas, and for industrial plants in Illinois and Tennessee. Use of municipal revenue bonds for industrial plants is somewhat unusual, although Mississippi for some time has permitted municipalities to use them to construct industrial plants which are subsequently leased to private industry. Other states in which this is permitted are Kentucky and Alabama.

According to the Bond Buyer over $ 730,000,000 in revenue bonds were sold in 1951, the largest amount ever sold in any one of the past 10 years. Revenue bonds are almost the exclusive method of financing used by special state and local authorities, but their use has not been limited solely to special authorities. For the two-year period, 1951 and 1952, 205 cities over 10,000 population sold $ 287,084,875 revenue bonds, or 21.6 per cent of all revenue bonds reported as being sold during that period by the Bond Buyer. This information was obtained in a special survey made early in 1952 by the International City Managers' Association. The principal and interest of such bonds are paid solely from earnings by the facility financed by the bond proceeds.

In order of the volume of sales, the most frequent purposes for which revenue bonds were sold during the past two years were water, electric, sewer, parking, and airport facilities. Considered from the standpoint of the number of cities selling revenue bonds these same five purposes led the field with a slight change in the order: water, sewer, parking, electric and airport facilities. Of these purposes only the issuance of revenue bonds for parking facilities is relatively new, indicating the importance that parking is assuming in the municipal field. All of the other purposes have been traditionally financed by revenue bonds. Probably the most significant feature disclosed by the ICMA survey was the varied and new functions financed by revenue bonds. Among the facilities being reported as financed in this manner by cities over 10,000 population are the following: veterans' housing, public market, 36-hole golf course, municipal auditorium, flood lights for a baseball park, bridge, dormitory, hospital, bus terminal, gas distribution lines, and schools.

The federal 1951 Revenue Act, in addition to increasing taxes, may also have widened the market for municipal bonds. Net earnings of savings banks, cooperative banks, and savings and loan associations are now subject to the regular federal corporate income tax. These institutions have not been in the municipal bond market in recent years.

That credit controls are essential in combatting inflationary pressures in the national economy was recognized by the executive board of the Municipal Finance Officers Association. In November, 1951 it adopted a resolution subscribing to the principles designed to curb borrowing by governmental units for purposes that are nonessential, postponable, or inflationary in character; also recommending that public expenditures be curbed in order to contribute a factor in combatting an inflationary trend that is excessive and undesirable. That cities are cooperating is reflected in the few issues not approved by the National Voluntary Credit Restraint Committee; most municipalities are voluntarily witholding marketing of obligations of the kind mentioned above.

Administration. Not content with a "status quo" attitude, many municipalities paid close attention to fiscal administrative changes that would improve management. Among the changes made were complete reorganizations of the finance department. Columbia, South Carolina, completely integrated all budgetary and financial activities into a department of finance. Ogden, Utah, adopted a council-manager form of government and in so doing created a centralized finance department. Long Beach, California, placed the offices of assessor, tax collector, purchasing, treasurer, and accounting into a centralized finance department. Less extensive reorganizations of the finance department were made by Schenectady, New York, and by Stockton, California, where sales tax and license departments were coordinated.

Montgomery County, Maryland, established a financial advisory committee consisting of investment and commercial bankers, lawyers, and fiscal experts to study and consult with the council on budgeting, capital project priorities, debt structure, and other financial and fiscal matters.

Accounting. Municipal and governmental accounting, auditing, and reporting were very much in the forefront during 1951, with a large number of municipalities making complete revisions of their accounting systems. For example, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, installed a completely new system. Bangor, Maine, improved its accounting system, including encumbrance, fixed asset, and payroll accounting. Wayzata, Minnesota, installed an improved system for its liquor dispensary. Many cities, in making general improvements, mechanized their systems. Among the cities using machine accounting were Abilene, Texas; Columbia, South Carolina; Dartmouth, Nova Scota; Kerrville, Texas; Plattsburg, New York; Pomona, California; Richmond, Virginia; Wildwood, New Jersey; and Zion, Illinois.

Accounting procedural manuals were prepared by Columbia, South Carolina; Portland, Oregon; and Ogden, Utah. Norfolk, Virginia, revised its budgetary account classification, simplifying it, and assembling the needed information into manual form. Account classifications were revised in Bangor, Maine; Columbia, South Carolina; Port Arthur, Texas; and Wethersfield, Connecticut, with the revisions conforming to recommendations of the National Committee on Governmental Accounting and the Municipal Finance Officers Association. Cost accounting procedures were extended in San Diego, California. Buffalo, New York, has authorized installation of cost accounting in its water department.

Several cities made improvements in their utility billing procedures.

Among those adopting a post-card billing method were Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Gainesville, Florida; and Lubbock, Texas. Greenville, Mississippi, completely changed its utility accounting system and now bills on a cycle basis. A number of cities, including Lodi and Sacramento, California, lengthened the billing period to a bimonthly one in order to reduce costs and to better distribute the work load.

Greenwich, Connecticut; Laconia, New Hampshire; and Patchogue, New York, all changed their fiscal years in order that they might coincide with the budget and tax years. Purpose for making this change, other than simplifying financial reporting and facilitating accounting procedures, is well illustrated by the results obtained by Greenwich. As a result of the change, Greenwich found it unnecessary to borrow in anticipation of taxes, but instead was able to invest a surplus in federal securities.

The year was noteworthy in that the first Doctor of Philosophy degree in governmental accounting was presented by the University of Illinois to Robert M. James, a native of Wisconsin.

Legislatures in two states adopted legislation with reference to municipal audits. Independent audits are now mandatory for school districts in New Jersey. Illinois municipalities under 500,000 population now must have an annual independent audit, except for very small municipalities in which a biennial audit is required.

Indicative of the importance that governmental accounting was assuming for municipalities is the attention being given to annual municipal financial reports. During the year the Association reviewed 28 reports and of these, eight were awarded certificates of conformance for substantially conforming to the standards established by the National Committee on Governmental Accounting and the Municipal Finance Officers Association. This equals the record number of awards granted in 1947. Governmental units receiving the award were: Buffalo Sewer Authority, New York; Territory of Hawaii; Hull, Quebec; Jackson County, Missouri; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Richmond, Virginia; San Diego County, California; and San Jose, California. To date the Association has reviewed more than 728 annual financial reports but has awarded only 28 certificates of conformance.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) during 1951 published "Municipal Accounting and Auditing" which was prepared by the National Committee on Governmental Accounting which is sponsored by the Association. A new volume in the nonproperty tax field, "Municipal Nonproperty Taxes," was also published, supplementing "Where Cities Get Their Money." In addition the Association released special bulletins on "Allowances for Use of Private Automobiles on Public Business," and "Withholding Income Tax From Wages." The Association's technical and research inquiry service was extensively used, 340 technical inquiries having been answered during 1951. Also the Association issued a special publication on "Recommended Policies for Public Finance Officers." The 45th annual conference of the Association was held at Dallas, Texas, April 23-26, 1951, with a total attendance exceeding 800; many successful state and provincial meetings were also held during the year.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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THE most important developments in 1951 were in further state assistance to local units, in-service training, and increased valuations.

State Assistance to Local Assessors. The most dominant note struck in 1951 in the assessment administration was the growing emphasis on state programs of assistance to local assessment practice. During the past decade more and more state tax agencies seem to have come to the conclusion that this is the best way to discharge some positive assistance to local assessors so that original assessments will be substantially correct. Practically all are now agreed that no amount of subsequent tinkering can remove defects that get into the original assessment.

One of the best programs of state assistance was in Kentucky where state assistance was launched in 1950. Within the department of revenue a special section known as the local assessment section was set up with both a central office and a field staff. Later manuals were prepared and a few pilot revaluation programs undertaken. In 1951 the program was carried on in a solid fashion with at least five counties completely revalued. In a number of others there was some measure of improvement effected. It has been authoritatively estimated that at the end of 1951 no less than 42 per cent of the total taxable real estate had been revalued under the state assistance program.

Another state in the foreground of state assistance programs is Oregon. For several years a splendid program of guidance has been conducted by the assessment and taxation division of the state tax commission. The legislature in 1951 appropriated $687,000 to the state tax commission to extend its work. One of the prime objectives of the new program is a complete reappraisal of all real estate in each county within a 10-year period, coupled with the installation of standardized assessment methods. It is planned that the expense of the project will be shared equally by the county and the state. The assessment and taxation division of the state tax commission is now organizing a staff preparatory to carrying out the program.

Increased interest in supervision and assistance was also evidenced in Maryland where the legislature passed an act which required the state tax commission "to prepare and install in each county and Baltimore City a complete record of properties and system of appraisal bids consisting of property description cards, location maps, land classification maps, unit valuation maps, record of new construction, sales, building costs and appraisals, together with proper indices and cross-indices." The same act requires that this job be completed by January, 1954.

In Idaho the tax commission this past year established uniform standards for assessment work throughout the state and ordered standardized appraisal cards be installed in each county, together with a full system of aerial tax maps and uniform property classification schemes.

It is sometimes urged that local assessors are not fully sympathetic to state assistance programs, but most of the evidence is to the contrary. In 1951, for example, the South Dakota Assessors' Association passed a strongly worded resolution requesting that the state department of taxation equip itself with both real estate and personal property experts, which could be available to assist the local assessor on difficult problems; likewise, that the department of taxation should prepare an assessors' manual.

On the other hand, the program of assistance in the state of Nevada came to an abrupt end when the legislature refused to appropriate any more money to the recently established valuation division of the state tax commission. It was reported that at the time of abolishing the valuation division, standardized assessment methods had been installed in eight of the 14 counties of the state.

The above incidents cover the substantially new developments that took place in 1951. Of course, not to be overlooked is the fact that quite a number of states are carrying forward a continuous program of state aid along the same lines, for example, in California, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Virginia, and Washington.

Training. Closely allied to the state assistance programs are the in-service training programs for assessing officers. In recent years there has been a decided trend towards having schools for assessing officers held at state universities, and conducted under their auspices, with the cooperation of the state association and state tax agency. Interestingly enough, however, a somewhat contrary trend toward more regional and district meetings appears to be developing. Quite a few people have come to the conclusion that these smaller groups are much more effective as educational aids.

For example, as Kenneth Back of the Kentucky Department of Revenue recently stated, "it is necessary for a state assistance program to follow up the publication of appraisal manuals with an active in-service training program to insure the proper utilization of these valuation materials. Kentucky experience indicates that a series of regional schools for assessing officers is far more effective than state conference methods of instruction.

"The task of taking the schools to regional groupings of assessors rather than have assessors congregate at the state capitol places a far heavier burden on the state capitol personnel who must literally ride out the circuit. It does, however, have two distinct advantages: (1) Instruction of small groups permits the conference material to be geared more closely to individual needs and encourages more active participation on the part of assessors; and (2) by dividing the state into regional conferences, assessors can be brought together for more specialized treatment of the particular valuation problems."

In 1951 two schools primarily devoted to rural assessment problems were held, one the University of Nebraska and another at Iowa State. The Nebraska venture marked the first time that a school for assessors devoted to rural assessments was held at a university. The University of

North Dakota also became part of the picture when it conducted its first school for assessors last May. While these were new ventures, it should be mentioned in passing that there has been no lessening of interest in in-service training work in other states. Schools or institutes held on the campus of the state university were continued in 13 other states, and state-wide schools were held in several additional states.

Legislation. No 1951 legislation seriously changed the organizational pattern in any state. However, some interesting recommendations were recorded which, if carried out, will result in substantial changes. The Association of Oregon Counties, for example, recommended that: (1) county assessors be chosen from panels of qualified persons approved by the state tax commission; (2) that assessing and collection functions be consolidated in the assessor's office; and finally (3) that county assessors be removed as members of the county boards of equalization. Substantially the same recommendations were endorsed by the League of Oregon Cities. Also in Oregon the legislative interim tax study committee recommended that the property tax for state purposes be abandoned, and also that taxes on personal property be repealed and replaced by a business tax measured by net income.

In Minnesota the interim committee on tax research recommended repeal of the property tax for state purposes as well as all property taxes on household furnishings. The North Dakota legislature also passed a resolution requesting the legislative research committee to make a special study of property assessing methods.

What was true of organizational changes was also true of the other legislative subjects. Only a few measures were adopted which need comment. One of these was passed in Arkansas and provided that before a person could obtain his state license plates for his car he must prove that the car had been listed for taxes. It is reported that this measure resulted in a great many automobiles appearing on the assessment roll for the first time. In Oregon the state tax commission was requested by the state legislature to prescribe a base year for use in the computation of construction costs used in the appraisal of buildings. County assessors were then required to compute their costs on the basis of the evidence furnished by the state tax commission. Connecticut passed an act repealing the property tax on household furnishings and by doing so raised to 12 the number of states in which such property is completely exempt. As a result of the famous Helin decision the Michigan legislature adopted an act expressly providing that a sale of land acquired by tax lien foreclosure should not be considered controlling evidence of the true cash value of such property for assessment purposes.

Court Decisions. Perhaps the most interesting decision during the year was the one handed down by the Michigan Supreme Court (Helin v. Grosse Pointe Township, January, 1951). The property at issue in this case was a so-called "luxury" home or mansion located in one of Detroit's swank suburbs. The mansion was originally built for about $300,000 and was acquired by the state of Michigan through tax lien foreclosure. Later it was sold by the state to the complainant for $35,000. It was assessed at $133,000. Both the lower and the supreme courts gave a great deal of weight to the sale by the state and, upon the basis of such evidence, required that the property be reassessed at a lower figure. As mentioned before, the legislature somewhat nullified the possible effects of this decision by passing an act which expressly states that sales by the state of tax delinquent land shall not be controlling evidence of true cash value.

Assessment Level. Some evidence of the effect of inflation is revealed by one of the authoritative indexes of construction costs which showed an index number for frame residence construction in November, 1950, of 232.7 (1926-29 = 100). A year later this number had increased to 245.6. Practically all other indexes or surveys of construction costs gave a similar picture.

Assessed valuations, although moving steadily in an upward direction, are not being increased at anywhere near the rate that is true of most other costs and prices. The annual NAAO survey of assessed valuations of real estate in the larger jurisdictions supports this view. In this survey, a comparison was drawn between the most recent assessment, generally for 1951, and the immediately preceding one, generally for 1950. This showed that the average rise was only 4.4 per cent. Similar comparisons made in previous years showed an increase of 2.98 per cent in 1950, 4.3 per cent in 1949, and 6.35 per cent in 1948.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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STATE and local governments felt the full economic impact of Korea and the defense production program in 1951. They experienced shortages of supplies, materials, and equipment and difficulty in obtaining adequate priority assistance from the federal government. In spite of price controls, prices rose alarmingly and the shrinking value of the tax dollar produced severe budgetary problems. To meet these problems some jurisdictions suspended purchasing restrictions by charter amendment or ordinance. Others raised limits on purchasing to permit buying without adherence to formal advertising and bidding requirements.

The screening of state and local bond issues by federal officials, a ban on construction of public facilities, and the inauguration of a controlled materials plan created further difficulties for public buyers. Termination clauses in public contracts and the familiar escalator clause began to appear. A federal civil defense system, established without adequate federal financial aid, further taxed the resourcefulness of public purchasing executives.

Organizations of public officials in Washington attempted unsuccessfully to obtain machinery for adequate priority assistance to state and local governments and for an advisory voice in the formulation of regulations affecting such units. Lessons of World War II were forgotten. A central government bureau which successfully provided for priority needs of state and local governments in World War II was not established, in spite of repeated urgings by the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing and other groups.

Instead, some 19 federal agencies were given claimant responsibilities for American governments and during the year state and local governments were faced with a maze of confusing and duplicating regulations and restrictions. This segmented approach to the priorities problems of state and local governments resulted in widespread buck-passing. Attempts were made by appeals to administrators and to the Congress to remedy the situation but these efforts failed. Furthermore, the Office of Price Stabilization initially claimed authority to impose price controls on sales of commodities and services by state and local government. After vigorous protests by organizations of public officials these regulations were modified to a large extent.

The year of 1952 will be a period of austerity for state and local governments in obtaining adequate supplies, materials, and equipment, and in the construction field. The defense production program will strike its full stride and state and local governments can hope for little relief in the solution of their problems before the early part of 1953. About the only relief which has been given thus far is a regulation enabling self-certification to obtain maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. In the year ahead this regulation, unless strengthened, may well constitute only a hunting license. A Division of Government and Public Services, established in the National Production Authority, has been given little authority or responsibility to give central direction and emphasis to the needs of state and local government.

American governments are solidly behind the defense effort but they rightly feel that their place as partners of American production has not been fully understood as yet in Washington. For example, the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization provided for the screening of state and local bond issues by a Federal Reserve Board voluntary credit restraint committee without any prior consultation with state or local officials. As another example, there has been no provision made in the controlled materials plan to provide the metal needs of state and local governments for fabrication and repairs. The attitude of mind evidenced by these examples must change in the coming year if state and local governments are to assume their rightful position in the defense production effort.

Administrative Developments. The movement toward centralization of public purchasing throughout the country continued vigorously. Among the public jurisdictions which set up central purchasing systems in 1951 are Brookline and Quincy, Massachusetts; Sunnyvale, California; Bayonne, New Jersey; Dover, New Hampshire; Muskogee, Oklahoma; New Haven, Connecticut; Charlotte, Michigan; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; and Trinidad, Colorado. Among the counties establishing new central purchasing systems were: Hamilton County (Chattanooga), Tennessee; St. Louis County (St. Louis), Missouri; Washoe County (Reno), Nevada; Siskiyou County (Yreka), California; and Pinellas County (Clearwater), Florida. The Orleans Parish School Board of New Orleans, Louisiana, also set up a new central purchasing system.

In Oakland, Denver, the state of New Hampshire, and Richmond, the purchase of all insurance was centralized and provision made for competitive bidding on insurance purchases.

To meet the problem created by the shrinking value of the tax dollar, purchasing limits without the necessity for formal bidding procedures were raised quite generally throughout the country. Increases took place in the state of Wisconsin; Cook County (Chicago), Illinois; Jackson, Michigan; and Milwaukee.

New manuals on purchasing procedures were issued by the state of Michigan, the New York City Housing Authority, and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Annual reports were issued by the boards of education of the cities of Chicago and St. Louis; the District of Columbia; and the cities of Kansas City (Missouri), Seattle, Lewiston (Maine), Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Schenectady, Cincinnati, New York, Wichita, Norfolk, Cook County (Illinois), Montgomery County (Maryland), and Onondaga County (New York).

Research and Training. The Office of Services of the Government of Puerto Rico was surveyed by the Public Administration Service of Chicago. The city purchasing agent of Chicago, John F. Ward, served as a consultant in the survey. Mr. Ward also participated in an administrative survey, resulting in a new purchasing ordinance and system for Des Moines, Iowa.

The School of Business Administration and the Department of Institutes and Lectures of the University of California held purchasing institutes at Berkeley and Los Angeles. The American Hospital Association also held institutes on purchasing for hospital personnel.

Professional Publications. The Public Administration Service of Chicago published the revised edition of "Purchasing for Small Cities," prepared by Russell Forbes, former commissioner of purchase of the city of New York and now deputy administrator of the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. The U.S. Veterans Administration issued a manual on principles of efficient storage. In Bakersfield, California, the city purchasing agent prepared and distributed to all vendors a brief pamphlet, entitled "How to Sell to the City of Bakersfield." The Defense Production Administration began publication of a weekly bulletin labelled "The Defense Production Record," which contains summaries of regulations and detailed developments in the defense production program. The National Fire Protection Association issued "Standards for Motor Fire Apparatus," and the American Society for Testing Materials and the American Standards Association issued a number of publications in the standards field.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. The development of specifications continued briskly throughout state and local governments, as well as in the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration and in the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards.

Cooperative Buying. Michigan cities continued to receive more value for the tax dollar through a cooperative purchasing arrangement administered by the Michigan Municipal League with the assistance of the state purchasing division. In the state of New York municipalities continued to receive the benefits of state purchasing through participation in state contracts for bulk buying.

Cooperative buying arrangements also flourished in the city and county of Milwaukee and in the city of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. In South Carolina state agencies entered into an arrangement to purchase all gasoline under one contract.

Professional Organizations. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) held its Sixth Annual Conference and Products Exhibit in Washington in October with a registered attendance of 1,061. Ninety leading American business firms displayed their products to the group. A feature of the conference was the presentation of a plaque to City Purchasing Agent Alvin J. Holm of Los Angeles for his service as first president of the group and his contributions to the professionalization of public buying throughout the nation.

During the year a Virginia State Chapter of NIGP was formed, and state chapters of the Institute in Illinois, New Jersey, and Wisconsin carried on active programs of professional improvement. The Institute went on record as favoring a central government bureau to provide priority assistance in the defense production program and also planned for the study of commodity classification systems with recommended features of various systems to be adapted to state and local use. NIGP will hold its Seventh Annual Conference and Exhibit in Chicago on October 19-22, 1952.

The National Association of State Purchasing Officials met twice during the year and devoted attention to the professional problems of state purchasing. The oldest public purchasing organization in the United States, the California State, County and Municipal Purchasing Agents Association, carried on an active professional program in 1951.

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

Chief, Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

REVENUE and spending of city governments were up about 7 per cent in the fiscal year 1950 from the 1949 levels. General expenditure of the nation's 474 largest cities totaled $4,929,000,000, or $324,000,000 more than in 1949. Their general revenue was up $ 295,000,000 to a record high of $4,416,000,000. Outstanding debt of these cities rose to $8,626,000,000 as compared with the 1949 total of $8,046,000,000. The chart below depicts comparative 1949 and 1950 amounts of total general revenue and expenditure of the 474 cities, by size groups.

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*This summary article, summary Tables 1 to 5, and detailed Table IX are adapted from the Census Bureau report, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1950.

A comparison of 1950 totals of income and outgo for the 474 largest cities show that: General expenditure exceeded general revenue by $513,000,000, or 11.6 per cent; general expenditure less provision for debt retirement exceeded general revenue by $209,000,000, or 4.7 per cent: and general revenue and borrowings together exceeded general expenditure by $65,000,000. These differences reflect for 1949-50 a slightly greater increase in expenditure than in revenue and a material rise in general debt.

At the time tabulations for this publication were prepared, final 1950 population figures were not yet available for most cities. Final returns then available for 174 cities were applied. Coverage, size-groupings, and per capita amounts herein as to the remaining 300 cities are based on preliminary data. For most of these cities the final 1950 population figures which have since become available differ only slightly from the preliminary figures.

For recent years, Census reporting on city finances has applied to the 397 cities which had over 25,000 inhabitants in 1940. Summary annual financial totals for these cities appear in Table 1 for 1942 through 1949. To aid users of the data who are concerned with historical trends, Table 1 below presents 1949 data on both the 1940 basis (i.e., for the 397 cities over 25,000 in 1940) and the 1950 basis (i.e., for the 474 cities having, in the light of preliminary population census findings, over 25,000 inhabitants in 1950). Following is the city distribution applied in developing the statistics which follow, including the computation of per capita amounts:[1]

Population Size Class	Number of Cities	1950 Population (Preliminary)
Over 1,000,000	5	17,359,396
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	9,146,573
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,709,169
100,000 to 250,000	67	9,943,924
50,000 to 100,000	125	8,854,777
25,000 to 50,000	243	8,563,486
Total	474	61,577,325

In 1950 the 474 cities covered by this report accounted for almost one-third (32.6 per cent) of the general revenue of all local governments in the United States and almost half (47.1 per cent) of all local public debt. Of the general revenue of all 16,220 municipalities in the nation, the 474 largest received 82.1 per cent; they accounted for 85.3 per cent of total city debt.[2] Two-fifths of all the people in the United States lived in these 474 cities in 1950.

General Revenue. General revenue of the 474 cities rose from $4,121,000,000 in 1949 to $4,416,000,000 in 1950, or 7.1 per cent. Property taxes were up 5.9 per cent, yielding $2,324,000,000. Sales and gross receipts taxes, including gasoline, cigarette, and other selective sales taxes, provided $415,000,000, or 4.6 per cent more than in 1949. Licenses and other miscellaneous taxes rose 13.1 per cent, but provided only $289,000,000.

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[1] Final figures subsequently available from the 1950 Census of Population disclose a slightly different distribution and 7 additional cities—making a total of 481—having over 25,000 inhabitants in 1950.

[2] See Bureau of the Census, Governmental Revenue in 1950 and Governmental Debt in 1950.

Local tax collections of the 474 cities amounted to $3,027,000,000, or 68.6 per cent of their total general revenue in 1950. Aid received from other governments totaled $908,000,000, or 20.6 per cent, and the remaining 10.9 per cent was derived from charges and miscellaneous sources.

General Expenditure. The 474 largest cities spent $4,929,000,000 for general-government purposes in 1950, or 7.0 per cent more than the 1949 amount of $4,605,000,000.

More than two-thirds of the total, or $3,366,000,000, was for operation. This is 6.5 per cent more than operation spending of the year before. Every municipal function contributed to the 1950 increase in operation expenditure. The greatest rise was for public welfare, which rose $ 50,000,000, or 13.0 per cent. Next in amounts of dollar increase were public safety and schools.

Capital outlay rose 12.1 per cent, from $697,000,000 to $782,000,000. The rate of 1949-50 increase ranged widely as among the several population-size groups of cities.

Debt and Borrowing. Outstanding gross debt of the 474 largest cities rose in 1950 by $580,000,000 to $8,626,000,000, or 7.2 per cent. Their net long-term debt increased 7.8 per cent to $6,987,000,000.[3]

Of the 1950 totals, slightly more than half—$4,511,000,000 of gross debt or $3,667,000,000 of net long-term debt—was for general-government purposes, the remainder being for city enterprises.

City borrowings for general-government purposes rose 18.4 per cent to $578,000,000, exceeding by $274,000,000 the amount provided for general debt retirement.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The figures cited above and in the following tables relate to city fiscal years which ended between February 1, 1950, and January 31, 1951, (with only 18 closing their fiscal periods in January). Of the 474 cities, 254 ended their fiscal years on December 31.

In its reporting the Bureau of the Census makes a basic distinction between general-government finances and the transactions of trust funds and publicly owned enterprises (water supply, power, transit systems, and the like). The following tables relate mainly to general government finances.

It is to be noted that these statistics are for city corporations only and do not include amounts for other local governments overlying city areas. Thus, expenditure figures here for "schools" do not include spending by the overlying school districts which administer public education within about two-thirds of these 474 areas. Where schools are operated directly by the city corporation, this function generally comprises from 30 to 40 per cent of the city's total operation expense as against the 20.5 per cent shown here for the 474 cities altogether. This aspect of the report's cov-

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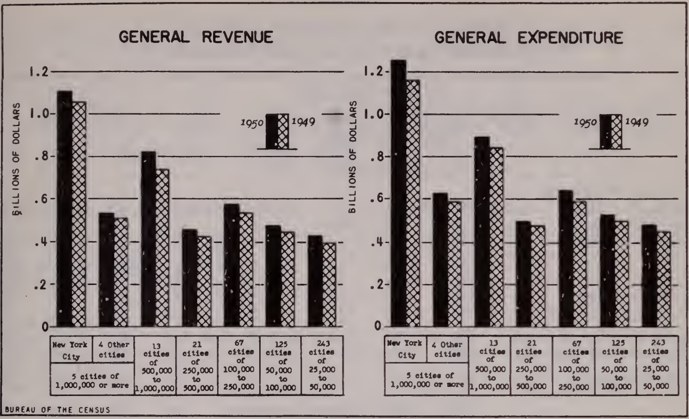
[3] The difference between gross debt and net long-term debt comprised $225,000,000 in short-term debt and $ 1,413,000,000 in long-term debt that was offset by sinking-fund assets.



Source: Governments Division, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1950

Revenue and Expenditure of City Governments, by 1950 Population-Size Group: 1950 and 1949

erage is also important as to certain other functions such as public welfare, health, and hospitals.[4]

Current per capita data on city finances are presented in certain of the tables below. Such derived data have not been available from Census reports for recent years because of the large and uneven growth of cities since the 1940 population census.

Attempted comparisons of per capita financial data for individual cities and city size-groups should take particular account of the differences among the cities in their responsibilities for various functions and activities, as indicated above. For example, the per capita figures herein for the cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 are generally much higher than those for other city size groups. It is to be noted that the 13 cities in this group include a high proportion which provide governmental services more commonly provided in other city areas by county or state governments or by independent school districts.

[4] See Bureau of the Census, Governmental Units Overlying City Areas.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCES: 1942–50
(Cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants)

Item	474 Cities Over 25,000 in 1950				397 Cities Over 25,000 in 1940 (amount in millions)				
	Amount in Millions		Per Cent Change 1949 to 1950[1]	Per Capita 1950[1]	1949	1948	1946	1944	1942
	1950	1949							
Total general revenue and borrowings	$4,994	$4,610	8.3	$ 81.11	$4,509	$4,205	$3,102	$2,712	(2)
General borrowings	578	489	18.4	9.39	472	452	181	49	(2)
Total general revenue	4,416	4,121	7.1	71.71	4,037	3,753	2,921	2,663	$2,598
Taxes	3,027	2,846	6.4	49.16	2,793	2,622	2,064	1,971	1,938
Property	2,324	2,194	5.9	37.74	2,154	2,058	1,763	1,726	1,685
Sales and gross receipts	415	397	4.6	6.74	393	346	147	118	122
Licenses, permits and other	289	255	13.1	4.69	246	218	155	127	131
Aid from other governments	908	830	9.4	14.75	817	740	546	453	448
From state governments only	850	775	9.7	13.81	764	693	513	422	419
Charges and miscellaneous	481	445	7.9	7.81	426	392	311	238	213
Charges for current services only	241	225	7.1	3.92	219	205	149	120	102
Total general expenditure	4,929	4,605	7.0	80.04	4,507	4,052	2,950	2,620	2,677
Provision for debt retirement	304	283	7.2	4.93	275	289	271	320	293
General expenditure less provision for debt retirement	4,625	4,322	7.0	75.11	4,232	3,764	2,678	2,300	2,383
Operation	3,366	3,160	6.5	54.66	3,099	2,854	2,158	1,901	1,896
General control	270	256	5.3	4.39	250	229	185	163	158
Public safety	809	766	5.7	13.14	747	681	532	472	454
Police	440	416	5.8	7.15	407	370	293	258	246
Fire	329	312	5.5	5.34	304	279	215	189	180
Other	40	38	6.1	.65	37	33	25	25	27
Highways	243	238	2.3	3.95	228	220	164	140	135
Sanitation	281	265	5.8	4.56	258	232	183	151	134
Health	73	68	7.5	1.19	289	259	189	158	142
Hospitals	238	223	6.8	3.87					
Public welfare	429	379	13.0	6.96	377	321	206	187	264
Correction	32	30	5.0	.52	30	28	19	17	17
Schools	688	648	6.2	11.18	642	634	486	453	448
Libraries	56	52	8.3	.91	50	45	35	30	27
Recreation	155	148	4.9	2.51	144	129	97	75	70
Miscellaneous and unallocable	91	86	5.9	1.48	83	77	61	54	47
Capital outlay	782	697	12.1	12.70	674	467	168	77	158
Highways only	226	208	8.8	3.67	205	154	64	29	59
Aid paid to other governments	22	29	-23.0	.36	29	25	10	4	1
Interest (on general debt only)	128	125	2.5	2.09	123	119	129	147	170
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	327	310	5.4	5.30	308	299	214	170	[3]159
Enterprise operations:									
Operating revenue	1,039	(2)	(2)	16.87	984	868	763	703	611
Operating expense (before depreciation)	699	(2)	(2)	11.36	674	616	463	399	332
Debt at end of fiscal year (general and enterprise):									
Gross	8,626	8,046	7.2	140.08	7,892	7,521	7,161	7,497	8,155
General	4,511	4,223	6.8	73.26	4,124	3,864	3,675	3,995	4,599
Enterprise	4,115	3,823	7.6	66.82	3,768	3,657	3,486	3,502	3,556
Net long-term, total	6,987	6,483	7.8	113.47	6,338	6,041	5,828	6,175	6,823
Total interest payments	255	(2)	(2)	4.13	245	241	254	277	293

Note: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total.

[1] Computed on the basis of absolute amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

[2] Data not available.

[3] For cities in groups having more than 100,000 inhabitants in 1940; 1942 data are not available for smaller cities.

TABLE 2

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY POPULATION GROUPS, OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN 1950

Item	Total (474 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL REVENUE, 1950								
Total amount (in millions) . . .	$4,416	$1,645	$532	$820	$456	$581	$480	$434
Taxes, total	68.6%	68.9%	69.2%	70.0%	68.0%	67.8%	69.3%	65.3%
Property	52.6	47.8	48.9	55.3	51.9	56.8	58.5	54.4
Sales and gross receipts .	9.4	15.7	5.6	7.7	7.7	4.3	4.0	3.4
Licenses, permits and other	6.5	5.4	14.7	6.9	8.4	6.7	6.8	7.4
Aid received from other governments	20.6	23.8	16.9	20.9	16.9	18.1	17.7	18.0
Charges and miscellaneous .	10.9	7.3	14.0	9.1	15.2	14.1	12.9	16.7
Charges for current services only	5.5	4.0	7.6	5.2	7.2	6.0	6.9	7.5
GENERAL EXPENDITURE, 1950								
Total amount (in millions) . . .	$4,929	$1,878	$630	$896	$504	$640	$530	$480
Provision for debt retirement	6.2%	4.6%	5.8%	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.1%	6.7%
Total less provision for debt retirement	93.8	95.4	94.2	92.9	92.7	92.6	92.9	93.3
Operation	68.3	65.8	59.5	68.2	67.9	70.4	72.4	71.1
Capital outlay	15.9	15.5	23.4	16.2	17.2	15.4	15.1	16.9
Aid paid to other governments	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Interest	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
Contributions to trust funds.	4.3	5.7	4.9	5.0	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.3
Contributions to enterprises.	2.3	4.8	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
OPERATION EXPENDITURE, 1950								
Total amount (in millions) . . .	$3,366	$1,236	$375	$612	$342	$451	$384	$342
General control	8.0%	8.1%	10.9%	8.0%	7.5%	7.8%	7.7%	8.8%
Public safety	24.0	22.5	37.5	23.2	26.7	25.5	25.4	25.0
Police	13.1	13.7	23.3	13.0	13.7	12.4	12.4	12.2
Fire	9.8	7.5	12.0	9.1	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.8
Other	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Highways	7.2	4.8	8.2	6.1	8.3	8.5	10.1	12.0
Sanitation	8.3	8.0	11.2	8.3	9.2	8.3	8.3	8.9
Health	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.6
Hospitals	7.1	8.9	6.4	9.4	6.5	4.1	5.0	3.0
Public welfare	12.7	19.4	11.1	11.0	7.9	8.6	8.1	7.0
Correction	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Schools	20.5	18.9	(1)	20.2	20.5	22.4	21.6	22.5
Libraries	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7
Recreation	4.6	3.1	4.8	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.1	5.2
Miscellaneous and unallocable	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.5	4.5	4.7	4.1
AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN THOUSANDS								
Total	$781,734	$290,549	$147,165	$145,002	$86,639	$98,439	$80,018	$81,087
New construction[2]	645,386	231,439	116,365	123,907	69,100	83,961	69,162	67,817
Purchase of land and existing structures	68,986	41,805	21,764	9,347	8,568	3,971	2,202	3,093
Equipment	67,362	17,305	9,036	11,748	8,971	10,507	8,654	10,177
Amount for highways only . . .	226,146	81,367	46,388	50,802	30,815	27,383	19,089	16,690
New construction only[2] . . .	181,211	56,685	35,721	42,862	24,105	24,997	17,621	14,941

[1] Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

[2] May include small outlays for purchase of land and existing structures and for equipment.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA AMOUNTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS, OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT, 1950

Item	Total (474 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL REVENUE								
Total general revenue	$71.71	$94.78	$56.18	$89.64	$59.11	$58.45	$54.22	$50.65
Taxes, total	49.16	65.32	38.86	62.71	40.17	39.63	37.60	33.07
Property	37.74	45.31	27.45	49.61	30.67	33.19	31.71	27.57
Sales and gross receipts	6.74	14.84	3.17	6.90	4.54	2.50	2.19	1.73
Licenses, permits and other	4.69	5.16	8.24	6.20	4.96	3.94	3.70	3.76
Aid received from other governments	14.75	22.53	9.47	18.73	9.96	10.58	9.62	9.14
Charges and miscellaneous	7.81	6.93	7.85	8.20	8.98	8.24	7.00	8.45
Charges for current services only	3.92	3.75	4.26	4.67	4.28	3.51	3.74	3.78
GENERAL EXPENDITURE								
Total general expenditure	$80.04	$108.17	$66.57	$98.01	$65.33	$64.41	$59.87	$56.11
Provision for debt retirement	4.93	4.99	3.85	6.91	4.79	4.75	4.23	3.76
Total less provision for debt retirement	75.11	103.18	62.72	91.09	60.54	59.66	55.64	52.35
Operation	54.66	71.22	39.59	66.88	44.33	45.34	43.34	39.90
General control	4.39	5.79	4.31	5.38	3.32	3.53	3.35	3.49
Public safety	13.14	16.04	14.83	15.53	11.82	11.55	11.01	9.98
Police	7.15	9.76	9.23	8.68	6.05	5.60	5.36	4.87
Fire	5.34	5.36	4.73	6.06	5.20	5.43	5.19	4.71
Other	.65	.91	.86	.78	.57	.51	.46	.40
Highways	3.95	3.41	3.23	4.07	3.69	3.86	4.39	4.80
Sanitation	4.56	5.68	4.44	5.55	4.10	3.78	3.59	3.54
Health	1.19	1.27	1.18	1.78	1.30	1.15	.88	.65
Hospitals	3.87	6.36	2.53	6.28	2.90	1.87	2.18	1.21
Public welfare	6.96	13.83	4.38	7.37	3.48	3.92	3.53	2.81
Correction	.52	1.02	.83	1.17	.28	.08	.03	.05
Schools	11.18	13.48	(1)	13.50	9.08	10.16	9.38	8.98
Libraries	.91	.97	1.09	1.21	.93	.84	.74	.69
Recreation	2.51	2.21	1.89	3.60	2.75	2.53	2.21	2.07
Miscellaneous and unallocable	1.48	1.18	.88	1.46	.67	2.05	2.05	1.63
Capital outlay	12.70	16.74	15.54	15.85	11.24	9.90	9.04	9.47
Aid paid to other governments	.36	.56	.74	.54	.33	.29	.12	.15
Interest	2.09	3.22	2.26	2.05	1.70	1.67	1.45	1.31
Contributions to trust funds	3.47	6.21	3.24	4.87	2.35	1.98	1.43	1.31
Contributions tc enterprises	1.83	5.24	1.34	.90	.59	.48	.26	.21
GENERAL AND ENTERPRISE DEBT								
Total, general and enterprise debt:								
Gross debt	$140.08	$262.32	$139.33	$118.87	$100.04	$98.00	$72.12	$70.15
Net long-term debt	113.47	196.00	119.28	98.99	88.82	86.72	65.63	64.38
General:								
Total	73.26	104.39	75.47	75.38	60.69	63.10	55.30	49.58
Net long-term debt	59.55	75.44	63.58	61.61	53.03	55.91	50.00	45.14
Enterprise:								
Total debt	66.82	157.93	63.86	43.49	39.35	34.89	16.82	20.57
Net long-term debt	53.92	120.57	55.70	37.38	35.79	30.80	15.63	19.24

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[1] Less than one-half of 1 cent.

TABLE 4

PER CENT CHANGE IN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1949 TO 1950

Item	Total (474 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL REVENUE								
Total general revenue	7.1	5.0	3.9	11.3	6.8	8.1	6.4	7.7
Taxes, total	6.4	2.4	4.6	12.3	6.7	8.7	7.0	7.6
Property	5.9	2.8	3.0	8.7	4.7	8.9	6.8	7.5
Sales and gross receipts	4.6	-1.5	0.3	26.5	13.0	13.1	7.1	5.2
Licenses, permits and other	13.1	10.6	12.4	30.0	14.4	4.3	8.3	9.6
Aid received from other governments	9.4	13.5	-1.3	7.3	8.8	5.9	4.1	5.5
Charges and miscellaneous	7.9	5.0	7.4	13.6	5.4	8.6	6.3	10.6
Charges for current services only	7.1	3.0	12.1	11.1	7.3	6.4	9.2	9.4
GENERAL EXPENDITURE								
Total general expenditure	7.0	7.2	6.3	7.1	5.5	8.6	6.9	5.9
Provision for debt retirement	7.2	2.0	5.6	6.8	8.1	7.9	17.2	9.9
Total less provision for debt retirement	7.0	7.5	6.4	7.1	5.3	8.7	6.2	5.7
Operation	6.5	5.6	3.9	7.7	5.6	7.6	6.9	6.8
Capital outlay	12.1	19.9	11.4	9.8	7.1	17.9	4.3	-0.5
Aid paid to other governments	-23.0	61.0	82.9	-64.8	-1.1	-27.2	-35.1	60.5
Interest	2.5	2.8	4.1	3.4	-1.8	-0.8	2.8	9.6
Contributions to trust funds	8.5	4.4	6.0	19.0	9.0	10.2	4.7	11.6
Contributions to enterprises	(1)	1.7	6.8	-.05	-26.2	-3.2	4.2	9.7

[1] Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

TABLE 5

TRENDS IN MUNICIPAL GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT, 1942–50

Population Group	474 Cities over 25,000 in 1950			397 Cities over 25,000 in 1940					
	1950	1949	Per Cent Change 1949 to 1950	1949	1948	1946	1944	1942	Per Cent Change 1942 to 1949
Gross Debt (in millions)									
Over 1,000,000	$4,554	$ 4,295	6.0	$4,295	$4,141	$4,011	$4,124	$4,396	-2.3
500,000 to 1,000,000	1,087	1,023	6.3	757	739	672	735	837	-9.5
250,000 to 500,000	771	734	5.1	984	944	906	951	1,028	-4.3
100,000 to 250,000	974	887	9.8	743	690	669	713	803	-7.5
50,000 to 100,000	639	580	10.0	624	558	506	554	615	1.5
25,000 to 50,000	601	527	14.1	488	449	397	419	475	2.7
Total	$8,626	$ 8,045	7.2	$7,892	$7,521	$7,161	$7,497	$8,155	-3.2
Net Long-Term Debt (in millions)									
Over 1,000,000	$3,403	$3,207	6.1	$3,207	$3,073	$3,062	$3,216	$3,508	-8.6
500,000 to 1,000,000	905	839	7.9	607	627	567	627	729	-16.8
250,000 to 500,000	685	651	5.2	854	816	780	820	886	-3.6
100,000 to 250,000	862	773	11.6	653	609	595	635	715	-8.7
50,000 to 100,000	581	531	9.4	573	510	466	499	562	2.0
25,000 to 50,000	551	482	14.4	444	405	358	379	423	4.9
Total	$6,987	$ 6,483	7.8	$6,338	$6,041	$5,828	$6,175	$6,823	-7.1

TABLE IX

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1950

This table includes 470 of the 474 cities of 25,000 population or more according to preliminary 1950 census figures. Data were not available for Daytona Beach, Fla., Lake Charles, La., Greenville, Miss., and Santa Fe, N. M., nor for the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1950 except for a few ending in January, 1951, and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1950." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all revenue of city general government—i.e., excluding revenue of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; "Local Taxes" shows revenue from city imposed taxes—property, income or payroll, sales and gross receipts taxes, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Aid From Other Governments" consists of grants and shared taxes received from other governments—federal, state, and local—for support of specified functions or for general pruposes; "Charges and Miscellaneous" consists of charges for current services, special assessments for capital outlay, net contributions from city enterprises, and other and unallocable revenue. Under GENERAL EXPENDITURES, "Total" comprises all expenditure for general-government functions—i.e., excluding expenditure of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; "Operation" expenditure is for services, materials, financial assistance to needy individuals and other current maintenance; "Capital Outlay" is for new construction of more or less permanent improvements, for purchase of land and buildings, and for equipment of durable value, whether from revenues or from proceeds of debt issued; "Provisions for Debt Retirement" consists of direct debt redemption (other than from sinking funds) plus payments into the sinking funds for debt redemption—both with relation to general debt only, not enterprise debt; "Interest" payments are costs for the use of credit capital (without adjustment for premium or discount on debt issued or retired) for general-government purposes, not enterprises; "Contributions to Employee Retirement" are payments made by the city to retirement funds that are either locally or state-administered for local employees; "Other" expenditure consists of aid paid to other governments, contributions to trust funds except for retirement purposes, and contributions to enterprise. Under DEBT, "Gross Debt" consists of outstanding long-term debt issued by or in the name of the city or its agencies, including non-guaranteed debt. "Net Long-Term Debt" is total long-term debt less sinking-fund offsets. The difference between the total and the general-government figures represents net long-term debt for city-owned enterprises. A superior numeral (1) indicates footnotes at end of table.

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
													Gross Debt End of 1950	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950	
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	$ 160,032	$117,961	$30,861	$11,210	$194,470	$121,563	$36,042	$13,256	$3,331	$13,260	$7,018	$234,588	$160,892	$102,147
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	144,996	91,643	27,071	26,282	156,791	94,868	31,439	12,995	6,215	7,771	3,503	308,406	263,421	194,671
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	1,970	107,126	60,906	25,507	20,713	131,744	71,328	46,143	3,178	2,155	6,182	2,758	286,981	280,892	70,633
New York, N. Y.	7,892	1,113,463	765,986	301,532	45,945	1,247,566	861,510	143,384	50,266	34,406	77,051	80,949	3,234,537	2,273,276	707,651
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	119,718	97,373	6,186	16,159	147,228	87,086	33,541	7,013	9,713	3,432	6,443	489,127	424,032	234,461
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	950	102,679	61,369	34,043	7,267	118,173	78,642	23,310	4,784	3,769	6,228	1,440	203,547	160,205	83,084
Boston, Mass.	801	133,655	96,356	31,027	6,272	144,743	115,642	10,500	9,128	3,511	2,533	3,429	155,377	74,538	60,786

Buffalo, N. Y.	580	50,350	31,863	16,286	2,201	52,420	36,650	4,528	7,398	894	2,950	0	42,698	34,846	28,129
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	34,690	16,653	5,013	13,024	40,466	23,409	8,533	3,941	1,361	1,776	1,446	79,252	56,267	41,294
Cleveland, Ohio	915	55,835	33,173	12,414	10,248	62,790	39,800	9,417	8,990	1,945	2,300	338	115,850	105,355	60,340
Houston, Tex.	596	21,517	18,277	199	3,041	33,413	14,364	13,045	3,738	1,444	375	447	112,418	106,850	62,740
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	58,991	38,956	15,206	4,829	62,317	44,167	11,803	991	168	4,445	743	10,271	9,053	8,553
Minneapolis, Minn.	522	47,938	35,287	6,801	5,850	53,923	34,148	6,657	8,513	1,105	3,350	150	63,891	60,154	51,191
New Orleans, La.	570	28,099	19,155	5,724	3,220	35,778	19,367	10,419	1,918	1,482	1,058	1,534	53,804	51,615	42,963
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	29,810	25,722	1,819	2,269	34,336	23,744	4,174	4,621	1,076	721	0	47,878	47,426	45,806
St. Louis, Mo.	857	48,669	42,192	1,299	5,178	46,865	37,102	2,516	4,473	769	1,494	511	32,865	31,768	22,671
San Francisco, Calif.	775	84,112	53,670	24,295	6,147	90,070	54,567	19,173	4,568	1,249	7,374	3,139	169,369	167,328	55,974
Washington, D. C.	802	123,511	100,910	17,151	5,450	121,151	90,148	20,927	176	0	6,400	3,500	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	275	13,455	6,232	3,096	4,127	15,392	9,786	3,270	1,348	362	503	123	18,817	17,376	10,250
Atlanta, Ga.	331	22,150	11,716	3,504	6,930	25,288	16,352	6,333	1,535	435	586	47	28,257	27,218	19,516
Birmingham, Ala.	326	11,413	6,585	3,005	1,823	13,936	6,226	4,537	1,473	630	526	544	22,444	20,285	18,073
Columbus, Ohio	376	12,992	7,726	2,799	2,467	15,472	8,870	3,411	1,552	544	792	303	23,249	19,712	16,330
Dallas, Tex.	434	19,991	13,854	138	5,999	25,165	12,206	8,448	2,531	969	869	142	78,228	74,704	45,724
Denver, Colo.	416	39,915	19,402	16,087	4,426	42,768	32,943	6,893	1,349	369	1,208	6	44,552	44,372	15,481
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	9,498	7.076	13	2,409	11,682	6,891	2,609	1,010	745	220	207	37,487	37,322	24,284
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	14,701	10,837	2,536	1,328	14,253	10,637	1,595	598	125	1,042	256	6,243	5,759	5,029
Jersey City, N. J.	299	34,404	29,514	1,684	3,206	36,618	29,321	1,896	2,844	999	1,543	15	42,168	32,740	27,229
Kansas City, Mo.	457	17,855	15,417	472	1,966	19,044	14,808	1,870	1,100	711	193	362	39,256	38,525	25,295
Long Beach, Calif.	251	17,061	4,858	2,660	9,543	13,710	10,127	2,936	0	109	496	42	16,973	9,214	0
Louisville, Ky.	369	28,104	21,198	1,994	4,912	28,949	21,125	3,099	917	1,677	518	1,613	49,922	34,976	0
Memphis, Tenn.	396	19,224	9,815	5,795	3,614	23,712	15,625	5,558	1,236	661	632	0	30,898	27,977	22,217
Newark, N. J.	439	51,216	46,521	3,484	1,211	53,601	43,048	2,640	4,262	1,196	1,274	1,181	58,487	51,253	26,506
Oakland, Calif.	385	19,140	13,233	4,079	1,828	19,533	13,372	4,165	315	194	1,069	418	18,117	17,799	14,095
Omaha, Neb.	251	7,663	6,197	432	1,034	9,686	5,848	2,900	140	120	133	545	11,524	10,192	8,562
Portland, Ore.	374	16,457	12,387	1,388	2,682	20,989	10,949	6,533	1,297	360	1,120	730	23,801	18,294	11,501
Rochester, N. Y.	332	34,351	20,911	9,668	3,772	36,053	27,918	1,634	4,042	547	1,329	583	24,809	17,275	14,559
St. Paul, Minn.	311	22,299	15,038	4,259	3,002	23,336	18,449	1,817	1,495	689	802	84	25,711	17,419	13,745
San Antonio, Tex.	408	11,155	8,933	32	2,190	13,590	6,758	4,127	1,637	653	195	220	53,944	48,347	19,288
San Diego, Calif.	334	15,623	9,246	4,037	2,340	15,720	10,249	3,898	242	69	1,079	183	22,572	22,492	3,245
Seattle, Wash.	468	24,601	13,954	5,021	5,626	31,281	14,905	9,407	4,132	895	1,796	146	108,601	100,815	34,561
Toledo, Ohio	304	17,140	10,084	3,720	3,336	17,221	11,316	2,899	2,008	286	678	34	13,676	10,092	6,924
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	135	10,263	7,971	2,063	229	12,644	8,161	1,508	1,555	413	265	742	23,932	20,634	10,971
Allentown, Pa.	107	2,717	2,249	205	263	2,920	2,013	296	404	117	65	25	7,662	7,021	2,682
Austin, Tex.	132	4,250	2,651	23	1,576	5,906	4,039	1,021	438	309	80	19	22,869	21,992	13,054
Baton Rouge, La.	126	2,347	2,126	151	70	2,428	1,945	51	266	69	97	0	1,384	1,384	1,277
Berkeley, Calif.	114	5,281	3,405	946	930	4,895	3,509	479	143	21	318	425	811	698	698
Bridgeport, Conn.	159	13,154	10,872	1,217	1,065	14,247	10,734	1,494	1,067	187	666	99	8,478	8,478	8,478
Cambridge, Mass.	121	16,013	12,307	2,622	1,084	14,043	12,515	404	285	70	111	658	6,300	3,521	3,386
Camden, N. J.	125	9,771	8,295	634	842	9,822	7,097	820	757	680	262	206	18,824	17,324	16,782
Canton, Ohio	117	3,685	1,935	972	778	4,934	2,766	1,737	160	65	193	13	4,709	3,788	3,547
Charlotte, N. C.	134	5,734	4,168	679	887	7,971	5,535	1,772	279	212	173	0	14,587	14,162	9,478

Table IX—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1950	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950	
														Total	General Govt. Only
100,000 to 250,000—Continued															
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	131	$ 8,409	$ 4,997	$ 3,036	$ 376	$ 9,587	$ 6,225	$ 1,738	$ 638	$ 616	$ 264	$ 106	$ 28,083	$ 26,477	$ 14,198
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	3,951	2,444	731	776	5,811	2,358	1,812	1,142	391	0	108	18,093	16,416	10,687
Dayton, Ohio	244	10,571	6,306	2,558	1,707	12,914	8,504	1,946	1,420	247	569	228	15,394	14,497	11,242
Des Moines, Iowa . . .	178	7,326	4,444	1,191	1,691	6,820	4,625	1,236	320	104	467	68	8,015	7,411	4,435
Duluth, Minn.	105	4,385	2,641	660	1,084	4,272	3,134	565	310	32	114	117	1,302	1,257	1,064
Elizabeth, N.J.	113	8,633	7,900	499	234	11,184	7,755	1,917	1,055	309	148	0	11,512	10,279	7,610
El Paso, Tex.	130	3,932	3,249	4	679	6,062	2,520	2,441	571	267	158	105	9,221	8,014	7,234
Erie, Pa.	131	4,170	3,265	346	559	5,029	3,220	1,091	503	114	101	0	5,173	4,636	3,266
Evansville, Ind.	129	4,062	2,950	590	522	3,840	2,900	451	18	125	226	120	2,047	2,017	1,473
Fall River, Mass. . . .	112	10,957	6,236	4,506	215	11,104	9,531	1,016	270	68	181	38	4,291	4,135	4,047
Flint, Mich.	163	8,717	3,611	1,768	3,338	8,354	6,739	938	263	60	354	0	3,091	2,774	1,104
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	4,912	2,998	678	1,236	4,856	3,365	730	227	95	246	193	3,654	3,417	2,728
Gary, Ind.	134	3,922	3,041	748	133	3,784	2,911	341	268	59	205	0	5,278	5,260	5,260
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	177	5,625	3,047	2,034	544	5,090	4,162	435	207	54	232	0	3,834	3,148	1,478
Hartford, Conn.	177	18,718	15,732	1,974	1,012	20,397	16,050	1,508	1,244	326	676	593	9,531	7,161	6,861
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	205	10,659	6,193	0	4,466	9,729	7,065	1,015	942	137	535	35	27,929	26,260	3,586
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	103	3,647	2,738	550	359	5,527	2,755	2,039	518	57	158	0	7,044	6,418	4,379
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	8,517	5,529	2,318	670	13,393	7,334	3,615	1,528	717	199	0	32,248	31,653	21,197
Little Rock, Ark. . . .	102	2,786	1,699	521	566	2,755	1,975	132	445	66	125	12	7,105	5,839	1,171
Miami, Fla.	249	15,258	13,248	21	1,989	17,027	11,168	2,599	1,662	796	619	183	42,473	40,968	23,639
Mobile, Ala.	129	3,445	2,526	358	561	4,101	2,521	843	198	338	53	148	16,708	15,770	9,426
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	107	3,665	2,710	283	672	3,611	2,275	305	578	387	13	53	7,368	5,878	5,878
Nashville, Tenn.	174	12,176	6,406	4,073	1,697	15,237	9,353	4,045	1,018	415	256	150	36,106	30,938	17,063
New Bedford, Mass. .	109	10,786	5,728	4,726	332	11,561	10,045	844	260	89	261	62	3,388	2,501	1,957
New Haven, Conn. . .	164	13,482	11,481	1,411	590	15,756	11,043	2,850	969	193	643	58	9,188	8,950	8,942
Norfolk, Va.	214	16,758	10,634	3,561	2,563	17,546	13,016	2,422	633	910	565	0	43,286	30,061	19,822
Oklahoma City, Okla .	244	6,249	2,914	495	2,840	6,830	4,369	1,000	798	298	218	147	41,951	39,796	28,523
Pasadena, Calif.	105	6,135	3,267	1,480	1,388	7,065	4,414	2,039	176	103	333	0	6,171	5,941	1,721
Paterson, N. J.	139	10,930	9,177	1,351	402	12,041	8,459	1,055	1,617	718	192	0	22,015	22,013	22,013
Peoria, Ill.	112	4,193	3,329	100	764	4,351	3,003	745	347	21	235	0	1,733	1,388	1,388
Phoenix, Ariz.	107	5,995	3,662	1,044	1,289	6,820	4,335	1,345	521	334	218	67	23,130	22,841	9,820
Providence, R. I. . . .	249	24,587	17,446	5,669	1,472	29,716	19,210	5,549	2,130	1,182	1,091	554	66,355	50,951	43,400
Reading, Pa.	109	3,359	2,663	167	529	3,663	2,790	535	230	44	64	0	3,488	2,364	1,532
Richmond, Va.	230	22,591	15,402	4,693	2,496	24,812	18,443	3,730	801	1,056	556	226	46,177	31,844	21,572
Sacramento, Calif. . .	138	8,215	4,917	1,442	1,856	7,278	4,866	1,254	436	110	565	47	8,860	8,860	6,389
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	182	6,118	4,296	525	1,297	5,668	4,956	312	190	58	152	0	4,578	2,818	449
Savannah, Ga.	120	3,912	3,188	0	724	3,910	3,308	135	147	168	152	0	12,821	10,808	4,619

Scranton, Pa.[1]	126	3,277	2,791	261	225	3,509	2,934	161	264	73	77	0	2,647	2,548	2,548
Shreveport, La.	127	4,352	3,803	261	288	4,414	3,110	56	444	247	143	414	13,353	11,880	7,059
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	10,848	7,226	3,388	234	10,969	9,685	119	865	71	64	165	3,634	2,934	2,879
South Bend, Ind.	116	3,605	2,598	597	410	3,839	2,561	663	352	60	203	0	3,963	3,402	2,584
Spokane, Wash.	162	6,822	3,346	1,589	1,887	7,304	5,001	808	927	79	489	0	4,807	3,152	3,152
Springfield, Mass. . . .	162	20,197	13,386	5,369	1,442	21,081	18,137	1,261	1,328	197	158	0	14,110	13,110	9,030
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	18,036	11,255	4,892	1,889	19,043	14,790	1,773	1,264	92	1,047	77	6,232	6,097	3,351
Tacoma, Wash.	144	6,894	3,025	1,503	2,366	5,663	4,040	443	669	132	379	0	38,520	37,800	7,111
Tampa, Fla.	125	7,125	5,146	38	1,941	9,220	4,576	3,780	420	255	189	0	24,908	24,265	17,189
Trenton, N. J.	128	10,469	9,110	502	857	11,517	8,678	1,189	1,097	385	168	0	13,213	13,213	12,166
Tulsa, Okla.	183	5,152	2,971	247	1,934	6,882	3,552	2,120	1,019	156	24	11	22,050	19,807	6,786
Utica, N. Y.	102	7,918	5,551	2,210	157	8,834	6,011	1,107	1,257	99	347	13	11,116	9,922	4,609
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	104	9,742	7,986	978	778	12,166	7,194	3,369	683	261	659	0	16,777	16,777	11,556
Wichita, Kan..	168	5,708	3,842	676	1,190	9,110	3,400	4,062	1,291	139	166	52	14,816	12,567	10,128
Wilmington, Del.	110	7,885	4,181	3,226	478	7,723	6,368	539	135	131	247	303	8,554	7,392	3,817
Worcester, Mass. . . .	203	24,874	15,841	6,379	2,654	26,802	22,494	2,456	1,564	141	147	0	12,070	12,070	9,439
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	13,526	9,637	3,127	762	16,007	9,644	2,193	2,648	545	882	95	21,576	20,567	18,228
Youngstown, Ohio . . .	168	5,081	3,315	1,284	482	5,662	3,651	349	874	141	264	383	5,435	4,623	4,260
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	64	2,406	783	922	701	2,522	1,613	647	38	8	140	76	201	89	89
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	97	1,575	1,110	40	425	2,512	1,586	675	175	58	18	0	11,568	11,425	6,350
Alexandria, Va.	62	4,522	3,731	660	131	5,063	3,355	1,126	301	281	0	0	8,771	8,771	8,771
Alhambra, Calif.	51	1,957	1,182	454	321	1,923	1,222	441	67	53	140	0	1,331	1,287	819
Altoona, Pa.	77	1,982	1,663	254	65	2,306	1,375	489	304	27	111	0	1,038	881	686
Amarillo, Tex.	74	2,453	1,773	1	679	2,749	1,717	618	213	121	44	36	8,806	8,323	4,993
Asheville, N. C.	53	2,445	1,448	173	824	2,032	1,455	0	251	255	30	41	17,390	16,475	12,305
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	62	9,261	8,525	345	391	8,957	6,491	700	740	538	367	121	17,718	17,692	16,424
Augusta, Ga.	72	4,733	2,280	334	2,119	5,303	3,897	1,146	138	98	24	0	3,758	3,420	2,601
Aurora, Ill.	51	1,232	936	180	116	1,424	873	449	27	11	64	0	640	269	269
Bay City, Mich.	53	2,740	1,334	648	758	2,886	2,376	352	72	10	76	0	635	346	204
Bayonne, N. J.	77	7,996	7,448	420	128	8,179	6,747	90	787	408	147	0	11,589	9,781	8,521
Beaumont, Tex.	59	2,829	1,929	530	370	4,688	1,622	2,486	265	268	0	47	11,819	11,356	7,376
Berwyn, Ill.	51	895	696	139	60	876	591	149	70	31	35	0	1,500	1,133	1,133
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	1,653	1,384	106	163	1,490	1,193	67	189	21	20	0	1,768	1,758	1,719
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	81	10,110	4,855	3,469	1,786	11,029	8,825	1,503	371	79	251	0	4,237	3,677	3,069
Brockton, Mass.	63	8,164	4,779	2,854	531	7,989	6,904	660	339	37	49	0	3,009	3,009	2,717
Burbank, Calif.	79	4,085	2,158	659	1,268	4,585	2,560	1,745	72	17	191	0	811	811	681
Cedar Rapids, Iowa .	72	2,262	1,666	238	358	2,451	1,677	424	157	27	117	49	1,938	1,925	924
Charleston, S. C.	70	2,624	1,867	252	505	2,401	1,968	55	217	120	41	0	5,425	5,069	3,922
Charleston, W. Va. . .	74	1,845	1,406	14	425	1,969	1,512	243	91	91	32	0	3,476	3,403	3,403
Chester, Pa.	66	1,656	1,438	133	85	1,635	1,172	126	205	65	62	5	1,890	1,435	1,435
Cicero, Ill.	68	1,858	1,604	196	58	1,851	1,325	301	86	81	58	0	3,577	2,479	1,775
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio .	59	2,007	1,219	459	329	1,920	1,682	7	111	19	101	0	1,822	1,115	1,115
Clifton, N. J.	65	4,304	3,660	496	148	5,030	3,453	649	459	381	78	10	11,711	10,603	10,068
Columbia, S. C.	87	2,484	2,012	188	284	3,411	2,304	992	45	70	0	0	3,978	3,626	3,296
Columbus, Ga.	80	2,598	2,249	0	349	2,635	2,089	184	272	90	0	0	4,932	4,749	4,399
Covington, Ky.	64	1,675	1,438	0	237	1,719	1,424	42	147	69	37	0	3,138	3,003	1,738

Table IX—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
													Gross Debt End of 1950	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950	
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
Cranston, R. I.	55	$ 3,460	$ 2,600	$ 612	$ 248	$ 5,242	$ 2,689	$ 1,946	$ 378	$ 194	$ 35	$ 0	$ 9,852	$ 7,201	$ 7,201
Davenport, Iowa	75	2,595	1,884	257	454	3,068	1,823	665	396	47	83	54	3,691	3,346	2,771
Dearborn, Mich.	95	6,664	4,906	680	1,078	7,012	4,718	1,051	1,014	229	0	0	9,408	6,150	4,610
Decatur, Ill.	66	1,181	970	16	195	1,085	871	31	34	6	135	8	2,697	2,618	298
Durham, N. C.	71	3,667	2,352	816	499	4,377	2,598	1,287	211	187	94	0	9,155	8,631	4,770
East Chicago, Ind.	54	1,945	1,549	373	23	2,007	1,841	62	38	14	52	0	1,879	1,857	623
East Orange, N. J.	79	5,680	5,331	239	110	5,810	4,606	449	375	223	157	0	6,003	5,480	5,282
East St. Louis, Ill.[1]	82	1,421	1,306	0	115	1,694	1,299	0	309	20	66	0	11,010	10,660	10,660
Evanston, Ill.	74	2,259	1,680	330	249	2,547	2,060	185	77	26	199	0	5,269	4,539	1,599
Fresno, Calif.	92	4,736	3,162	778	796	5,535	3,357	1,677	100	39	247	115	3,108	3,069	1,777
Gadsden, Ala.	56	1,570	1,244	178	148	1,755	944	248	292	109	25	137	4,924	4,124	4,124
Galveston, Tex.	67	2,457	1,677	79	701	3,309	1,755	825	300	210	143	76	9,301	9,004	5,072
Glendale, Calif.	96	3,722	2,041	832	849	3,972	2,885	782	48	35	222	0	1,129	1,115	0
Green Bay, Wis,	53	4,882	2,779	1,905	198	5,196	4,034	923	99	39	101	0	2,254	2,219	1,765
Greensboro, N. C.	74	4,449	2,546	1,331	572	5,164	2,844	1,185	705	331	29	70	11,941	11,446	8,425
Greenville, S. C.	58	3,056	1,709	129	1,218	4,064	3,018	858	50	100	38	0	7,891	7,409	2,344
Hamilton, Ohio	58	2,006	1,103	603	300	2,511	1,667	307	334	62	91	50	6,480	6,069	2,888
Hammond, Ind.	88	2,347	1,723	429	195	2,152	1,701	203	70	37	141	0	5,289	5,196	4,834
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	2,459	1,857	212	390	2,470	2,077	109	144	29	111	0	2,324	2,315	1,163
Hoboken, N. J.	51	5,092	4,784	260	48	5,721	3,951	684	502	194	390	0	4,503	3,747	3,747
Holyoke, Mass.	55	5,548	3,213	2,038	297	5,786	5,051	334	318	22	55	6	2,903	2,903	1,348
Huntington, W. Va.	86	1,926	1,586	0	340	1,906	1,524	99	165	45	48	25	1,303	915	915
Irvington, N. J.	59	5,048	4,348	233	467	5,071	4,286	67	409	171	135	3	4,183	3,949	3,949
Jackson, Mich.	51	2,723	1.027	630	1,066	2,502	2,270	4	119	38	68	3	916	822	672
Jackson, Miss.	98	4,258	2,899	274	1,085	6,899	2,395	2,258	2,000	206	40	0	13,222	11,155	9,241
Johnstown, Pa.	63	1,901	1,709	85	107	2,189	1,601	204	284	61	39	0	1,558	714	714
Joliet, Ill.	52	916	775	22	119	821	732	7	28	7	47	0	4,146	4,146	146
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	2,613	1,335	713	565	2,093	1,730	220	85	4	44	10	408	387	387
Kenosha, Wis.	54	4,847	2,958	1,462	427	5,224	4,331	508	253	36	96	0	2,385	2,374	2,374
Lakewood, Ohio	68	2,840	1,348	571	921	4,311	2,368	1,518	220	75	130	0	3,934	3,883	3,875
Lancaster, Pa.	64	1,698	1,064	117	517	1,694	1,238	74	240	79	63	0	2,321	2,321	2,321
Lansing, Mich.	92	4,737	2,476	855	1,406	6,655	3,829	2,239	120	61	304	102	3,066	2,880	2,880
Laredo, Tex.[1]	52	1,781	866	689	226	1,905	1,681	66	95	59	4	0	3,324	2,873	1,208
Lawrence, Mass.	81	7,534	4,559	2,822	153	7,718	6,787	432	257	56	69	117	2,811	2,061	1,881
Lexington, Ky.	56	1,921	1,770	19	132	1,878	1,465	187	114	57	42	13	1,370	1,029	1,029
Lima, Ohio	50	1,471	848	333	290	1,347	934	63	237	39	74	0	2,850	2,711	936
Lincoln, Neb.	99	3,603	1,789	256	1,558	3,296	2,349	613	169	21	67	77	2,023	1,751	1,336

Lorain, Ohio	51	1,787	1,221	427	139	1,970	1,233	281	309	27	120	0	2,095	1,360	1,134
Lowell, Mass.	97	10,865	6,162	4,466	237	12,216	10,373	795	739	77	135	97	2,997	2,997	2,480
Lubbock, Tex.	72	1,678	1,389	3	286	3,293	1,250	1,081	486	103	0	373	9,774	9,617	4,487
Lynn, Mass.	100	12,141	7,086	4,389	666	14,051	11,270	1,107	1,338	141	195	0	7,981	6,981	6,851
McKeesport, Pa.	52	1,615	1,192	136	287	1,571	1,302	0	199	25	45	0	1,382	1,365	1,068
Macon, Ga.	70	2,051	1,562	0	489	1,949	1,877	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison, Wis.	96	8,937	5,356	2,147	1,434	11,444	7,493	3,232	366	147	146	60	8,529	8,379	7,665
Malden, Mass.	60	6,136	3,973	1,972	191	6,882	5,821	275	595	39	55	97	1,547	1,547	1,547
Manchester, N. H.	83	4,096	3,759	174	163	4,150	2,838	492	488	75	177	80	3,690	3,690	3,690
Medford, Mass.	66	7,154	4,765	1,984	405	7,198	6,408	254	383	43	18	92	2,087	2,087	1,956
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	7,044	5,120	1,712	212	8,371	5,991	902	999	115	364	0	4,540	4,230	4,105
Muncie, Ind.	58	1,452	985	275	192	1,520	1,203	89	110	42	76	0	1,141	1,063	1,063
New Britain, Conn.	74	5,663	4,667	635	361	6,282	4,748	776	471	98	188	1	5,714	5,414	4,549
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	7,587	6,244	1,159	184	7,726	5,819	286	854	306	461	0	7,688	7,688	7,688
Newton, Mass.	82	10,039	7,640	1,932	467	12,301	8,887	2,365	739	153	141	16	9,700	9,700	9,526
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	9,814	6,798	2,572	444	10,911	8,801	515	918	362	315	0	16,285	11,883	11,638
Oak Park, Ill.	64	2,132	1,403	293	436	2,092	1,562	192	109	45	184	0	1,546	746	746
Ogden, Utah	57	1,637	1,018	160	459	1,702	1,125	388	111	45	19	14	3,248	3,248	1,684
Orlando, Fla.	52	2,258	1,585	0	673	3,006	2,289	200	321	147	9	40	8,869	8,069	4,748
Passaic, N. J.	58	5,761	5,370	265	126	7,109	4,741	1,018	793	418	139	0	11,176	11,157	11,157
Pawtucket, R. I.[1]	81	5,068	3,837	832	399	6,534	4,229	1,491	427	387	0	0	16,036	13,924	11,422
Pittsfield, Mass.[1]	53	5,728	3,621	1,935	172	5,708	4,877	549	184	36	36	26	4,964	4,964	1,705
Pontiac, Mich.	74	5,488	2,252	798	2,438	4,522	3,525	492	266	50	147	42	2,497	1,404	934
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	1,632	1,214	4	414	1,570	1,210	102	107	121	30	0	6,141	5,685	4,351
Portland, Me.	78	5,660	5,059	399	202	5,875	4,903	399	349	92	132	0	3,513	3,484	3,484
Portsmouth, Va.	80	4,203	2,307	1,216	680	3,783	3,011	173	256	313	30	0	7,730	6,341	6,069
Pueblo, Colo.	64	1,966	1,486	228	252	2,310	1,485	209	463	36	86	31	1,112	813	813
Quincy, Mass.	84	11,363	7,257	2,548	1,558	11,295	9,301	1,417	450	79	48	0	4,372	4,372	4,372
Racine, Wis.	71	5,890	3,558	1,884	448	5,983	5,264	309	242	51	117	0	3,763	3,553	3,377
Raleigh, N. C.	66	2,747	1,906	376	465	2,896	2,174	384	168	74	71	25	3,741	3,715	2,279
Richmond, Calif.	100	3,910	2,469	1,130	311	5,017	2,554	2,092	134	59	86	92	3,829	3,690	3,235
Roanoke, Va.	92	7,462	5,253	1,671	538	9,706	5,366	3,338	309	295	228	170	18,220	17,948	12,787
Rockford, Ill.	93	2,508	1,904	161	443	3,049	2,273	399	73	35	269	0	2,076	1,235	961
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	2,163	1,941	20	202	2,135	1,603	158	246	57	20	51	2,311	2,143	2,085
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	6,942	4,364	15	2,563	6,188	3,696	854	975	472	191	0	22,144	20,286	17,389
Saginaw, Mich.	93	3,488	1,794	1,037	657	3,889	2,281	1,010	138	19	256	185	6,357	6,356	945
San Angelo, Tex.	52	1,107	676	17	414	1,305	778	379	67	40	24	17	7,182	7,078	936
San Bernardino, Calif.	63	2,118	1,303	434	381	2,332	1,832	209	27	11	147	106	324	324	228
San Jose, Calif.	95	4,022	2,546	1,066	410	4,156	3,128	777	94	25	102	30	1,905	1,905	1,905
Santa Monica, Calif.	72	4,348	2,701	1,034	613	5,489	2,914	1,989	140	121	290	35	5,158	4,955	2,641
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	9,257	6,297	2,236	724	10,870	7,701	2,198	858	62	51	0	3,861	3,047	3,047
Sioux City, Iowa	84	2,537	1,961	337	239	3,351	1,838	1,109	197	45	136	26	4,434	3,857	3,471
Sioux Falls, S. D.	53	1,821	1,268	95	458	1,966	1,383	448	51	14	0	70	2,423	2,337	337
South Gate, Calif.	51	1,552	627	398	527	1,917	1,119	714	2	3	79	0	69	54	0
Springfield, Ill.	82	2,301	1,534	233	534	2,268	1,799	266	40	9	154	0	4,931	4,389	13
Springfield, Mo.	67	1,773	1,361	23	389	1,319	1,115	128	66	10	0	0	5,030	4,060	179
Springfield, Ohio	79	3,926	2,329	300	1,297	3,958	3,177	154	389	66	158	14	1,793	1,606	1,416
Stamford, Conn.	74	7,536	6,714	571	251	7,200	6,259	77	720	144	0	0	6,550	6,550	6,550

Table IX—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1950	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950	
														Total	General Govt. Only
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Stockton, Calif.	71	$ 4,680	$ 3,147	$ 697	$ 836	$ 4,947	$ 3,316	$ 765	$ 385	$ 152	$ 324	$ 5	$ 3,668	$ 3,668	$ 3,668
Terre Haute, Ind.	64	1,881	1,403	382	96	1,769	1,441	119	35	0	104	70	240	212	172
Topeka, Kan.	79	2,306	1,783	333	190	2,798	1,575	790	219	29	85	100	4,633	1,825	1,295
Troy, N. Y.	72	4,527	3,224	1,046	257	5,639	3,387	1,209	697	148	186	12	7,078	4,835	4,453
Union City, N. J.	56	4,835	4,262	411	162	4,712	3,910	198	307	202	95	0	6,394	5,579	5,579
Waco, Tex.	85	2,039	1,800	8	231	2,625	1,572	723	109	135	0	86	6,128	5,448	3,820
Waterloo, Iowa	65	2,307	1,633	198	476	2,528	1,372	965	109	26	40	16	2,409	2,409	1,930
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	1,461	1,203	7	251	1,691	1,239	234	90	35	67	26	1,516	1,247	996
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	1,635	920	2	713	1,751	1,234	294	130	86	0	7	9,015	8,722	4,344
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	77	1,982	1,599	170	213	1,968	1,568	173	177	41	9	0	1,314	1,249	1,249
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	5,873	3,934	530	1,409	5,999	4,705	248	556	282	159	49	12,616	11,948	6,499
Woonsocket, R. I.[1]	50	3,059	2,143	883	33	3,238	2,774	53	245	107	59	0	3,528	3,328	2,936
York, Pa.	60	1,364	1,216	70	78	1,609	1,064	408	99	20	18	0	995	883	883
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	46	2,388	1,374	764	250	2,349	1,941	185	82	104	0	37	5,420	5,159	2,947
Albany, Ga.	31	1,297	726	6	565	1,115	904	95	64	40	12	0	1,974	1,796	980
Alexandria, La.	35	1,330	321	121	888	1,647	1,318	89	180	12	48	0	2,562	2,456	2,456
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	696	616	59	21	749	607	39	65	20	18	0	910	878	878
Alliance, Ohio	26	732	440	137	155	777	544	77	100	26	30	0	1,787	1,645	1,127
Alton, Ill.	33	598	458	53	87	640	525	76	20	5	14	0	384	241	241
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32	2,580	1,652	850	78	2,620	2,241	100	186	60	33	0	2,113	1,835	1,695
Anderson, Ind.	47	1,918	1,258	252	408	1,709	1,433	47	86	62	81	0	1,470	1,403	1,403
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	1,655	809	378	468	2,897	1,132	1,559	90	54	62	0	3,646	3,315	2,076
Anniston, Ala.	31	995	691	112	192	936	738	19	100	54	0	25	3,607	3,522	2,957
Appleton, Wis.	34	2,904	1,476	870	558	3,464	2,478	748	185	22	31	0	1,698	1,698	1,698
Ashland, Ky.[1]	31	541	405	0	136	666	497	5	102	50	12	0	1,801	1,145	1,002
Athens, Ga.	28	600	420	0	180	651	523	68	17	37	6	0	2,641	2,406	1,389
Auburn, N. Y.	37	2,962	2,038	706	218	3,312	2,803	145	285	14	65	0	1,971	1,676	1,676
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	2,430	1,807	383	240	2,022	1,496	392	11	2	121	0	34	34	34
Bangor, Me.	32	2,722	2,026	207	489	2,461	1,865	450	79	21	46	0	1,369	1,344	1,331
Barberton, Ohio	28	864	518	198	148	1,147	709	107	252	33	46	0	873	814	400
Battle Creek, Mich.[1]	49	1,857	1,041	477	339	2,268	1,605	506	89	18	26	24	617	443	443
Belleville, Ill.	33	677	517	61	99	623	473	60	0	60	30	0	2,180	2,180	2,180
Belleville, N. J.	32	1,074	1,028	37	9	1,206	835	61	202	56	52	0	2,113	2,065	1,814
Bellingham, Wash.	34	987	525	326	136	1,370	865	365	38	16	81	5	2,207	2,062	723
Beloit, Wis.	30	3,484	1,711	991	782	3,381	2,677	460	135	48	61	0	2,585	2,585	2,585

Bessemer, Ala.	28	802	579	88	135	734	578	85	36	35	0	0	2,466	2,277	811
Beverly, Mass.	29	3,115	2,227	795	93	3,306	2,798	264	134	28	27	55	1,830	1,518	1,353
Beverly Hills, Calif.	29	1,961	1,416	161	384	1,935	1,591	57	100	73	114	0	2,357	2,335	1,727
Billings, Mont.	32	1,052	784	30	238	1,970	1,012	678	121	22	41	96	1,620	1,620	1,616
Biloxi, Miss.	37	584	403	69	112	572	408	16	73	58	17	0	1,381	1,365	1,179
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	3,980	3,558	268	154	4,090	3,422	153	296	118	101	0	3,852	3,763	3,007
Bloomington, Ill.	34	898	490	59	349	892	641	8	81	73	89	0	3,689	3,459	2,650
Bloomington, Ind.	28	657	544	102	11	601	516	80	1	4	0	0	698	684	102
Boise City, Idaho	34	1,026	965	35	26	1,421	966	250	121	50	20	14	1,929	1,873	1,873
Bremerton, Wash.	28	981	364	362	255	2,008	899	1,055	6	1	47	0	862	713	40
Bristol, Conn.	36	2,743	2,359	267	117	2,874	2,518	55	168	93	40	0	4,217	3,619	3,369
Brownsville, Tex.	36	1,012	391	0	621	922	710	88	66	58	0	0	5,450	5,425	2,052
Burlington, Iowa	31	938	511	140	287	1,076	700	215	74	12	43	32	925	786	641
Burlington, Vt.	33	1,828	1,406	174	248	2,549	1,683	618	103	79	56	10	3,121	2,930	2,512
Butte, Mont.	33	950	835	16	99	829	648	88	55	17	21	0	388	388	388
Champaign, Ill	40	655	418	0	237	472	421	15	34	2	0	0	280	139	139
Charlottesville, Va.	26	1,760	1,140	409	211	1,589	1,377	104	55	53	0	0	4,242	3,653	2.162
Chelsea, Mass.	39	4,967	2,952	1,670	345	5,152	4,237	140	697	48	30	0	1,788	1,099	1,040
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	945	608	58	279	787	618	84	72	8	5	0	542	492	410
Chicopee, Mass.	49	3,762	2,251	1,331	180	3,944	3,396	426	26	11	85	0	3,747	3,747	908
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	685	587	0	98	636	552	35	23	12	14	0	386	386	386
Clinton, Iowa	30	863	605	151	107	944	657	59	164	31	33	0	1,181	1,181	1,181
Colo. Springs, Colo.	45	2,594	788	83	1,723	2,418	1,877	464	17	8	52	0	1,843	1,843	843
Columbia, Mo.	32	705	382	8	315	649	558	31	28	2	24	6	1,540	1,439	150
Compton, Calif.	48	1,329	689	481	159	1,290	716	426	3	1	80	64	717	544	23
Concord, N. H.	28	1,227	1,028	105	94	1,221	965	36	98	34	37	51	780	780	558
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	1,138	862	159	117	1,559	897	464	173	19	6	0	1,446	1,429	1,278
Cumberland, Md.	38	1,181	948	185	48	1,239	867	121	113	94	31	13	7,162	4,844	2,329
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	815	409	180	226	1,193	544	386	213	22	28	0	1,036	574	464
Danville, Ill.	38	684	614	26	44	706	631	21	27	8	19	0	698	473	473
Danville, Va.	35	3,265	1,524	710	1,031	3,610	2,774	422	243	46	120	5	6,389	6,389	2,913
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dubuque, Iowa	50	1,435	1,105	168	162	1,347	1,032	235	76	4	0	0	200	200	200
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	1,181	585	387	209	1,336	955	247	56	14	64	0	422	290	290
Easton, Pa.	36	1,039	779	66	194	1,083	807	47	155	48	16	10	3,842	3,445	1,020
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	3,178	1,689	914	575	3,589	2,621	754	125	38	49	2	2,981	2,968	2,200
Elgin, Ill.	44	942	695	72	175	1,022	664	218	55	16	69	0	1,258	907	747
Elkhart, Ind.	36	1,267	917	181	169	1,262	1,021	68	43	58	72	0	5,565	5,471	4,435
Elmira, N. Y.	50	3,994	2,236	1,262	496	5,009	3,331	1,344	213	41	80	0	3,589	3,589	3,589
Elyria, Ohio	30	1,094	763	259	72	1,314	743	356	133	33	49	0	3,132	2,530	1,215
Enid, Okla.	36	750	526	57	167	739	528	24	107	12	0	68	3,445	3,215	262
Euclid, Ohio	41	1,584	849	164	571	2,223	771	641	588	119	104	0	4,613	3,386	3,056
Eugene, Ore.	36	1,446	926	121	399	1,001	759	80	96	17	29	20	4,282	3,536	747
Everett, Mass.	46	6,474	4,329	1,800	345	6,261	5,681	173	295	25	10	77	963	963	948
Everett, Wash.	34	1,307	681	380	246	1,474	1,044	231	96	17	77	9	1,357	1,327	449
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	478	329	25	124	551	440	28	32	14	19	18	695	546	417
Fargo, N. D.	38	1,165	922	24	219	1,393	774	457	61	15	20	66	2,854	2,532	2,392
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	1,108	422	215	471	1,567	1249	215	54	39	10	0	1,909	1,909	1,463

TABLE IX—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1950	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950 Total	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950 General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Ferndale, Mich.	30	$ 1,201	$ 659	$ 258	$ 284	$ 1,095	$ 839	$ 115	$ 67	$ 26	$ 48	$ 0	$ 1,045	$ 997	$ 997
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	4,555	3,056	1,379	120	5,216	3,893	874	316	50	15	68	3,514	3,064	2,604
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	2,300	1,438	638	224	3,220	2,226	881	66	16	31	0	1,798	1,490	1,490
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	797	575	86	136	851	701	25	71	12	42	0	1,029	989	899
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	2,834	2,060	225	549	3,549	1,370	1,493	390	273	23	0	8,539	7,814	6,134
Fort Smith, Ark.	48	836	519	190	127	930	728	63	31	10	29	69	1,717	1,186	403
Gainesville, Fla.	27	894	628	0	266	705	574	42	35	40	14	0	4,042	3,798	2,335
Galesburg, Ill.	31	604	453	13	138	635	503	83	14	6	29	0	1,293	1,096	61
Garfield, N. J.	28	1,957	1,783	163	11	1,957	1,416	9	316	88	31	97	2,392	2,361	1,764
Gloucester, Mass.	25	3,425	2,149	1,169	107	3,458	2,999	65	303	34	29	28	2,341	1,741	1,494
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	751	472	0	279	792	541	81	60	35	18	57	1,504	1,318	1,007
Granite City, Ill.	29	335	306	13	16	312	265	17	0	0	30	0	32	32	32
Great Falls, Mont.	39	1,708	946	37	725	1,781	1,070	412	162	44	68	25	1,728	1,492	1,392
Greenville, Miss.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hackensack, N. J.	29	3,038	2,709	132	197	3,259	2,420	373	332	66	68	0	3,110	3,108	3,108
Hagerstown, Md.	36	870	427	167	276	1,113	758	198	45	74	38	0	5,187	5,187	1,545
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	2,876	2,061	655	160	2,816	2,144	106	179	118	269	0	2,945	2,170	1,992
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	757	630	59	68	866	491	123	120	59	18	55	2,393	2,332	2,107
Haverhill, Mass.	47	5,763	3,141	1,968	654	5,793	5,060	132	475	23	36	67	1,578	1,278	863
Hazleton, Pa.	35	750	588	71	91	932	526	213	145	33	15	0	887	872	872
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	1,765	1,266	92	407	2,015	1,090	586	292	47	0	0	3,151	2,956	2,338
High Point, N. C.	40	2,421	1,171	613	637	2,378	1,584	281	343	140	8	22	7,227	6,985	4,892
Highland Park, Mich.	46	5,209	2,013	612	2,584	5,274	3,973	972	9	0	320	0	32	32	32
Hot Springs, Ark.	29	672	538	102	32	655	562	18	67	8	0	0	3,766	3,696	395
Huntington Pk, Calif.	29	1,611	977	540	94	1,578	786	663	29	12	85	3	223	205	196
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	1,125	822	121	182	2,325	795	1,292	120	51	15	52	4,341	3,233	2,795
Independence, Mo.	37	475	359	16	100	417	364	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood, Calif.	46	1,752	1,222	380	150	1,582	1,162	288	16	22	94	0	473	356	269
Iowa City, Iowa	27	862	520	46	296	1,356	863	409	69	13	2	0	635	635	635
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	975	687	154	134	1,090	776	156	113	13	32	0	816	816	566
Jackson, Tenn.	30	1,303	518	596	189	1,240	986	47	145	50	12	0	3,073	3,073	2,414
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	3,219	1,356	831	1,032	3,084	2,790	119	15	5	121	34	2,510	2,510	110
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	1,295	493	597	205	1,241	856	267	53	65	0	0	5,057	5,057	1,579
Joplin, Mo.	39	883	771	0	112	1,123	684	267	72	25	28	47	1,632	1,185	1,052
Kankakee, Ill.	26	459	459	0	0	454	371	0	36	31	16	0	608	608	608
Kearny, N. J.	40	3,900	3,583	129	188	4,241	2,841	611	557	131	101	0	6,624	6,624	3,665
Kingston, N. Y.	29	2,593	1,447	957	189	2,737	2,299	160	195	14	69	0	2,105	1,383	963

Kokomo, Ind.	39	924	621	179	124	925	709	123	27	11	37	18	424	366	219
LaCrosse, Wis.	48	3,318	1,741	1,267	310	4,032	3,187	325	196	22	119	183	1,631	1,623	1,508
Lackawanna, N. Y.	28	1,545	1,238	270	37	1,584	1,350	5	136	28	65	0	1,270	1,246	1,246
Lafayette, Ind.	36	914	686	162	66	874	793	0	27	2	52	0	168	167	167
Lafayette, La.	34	566	412	104	50	1,537	457	387	419	274	0	0	9,046	8,699	8,699
Lake Charles, La.	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	31	2,435	965	13	1,457	2,872	1,638	614	389	219	12	0	12,843	12,103	6,752
Lawton, Okla.	35	368	274	38	56	794	361	365	65	3	0	0	811	616	15
Lebanon, Pa.	28	494	386	42	66	502	396	44	60	1	1	0	2,048	1,987	0
Lewiston, Me.	41	1,854	1,635	128	91	1,971	1,725	140	83	23	0	0	1,321	1,321	1,000
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	1,323	681	189	453	1,081	622	275	111	55	18	0	2,317	1,700	1,700
Linden, N. J.	31	3,588	3,264	155	169	4,879	3,070	1,180	362	179	88	0	5,540	5,333	5,333
Lockport, N. Y.	25	3,501	1,533	608	1,360	2,923	2,743	28	113	39	0	0	1,232	1,232	1,007
Lynchburg, Va.	48	3,849	2,397	1,099	353	4,864	2,969	1,575	149	125	43	3	6,317	2,968	2,106
Lynwood, Calif.	26	655	302	156	197	763	449	266	4	1	43	0	12	0	0
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	2,430	1,484	661	285	3,213	2,299	724	103	18	60	9	2,306	2,306	806
Mansfield, Ohio	44	1,395	627	408	360	1,429	1,012	239	93	5	80	0	2,287	2,015	150
Marion, Ind.	30	909	606	143	160	782	610	67	25	13	67	0	1,406	1,336	310
Marion, Ohio	34	1,424	418	350	656	1,514	1,247	143	48	13	63	0	1,002	805	805
Mason City, Iowa	28	894	673	105	116	833	631	73	53	8	21	47	427	413	315
Massillon, Ohio	30	760	363	220	177	960	645	209	42	9	55	0	397	290	290
Maywood, Ill.	27	756	402	218	136	542	446	48	13	11	24	0	772	772	312
Melrose, Mass.	27	2,772	1,903	710	159	2,999	2,439	511	0	4	23	22	0	0	0
Meriden, Conn.	44	2,904	2,417	380	107	3,935	2,516	1,164	175	35	28	17	2,484	2,484	2,484
Meridian, Miss.	42	1,220	929	114	177	1,307	675	345	160	70	48	9	2,735	2,735	2,446
Miami Beach, Fla.	46	6,425	5,653	0	772	7,942	4,103	2,725	546	234	334	0	8,832	8,832	7,680
Michigan City, Ind.	28	1,044	672	171	201	1,107	919	114	26	17	31	0	524	514	514
Middletown, Conn.	30	1,714	1,397	214	103	1,857	1,552	174	62	14	46	9	1,555	1,555	555
Middletown, Ohio	34	1,141	679	325	137	1,362	849	274	146	37	44	12	4,631	3,975	2,555
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	956	420	158	378	1,758	725	867	108	12	46	0	2,977	2,909	2,909
Moline, Ill.	37	1,822	745	112	965	1,810	1,436	185	55	21	89	24	2,318	2,075	422
Monroe, La.	39	1,468	708	140	620	1,576	1,003	120	155	90	9	199	7,763	7,367	2,522
Montclair, N. J.	44	4,718	4,381	195	142	7,733	4,011	2,763	693	163	103	0	8,719	8,405	6,383
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	464	361	0	103	618	424	95	64	11	14	10	196	40	40
Muskegon, Mich.	48	2,141	1,054	606	481	2,369	1,661	455	104	38	111	0	2,323	1,999	806
Muskogee, Okla.	37	763	288	76	399	814	663	73	59	6	13	0	1,533	1,234	306
Nashua, N. H.	35	1,505	1,318	89	98	1,487	1,079	149	99	20	90	50	693	643	643
New Albany, Ind.	29	579	425	143	11	529	478	14	19	3	15	0	179	167	167
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	3,213	2,504	135	574	3,300	2,617	300	231	57	95	0	4,220	4,220	2,485
New Castle, Pa.	49	1,091	954	91	46	1,246	1,023	98	49	14	42	20	815	802	802
New Kensington, Pa.	25	542	453	40	49	564	443	40	58	20	3	0	642	620	620
New London, Conn.	31	2,775	2,127	346	302	2,979	2,371	275	209	68	56	0	3,712	3,711	3,179
Newark, Ohio	34	766	395	197	174	881	624	142	46	19	50	0	1,047	982	945
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	1,799	933	726	140	2,026	1,838	3	103	46	36	0	1,325	1,325	1,152
Newport, Ky.	31	946	754	0	192	950	781	7	101	41	20	0	1,532	1,532	857
Newport, R. I.	38	2,252	1,724	373	155	2,296	1,900	4	256	70	66	0	5,511	5,175	2,885
Newport News, Va.	42	3,584	2,342	1,001	241	4,020	3,046	538	183	162	91	0	6,463	4,801	2,787
Norman, Okla.	27	399	93	26	280	387	336	44	2	5	0	0	300	250	190

TABLE IX—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1950	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950	
														Total	General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Norristown, Pa.	38	$ 641	$ 454	$ 26	$ 161	$ 1,085	$ 482	$ 529	$ 51	$ 13	$ 10	$ 0	$ 1,620	$ 1,578	$ 1,578
N. Little Rock, Ark. .	44	653	282	228	143	778	745	25	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
Northampton, Mass. .	29	2,220	1,359	629	232	2,193	1,985	141	34	6	25	2	382	382	257
Norwalk, Conn.	49	3,848	3,343	393	112	3,861	3,280	168	280	100	33	0	6,117	5,944	4,934
Norwood, Ohio	35	963	635	209	119	1,305	892	279	32	21	81	0	2,532	2,291	1,328
Nutley, N. J.	27	889	818	25	46	1,032	744	110	110	30	38	0	1,059	1,012	828
Odessa, Tex.	29	1,192	628	0	564	1,406	710	408	191	20	12	65	3,620	3,432	785
Orange, N. J.	38	2,933	2,523	297	113	3,097	2,626	64	236	88	83	0	2,615	2,467	2,234
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	3,670	2,267	1,014	389	3,524	3,226	129	55	13	101	0	433	433	433
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	1,136	760	116	260	1,437	928	350	112	30	17	0	1,464	1,464	1,314
Owensboro, Ky.	34	1,513	470	448	595	1,820	850	798	65	97	10	0	3,032	2,971	1,828
Paducah, Ky.	33	1,403	833	2	568	1,344	1,151	21	94	53	25	0	2,979	2,650	744
Palo Alto, Calif. . . .	25	2,183	690	133	1,360	2,173	1,301	769	40	22	34	7	2,034	1,906	748
Panama City, Fla. . .	26	618	562	1	55	651	559	29	0	62	1	0	5,011	5,011	5,011
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	30	1,069	460	0	609	1,383	958	311	43	41	30	0	2,104	2,104	1,334
Parma, Ohio	29	1,397	725	173	499	1,439	416	72	809	92	50	0	2,566	2,544	2,544
Pensacola, Fla.	43	2,021	1,145	255	621	2,971	1,240	1,275	181	185	74	16	5,366	4,733	2,559
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	41	3,561	3,145	168	248	3,847	2,989	173	229	308	148	0	9,235	8,967	8,192
Petersburg, Va..	35	2,234	1,400	475	359	2,597	1,861	509	60	167	0	0	4,577	2,208	1,971
Pine Bluff, Ark.[1]	37	593	299	80	214	551	506	0	35	10	0	0	492	492	492
Plainfield, N. J.	42	3,727	3,440	192	95	4,004	2,943	577	297	101	86	0	3,439	3,255	3,255
Pocatello, Idaho	26	814	636	64	114	866	702	50	79	21	1	13	754	613	581
Pomona, Calif.	35	1,636	1,024	338	274	1,284	1,057	150	17	2	58	0	491	461	175
Port Huron, Mich. . .	36	1,432	760	444	228	1,855	1,157	472	166	29	31	0	2,805	2,705	2,574
Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	37	1,590	932	240	418	1,485	1,089	77	215	39	65	0	2,730	2,584	1,065
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .	41	5,149	3,408	1,587	154	4,886	4,476	0	342	68	0	0	2,138	2,099	2,010
Provo, Utah	29	924	458	68	398	769	617	26	90	22	13	1	3,750	3,386	1,056
Quincy, Ill.	41	911	712	68	131	1,061	752	214	37	8	50	0	1,077	874	874
Rapid City, S. D. . . .	25	994	713	107	174	1,141	511	386	171	19	19	35	1,063	998	686
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25	1,021	690	220	111	853	703	75	20	12	43	0	271	271	271
Redwood City, Calif. .	26	1,028	704	146	178	881	699	65	58	24	35	0	1,086	1,086	950
Reno, Nev.	32	2,204	1,594	124	486	4,873	1,479	3,076	103	135	80	0	2,591	2,412	2,412
Revere, Mass.[2]	37	2,922	2,164	664	94	3,544	2,879	191	442	20	12	0	1,151	951	935
Richmond, Ind.	40	1,300	843	192	265	1,963	780	1,003	96	27	35	22	1,693	1,575	1,410
Riverside, Calif.	47	2,173	1,093	368	712	2,394	1,703	528	8	2	153	0	188	185	46
Rochester, Minn. . . .	30	1,872	993	195	684	1,795	1,231	480	51	26	7	0	168	168	168
Rock Island, Ill.	49	1,853	966	359	528	1,798	913	487	171	148	73	6	5,808	5,266	3,936

Rocky Mount, N. C. . . .	28	1,436	520	219	697	1,124	875	142	56	34	9	8	4,165	3,957	1,252
Rome, Ga.	30	1,242	917	181	144	1,162	1,106	0	23	22	11	0	1,613	1,581	1,178
Rome, N. Y.	42	3,131	1,662	928	541	4,114	2,539	1,190	247	47	91	0	2,667	2,663	2,572
Roswell, N. M.	26	529	284	10	235	1,167	368	725	34	23	8	9	1,119	1,091	584
Royal Oak, Mich. . . .	47	1,787	998	361	428	1,741	1,224	300	77	94	46	0	4,946	4,727	3,925
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	969	688	48	233	993	630	232	60	10	22	39	370	73	73
Salem, Mass.	42	4,847	3,249	1,498	100	5,068	4,295	391	265	27	30	60	1,488	1,488	1,167
Salem, Ore.	43	1,176	813	153	210	1,863	1,353	421	25	13	32	19	2,831	2,502	1,046
Salina, Kan.	26	863	596	113	154	1,726	577	946	180	11	12	0	1,593	1,593	1,593
San Leandro, Calif. . .	28	984	657	222	105	1,030	726	178	55	26	45	0	1,425	1,425	1,425
San Mateo, Calif. . . .	42	1,387	1,063	135	189	2,035	1,055	861	29	16	68	6	495	493	493
Sandusky, Ohio	29	844	563	177	104	865	687	40	68	10	60	0	1,284	1,199	681
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	2,275	1,655	336	284	2,472	1,538	631	115	28	158	2	1,452	1,311	1,307
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	45	2,219	1,602	358	259	2,670	1,502	838	170	26	122	12	2,035	1,802	1,096
Shaker Heights, Ohio .	28	1,843	1,229	259	355	2,161	1,068	607	371	33	82	0	3,511	3,124	1,672
Sharon, Pa.	26	908	745	45	118	833	573	120	94	18	28	0	820	778	778
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	3,947	2,411	991	545	4,141	3,681	169	154	20	117	0	760	760	760
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	37	1,190	975	122	93	1,193	869	126	137	38	10	13	2,244	1,993	1,138
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	36	1,264	737	360	167	1,334	863	212	166	16	77	0	694	560	560
Superior, Wis.	35	3,131	1,550	1,430	151	3,294	2,760	365	76	50	43	0	1,850	1,850	1,850
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	27	1,714	489	330	895	2,520	1,139	1,190	98	82	9	2	7,900	7,547	2,820
Taunton, Mass.	40	3,828	2,550	825	453	4,073	3,332	509	133	29	70	0	1,943	1,943	1,271
Torrington, Conn. . . .	28	1,947	1,631	214	102	1,971	1,861	46	40	12	4	8	815	239	239
Tucson, Ariz.	45	2,591	1,581	565	445	3,648	1,809	1,275	298	105	125	36	5,253	4,584	3,334
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	1,089	747	104	238	1,665	675	200	94	67	12	617	3,170	2,285	1,335
Tyler, Tex.	39	2,129	1,382	451	296	2,308	1,725	353	108	93	2	27	5,566	5,352	3,189
University City, Mo. .	40	1,219	1,005	122	92	1,100	779	45	184	26	45	21	1,020	881	881
Valley Stream, N. Y. .	27	690	584	56	50	796	533	121	111	14	17	0	1,698	633	633
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	42	1,773	425	308	1,040	1,392	1,073	261	0	9	49	0	1,112	817	450
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	783	511	0	272	765	533	7	141	54	30	0	1,928	1,914	1,914
Waltham, Mass.	47	4,917	3,279	1,435	203	4,832	4,180	364	229	35	24	0	1,718	1,718	1,452
Warren, Ohio	50	1,672	972	477	223	2,106	1,315	230	420	48	93	0	3,600	3,553	3,553
Warwick, R. I.	43	2,527	1,728	497	302	2,289	2,093	0	119	73	4	0	4,096	3,446	2,390
Washington, Pa.	26	570	470	37	63	675	458	148	57	3	9	0	180	180	180
Watertown, N. Y. . . .	34	2,922	1,656	974	292	2,808	2,500	56	130	7	78	37	2,484	2,484	2,317
Waukegan, Ill.	39	966	678	78	210	861	617	70	89	24	61	0	1,943	1,829	1,334
Wausau, Wis.	30	2,431	1,348	770	313	3,676	2,219	1,283	55	37	69	13	2,597	2,597	2,097
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	3,156	1,622	1,036	498	3,447	2,572	669	121	23	62	0	1,366	1,321	1,109
West Allis, Wis.	43	4,460	2,756	1,362	342	4,837	3,890	637	157	33	110	10	931	931	917
West New York, N. J.	38	3,377	3,055	238	84	3,418	2,690	228	292	165	43	0	4,243	4,090	4,090
West Orange, N. J. . .	29	1,434	1,351	49	34	1,471	1,068	82	180	81	60	0	2,453	2,453	2,453
W. Palm Beach, Fla.[1].	43	2,160	1,929	0	231	2,197	1,333	212	197	386	69	0	10,461	9,961	9,961
White Plains, N. Y. . .	43	6,149	4,896	922	331	6,217	4,314	868	497	219	319	0	6,098	5,834	5,367
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	697	629	22	46	968	546	223	152	47	0	0	1,570	1,570	1,570
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	45	1,210	771	402	37	1,270	746	406	60	14	44	0	785	720	720
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	45	1,984	1,231	302	451	1,795	1,348	191	124	68	55	9	4,046	3,638	2,151
Wyandotte, Mich. . . .	37	2,733	998	375	1,360	2,693	2,295	146	162	7	83	0	871	842	752
Yakima, Wash.	38	1,686	658	389	639	1,748	1,107	400	124	13	62	42	1,124	1,003	691

TABLE IX—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
													Gross Debt End of 1950	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1950	
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Zanesville, Ohio[1] . . .	41	$ 866	$ 370	$ 330	$ 166	$ 1,050	$ 692	$ 225	$ 79	$ 9	$ 45	$ 0	$ 1,053	$ 932	$ 418

[1] Data are for fiscal year 1949.

[2] Data are for fiscal year 1947.

Financial Data for Small Cities

FINANCIAL data for cities of less than 25,000 population are presented in the Year Book for the first time. The gross revenues, expenditures, and net debt shown in Table X, as reported by the officials of 684 cities, are summarized in Table 1. Local property taxes comprised 37 per cent of gross revenue in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, and 33 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. On the expenditure side nearly 10 per cent of the total was for principal and interest payments on city debt. Revenue bonds outstanding, reported by 279 of the 684 cities, totaled $141 million, an average of $504,000 per city.

The data in Table X are for municipal governments only and do not reflect revenues and expenditures of counties, school districts, and other local governments. Comparisons of expenditures between cities must be made with caution because even these relatively small cities are highly diversified in activities. Sources of revenue also vary widely. Some cities receive substantial amounts through state grants-in-aid and shared taxes, others receive nothing from this source. Some cities realize enough net gain from utilities to have low property taxes. Within these limits comparisons made with the per cent and per capita figures in Table 1 and the city data in Table X will serve as a useful starting point for analyzing the financial structure of a specific city.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCES: 1951
Cities of 5,000 to 25,000 Population

Item	Cities of 10,000 to 25,000			Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		
	Amount (in thousands)	Per Cent to Total	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Cent to Total	Per Capita
Revenues:						
Property taxes	$110,392	36.7	$22.55	$ 45,155	32.7	$17.90
Licenses and fees	17,723	5.9	3.62	7,447	5.4	2.95
City-owned utilities	77,764	25.9	15.89	48,123	34.9	19.07
Aids and shared taxes	26,290	8.8	5.37	8,860	6.4	3.51
All other	68,247	22.7	13.94	28,357	20.6	11.24
Total	300,416	100.0	61.37	137,942	100.0	54.67
Expenditures:						
General operations	148,936	52.9	30.43	65,379	49.5	25.91
City-owned utilities	55,908	19.8	11.42	36,505	27.6	14.47
Debt payment	27,563	9.8	5.63	13,094	9.9	5.19
All other	49,357	17.5	10.08	17,172	13.0	6.81
Total	281,764	100.0	57.56	132,150	100.0	52.38
Debt:						
Gen'l. oblig. bonds	214,190	61.0	43.76	82,428	59.0	32.67
Revenue bonds	97,401	27.7	19.90	43,324	31.0	17.17
Other debt	39,567	11.3	8.08	14,005	10.0	5.55
Total	351,158	100.0	71.74	139,757	100.0	55.39

Table X

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND NET DEBT FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 25,000: 1951

This table includes 684 of the 2,017 cities between 5,000 and 25,000 population. Data are for calendar year 1951 or the fiscal year ending in 1951 and were obtained from city officials in early 1952. Under heading REVENUES, "Property Taxes" includes taxes for debt service as well as for general purposes; "City-Owned Utilities" shows gross revenues (not net contributions or in-lieu payments); "Aids and Shared Taxes" includes amounts from other governments—federal, state, and local; "All Other" includes local nonproperty taxes (sales, gasoline, tobacco, etc.) and miscellaneous revenues. Under EXPENDITURES, the first two columns show gross expenditures for operation and maintenance; "Debt Payment" includes principal and interest. Under DEBT, "General Obligation Bonds" are secured by the full faith and credit of the city government; "Revenue Bonds" are secured by potential earnings of a city-owned enterprise (usually public utilities); "Other Debt" includes special assessment bonds, notes, warrants, and tax certificates.

		REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
10,000 to 25,000																
Ada, Okla.	16	$ 174	$ 5	$163	$ 0	$163	$ 505	$ 192	$ 50	$106	$ 35	$ 383	$1,463	$ 0	$ 0	$1,463
Adrian, Mich.	18	521	6	0	199	0	726	688	0	38	0	726	316	1,410	0	1,726
Albany, Calif.	18	230	30	0	173	147	580	500	0	0	28	528	0	0	0	0
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	290	22	166	22	379	879	335	103	36	471	945	0	0	361	361
Albion, Mich.	10	160	2	54	130	339	685	483	70	0	28	581	0	0	0	0
Allen Park, Mich.	12	243	179	270	91	503	1,286	415	304	84	316	1,119	305	0	272	577
Alpena, Mich.	13	332	10	91	179	80	692	423	90	26	125	664	147	0	0	147
Anaheim, Calif.	15	177	90	899	104	198	1,468	106	714	31	544	1,395	1,210	0	0	1,210
Anderson, S. C.	20	476	115	0	0	197	788	691	0	96	0	787	695	0	100	795
Annapolis, Md.	10	312	170	174	30	51	737	521	154	30	123	828	10	204	0	214
Antioch, Calif.	11	155	43	134	60	548	940	331	120	62	0	513	1,184	0	0	1,184
Arcadia, Calif.	23	441	185	258	52	326	1,262	429	169	54	536	1,188	491	0	0	491
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	261	9	96	0	288	654	450	67	125	0	642	716	0	108	824
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	1,756	459	583	18	48	2,864	1,042	390	532	40	2,004	8,465	0	185	8,650
Ashland, Ohio	14	231	18	125	0	51	425	201	126	30	62	419	129	431	125	685
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	384	169	102	257	128	1,040	636	121	33	266	1,056	0	0	173	173
Astoria, Ore.	12	306	67	181	0	400	954	286	139	146	391	962	739	1	74	814
Athol t, Mass.	12	683	13	73	0	747	1,516	47	100	40	1,279	1,466	320	0	0	320
Auburn, Me.	23	1,141	24	110	124	65	1,464	503	0	62	394	959	601	0	0	601
Barre, Vt.	11	452	20	82	16	56	626	413	89	34	32	568	269	240	0	509
Bartlesville, Okla.	17	221	65	325	40	89	740	357	149	160	27	693	2,834	0	0	2,834
Batavia, N. Y.	11	676	4	0	117	89	886	869	0	0	0	869	304	0	0	304
Baytown, Tex.	23	473	120	297	0	225	1,115	575	263	115	38	991	840	660	0	1,500
Beaver Dam, Wis.	12	231	17	83	224	160	715	345	85	55	167	652	618	70	0	688

Bell, Calif.	15	143	34	0	135	131	443	380	0	10	84	474	0	0	0	0
Bellaire, Tex.	10	209	29	250	0	57	545	238	189	100	0	527	914	770	0	1,684
Bend, Ore.	11	176	0	145	74	145	540	308	119	31	75	533	84	90	0	174
Bensalem tp, Pa.	11	98	0	0	0	0	98	10	9	8	89	116	0	0	0	0
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	286	54	266	260	597	1,463	655	173	89	523	1,440	1,451	1,000	0	2,451
Berkley, Mich.	18	277	18	108	164	80	647	416	79	76	0	571	1,345	0	0	1,345
Berwick, Pa.	14	121	4	0	30	145	300	301	0	22	24	357	81	0	4	85
Big Spring, Tex.	17	205	16	299	0	162	682	367	197	120	0	684	931	600	0	1,531
Birmingham, Mich.	15	484	98	279	164	147	1,172	518	182	77	292	1,079	716	390	59	1,165
Borger, Tex.	18	260	8	337	0	125	730	414	258	66	0	738	169	732	0	901
Boulder, Colo.	18	204	113	291	20	395	1,023	415	145	27	446	1,033	214	0	0	214
Boseman, Mont.	11	159	11	82	0	116	368	311	66	19	0	396	0	268	215	483
Brattleboro t, Vt.	12	408	7	111	14	105	645	473	80	64	4	621	125	98	15	238
Brawley, Calif.	12	196	0	170	145	76	587	292	91	0	85	468	744	0	0	744
Bristol t, R. I.	12	447	23	0	146	76	692	640	0	23	25	688	137	0	100	237
Bristol, Va.	16	408	202	291	188	2	1,091	761	79	150	0	990	1,475	1,600	150	3,225
Brookfield, Ill.	15	132	133	140	23	50	478	255	136	14	21	426	435	0	0	435
Brownwood, Tex.	13	239	6	352	0	115	712	359	240	71	0	670	904	137	0	1,041
Bryan, Tex.	18	199	4	818	0	603	1,624	847	0	151	459	1,457	1,431	2,835	4	4,270
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	149	0	392	58	136	735	223	331	85	198	837	67	1,008	28	1,103
Burlingame, Calif.	20	443	53	305	162	210	1,173	560	215	41	445	1,261	389	0	0	389
Burlington, N. C.	25	656	78	514	45	62	1,355	764	350	224	23	1,361	480	2,452	86	3,018
Caldwell, Idaho	10	196	13	113	0	110	432	358	85	0	0	443	37	0	191	228
Cambridge, Md.	10	173	15	0	59	15	262	222	0	35	0	257	380	0	0	380
Carlisle, Pa.	17	109	123	120	0	16	368	224	95	36	0	355	300	0	0	300
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	141	334	0	0	64	539	337	0	79	57	473	818	8	11	837
Centralia, Ill.	14	149	24	216	0	128	517	230	180	54	28	492	0	884	0	884
Chanute, Kan.	10	0	6	700	11	11	728	180	468	74	6	728	32	519	358	909
Charles City, Iowa	10	160	16	53	40	73	342	198	50	26	8	282	226	0	0	226
Chicago Heights, Ill.	25	141	168	226	64	42	641	406	154	10	0	570	139	92	19	250
Chico, Calif.	12	217	53	0	111	232	613	618	0	4	0	622	0	0	0	0
Claremont, N. H.	13	378	7	89	29	127	630	532	64	59	36	691	354	0	11	365
Clearwater, Fla.	16	506	82	665	142	352	1,747	801	460	238	96	1,595	230	646	0	876
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	209	73	2	0	102	386	287	0	19	44	350	110	0	110	220
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	352	9	963	50	440	1,814	563	531	255	0	1,349	2,378	0	314	2,692
College Park, Md.	11	31	8	0	32	8	79	43	33	0	1	77	0	0	7	7
Columbia, Pa.	12	64	18	0	6	46	134	48	0	22	63	133	0	87	57	144
Coral Gables, Fla.	20	847	363	545	206	287	2,248	1,172	558	400	118	2,248	4,278	300	5,309	9,887
Corona, Calif.	10	205	18	0	84	136	443	365	0	24	17	406	245	0	0	245
Corvallis, Ore.	16	131	32	180	128	1,401	1,872	327	86	227	662	1,302	252	0	6	258
Danvers t, Mass.	16	835	14	580	436	194	2,059	1,433	456	123	0	2,012	963	0	117	1,080
Darby, Pa.	13	138	10	0	0	18	166	176	0	0	3	179	293	0	0	293
Darien t, Conn.	12	1,195	0	0	0	264	1,459	1,136	0	115	0	1,251	3,625	0	0	3,625
De Kalb, Ill.	12	59	34	135	0	41	269	154	18	0	90	262	0	550	0	550
Del Rio, Tex.	14	99	56	0	0	150	305	93	74	61	0	228	430	500	0	930
Denison, Tex.	18	262	18	226	0	247	753	333	124	67	217	741	594	0	0	594
Denton, Tex.	21	162	11	826	0	149	1,148	309	399	117	0	825	850	2,188	100	3,318
Des Plaines, Ill.	15	143	110	159	7	41	460	278	143	26	0	447	126	78	0	204

TABLE X—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Dormont, Pa.	13	$ 273	$ 24	$ 0	$ 12	$ 52	$ 361	$ 273	$ 0	$ 54	$ 32	$ 359	$ 63	$ 0	$ 0	$ 63
Dover, N. H.	16	967	157	86	7	0	1,217	577	86	112	258	1,033	1,332	0	0	1,332
Dyersburg, Tenn.	11	147	53	705	52	55	1,012	227	505	80	0	812	379	2,353	0	2,732
East Detroit, Mich.	21	340	41	184	161	86	812	468	124	150	14	756	1,756	0	0	1,756
East Lansing, Mich.	20	201	6	150	266	138	761	292	120	35	168	615	291	112	0	403
East Moline, Ill.	14	135	37	92	9	74	347	229	71	31	0	331	360	25	128	513
Edinburg, Tex.	12	79	18	160	0	69	326	171	111	85	0	367	708	876	16	1,600
El Centro, Calif.	13	360	44	162	85	382	1,033	787	119	39	0	945	324	0	0	324
El Cerrito, Calif.	18	192	100	0	130	67	489	442	0	0	0	442	0	0	0	0
El Dorado, Ark.	11	207	83	247	62	98	697	291	225	97	0	613	135	0	667	802
El Reno, Okla.	11	71	75	194	24	0	364	87	38	0	8	133	355	0	0	355
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	245	16	0	236	49	546	412	0	106	0	518	1,670	0	60	1,730
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	165	1	298	19	50	533	294	190	38	99	621	364	0	0	364
Elmhurst, Ill.	21	235	88	233	46	0	602	377	209	22	0	608	0	232	1,316	1,548
Elmwood Park, Ill.	19	215	113	0	0	190	518	213	211	29	25	478	422	0	0	422
Emporia, Kan.	16	254	28	133	48	59	522	330	119	127	45	621	376	244	148	768
Enfield t, Conn.	20	782	16	0	112	7	917	911	0	61	0	972	493	0	242	735
Englewood, Colo.	17	200	74	0	18	46	338	273	0	44	9	326	0	2,178	0	2,178
Englewood, N. J.	23	2,238	38	185	29	510	3,000	1,464	137	307	289	2,197	939	0	24	963
Eureka, Calif.	23	571	89	291	419	578	1,948	825	314	264	195	1,598	3,030	0	0	3,030
Fairfield, Ala.	13	96	62	0	62	97	317	185	0	43	47	275	204	0	247	451
Faribault, Minn.	16	344	34	68	33	85	564	426	36	29	74	565	80	0	44	124
Fayetteville, Ark.	17	88	46	291	51	71	547	233	186	81	0	500	197	907	36	1,140
Ferguson, Mo.	12	94	38	0	14	86	232	170	0	35	0	205	345	0	0	345
Florence, S. C.	23	347	125	143	61	284	960	539	84	206	172	1,001	2,778	42	0	2,820
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	157	12	778	0	1,442	2,389	367	392	208	391	1,358	718	355	205	1,278
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	310	101	332	0	259	1,002	661	184	198	0	1,043	2,490	602	0	3,092
Franklin,(Venango Co)Pa.	10	160	4	0	0	90	254	251	0	1	0	252	65	0	0	65
Frederick, Md.	18	539	15	140	74	65	833	480	141	144	86	851	2,118	0	0	2,118
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	372	206	224	0	200	1,002	513	208	201	165	1,087	2,059	0	70	2,129
Fremont, Ohio	17	150	92	227	0	172	641	361	215	59	181	816	704	754	751	2,209
Fullerton, Calif.	14	488	64	250	103	170	1,075	744	144	20	78	986	1,761	0	0	1,761
Gainesville, Tex.	11	278	0	214	0	61	553	182	115	71	0	368	604	272	0	876
Garden City, Kan.	11	389	4	416	32	751	1,492	277	393	143	513	1,326	419	156	373	948
Gardner, Mass.	20	947	22	146	405	2,034	3,554	2,085	152	53	242	2,532	1,915	0	0	1,915
Gastonia, N. C.	23	414	50	1,106	29	105	1,704	815	645	247	122	1,829	660	1,685	384	2,729
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	1,077	10	0	0	436	1,523	605	0	260	61	926	655	185	13	853

Goldsboro, N. C.	21	349	48	186	32	164	779	465	105	120	74	764	943	158	0	1,101
Goshen, Ind.	13	233	1	589	0	390	1,212	211	442	76	438	1,167	21	754	0	755
Grand Junction, Colo. . .	16	335	29	304	47	268	983	589	131	162	39	921	215	1,175	434	1,824
Grand Prairie, Tex. . . .	15	182	10	185	0	74	451	284	113	54	0	451	1,083	103	0	1,186
Greenville, Tex.	15	191	7	594	0	90	882	293	438	0	33	764	336	0	0	336
Greenwood, S. C.	14	197	87	584	47	103	1,018	410	347	114	125	996	212	928	70	1,210
Griffin, Ga.	14	54	64	756	8	326	1,208	477	311	83	168	1,039	876	124	0	1,000
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. . .	13	654	44	128	163	15	1,004	620	93	198	107	1,018	1,050	0	0	1,050
Gulfport, Miss.	23	563	42	143	228	2,778	3,754	406	141	130	1,815	2,492	1,218	1,721	0	2,939
Guthrie, Okla.	10	88	0	76	0	77	241	171	0	92	0	263	922	0	0	922
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	392	23	176	17	72	680	208	125	121	52	506	839	152	0	991
Haddonfield, N. J.	10	277	6	119	10	138	550	254	66	117	66	503	766	0	2	768
Hanford, Calif.	10	232	32	0	110	166	540	379	0	30	90	499	356	0	0	356
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	177	10	0	5	11	203	151	0	35	0	186	200	100	0	300
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	226	114	701	199	377	1,617	543	1,092	42	813	2,490	450	887	0	1,337
Hastings, Neb.	20	392	2	1,352	0	153	1,899	300	1,195	205	322	2,022	235	525	56	816
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	949	0	0	166	0	1,115	316	80	139	72	607	1,127	0	0	1,127
Hayward, Calif.	14	270	141	656	107	245	1,419	687	549	75	57	1,368	875	0	104	979
Hazel Park, Mich.	18	201	323	48	191	26	789	429	27	25	9	490	436	65	355	856
Hibbing, Minn.	16	847	18	0	44	72	981	778	0	46	139	963	959	0	0	959
Hickory, N. C.	15	418	32	206	26	99	781	374	194	151	44	763	1,903	0	0	1,903
Highland Park, Ill.	17	204	98	192	44	44	582	355	89	36	89	569	487	0	357	844
Highland Park, Tex. . . .	11	248	14	312	0	76	650	264	236	37	74	611	425	0	0	425
Hillside tp, N. J.	21	1,076	26	0	15	464	1,581	868	0	232	1,356	2,456	840	0	134	974
Hobart, Ind.	10	189	3	0	0	45	237	180	0	6	9	195	0	669	0	669
Hobbs, N. M.	14	63	69	176	24	223	555	294	69	114	79	556	607	665	641	1,913
Holland, Mich.	16	240	9	1,244	140	605	2,238	924	1,190	0	100	2,214	0	0	60	60
Hollywood, Fla.	14	674	107	299	166	321	1,567	910	151	51	65	1,177	728	734	0	1,462
Hopewell, Va.	10	710	106	0	283	111	1,210	974	0	82	0	1,056	2,035	0	0	2,035
Houma, La.	12	60	45	804	52	11	972	326	352	111	198	987	204	1,206	78	1,488
Huntington, Ind.	16	226	4	291	72	16	609	240	304	31	0	575	5	298	2	305
Idaho Falls, Idaho	19	164	31	974	0	157	1,326	790	580	0	0	1,370	550	0	0	550
Independence, Kan. . . .	11	140	21	128	28	427	744	299	123	78	233	733	475	0	153	628
Ironwood, Mich.	11	228	2	167	158	48	603	386	158	72	0	616	0	230	0	230
Jamestown, N. D.	11	110	20	146	0	252	528	147	122	0	360	629	123	402	322	847
Jeannette, Pa.	16	194	23	0	0	200	417	336	0	66	0	402	469	0	0	469
Jeffersonville, Ind. . . .	15	168	7	0	66	3	244	137	0	0	0	137	0	34	0	34
Johnson City, N. Y. . . .	19	378	3	0	0	80	461	475	0	28	0	503	181	0	101	282
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	237	3	72	0	48	360	332	25	0	0	357	0	0	13	13
Junction City, Kan. . . .	13	180	20	116	43	109	468	241	108	95	0	444	163	0	718	881
Kennewick, Wash.	10	264	18	230	0	295	807	147	238	68	224	677	143	1,150	11	1,304
Kent, Ohio	12	154	5	77	0	115	351	163	53	37	97	350	121	0	0	121
Kewanee, Ill.	17	179	145	0	0	0	324	0	0	29	297	326	275	86	16	377
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	903	142	342	614	356	2,357	1,248	247	384	235	2,114	2,465	711	246	3,422
Kinston, N. C.	18	196	40	946	28	97	1,307	531	414	204	118	1,267	2,452	0	804	3,256
Klamath Falls, Ore. . . .	16	329	127	0	8	80	544	260	0	71	517	848	161	0	0	161
Laconia, N. H.	15	826	4	0	26	327	1,183	1,079	0	47	37	1,163	1,219	0	0	1,219

TABLE X—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
La Grange, Ill.	12	163	47	149	31	231	621	349	119	21	137	626	95	306	85	486
La Porte, Ind.	18	394	2	196	0	23	615	399	165	0	55	619	10	1,006	0	1,016
La Mesa, Tex.	11	119	7	131	0	127	384	150	59	54	23	286	446	700	0	1,146
Laramie, Wyo.	16	185	60	78	10	128	461	275	77	88	0	440	893	0	16	909
Las Cruces, N. M.	12	8	207	415	0	0	630	235	248	32	0	515	572	586	0	1,158
Las Vegas, Nev.	25	450	599	189	243	248	1,729	922	147	319	235	1,623	1,199	0	383	1,582
Latrobe, Pa.	12	170	10	0	0	70	250	225	0	17	0	242	64	0	0	64
Lawrence, Kan.	23	426	87	252	58	1,925	2,748	980	387	117	460	1,944	88	34	6	128
Leominster, Mass.	24	1,360	26	203	625	738	2,952	124	140	353	2,254	2,871	741	0	0	741
Lewistown, Pa.	14	69	8	56	10	119	262	182	46	14	11	253	136	0	0	136
Lodi, Calif.	14	192	36	691	129	227	1,275	702	336	5	140	1,183	17	0	0	17
Long Beach, N. Y.	16	1,160	27	523	61	410	2,181	1,336	229	671	8	2,244	3,866	0	134	4,000
Longview, Wash.	20	141	156	338	186	91	912	409	172	68	86	735	99	900	1,404	2,403
Lufkin, Tex.	15	186	27	204	0	96	513	240	72	127	0	439	1,051	681	125	1,857
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	543	15	0	77	172	807	436	0	77	158	671	324	0	0	324
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	20	1,112	29	25	0	222	1,388	447	0	175	520	1,142	1,056	0	0	1,056
McAlester, Okla.	18	151	15	163	0	118	447	18	67	138	206	429	1,495	0	0	1,495
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	208	63	0	0	52	323	221	0	116	0	337	368	0	0	368
Madera, Calif.	10	108	43	139	0	244	534	218	203	38	104	563	387	0	31	418
Madison, N. J.	10	832	12	173	10	201	1,228	428	371	54	260	1,113	164	517	97	778
Manhattan, Kan.	19	300	82	191	64	49	686	360	142	160	0	662	772	246	388	1,406
Marlborough, Mass.	16	790	23	107	543	528	1,991	949	145	78	801	1,973	361	0	0	361
Marquette, Mich.	17	165	25	837	209	29	1,265	663	576	33	0	1,272	0	0	188	188
Martinsville, Va.	17	379	263	851	130	177	1,800	462	359	206	248	1,275	1,446	801	0	2,247
Maywood, Calif.	13	93	39	0	21	75	228	385	0	0	0	385	0	0	0	0
Medford, Ore.	17	310	143	323	88	567	1,431	465	194	188	1,738	2,585	840	3,258	143	4,241
Menlo Park, Calif.	14	101	67	0	64	73	305	232	0	0	37	269	96	0	94	190
Menominee, Mich.	11	232	2	90	115	13	452	378	66	0	23	467	40	90	45	175
Merced, Calif.	15	281	190	47	91	142	751	463	46	36	111	656	464	0	159	623
Mercedes, Tex.	10	80	8	90	0	34	212	80	60	63	0	203	845	447	0	1,292
Mesa, Ariz.	17	0	14	910	99	0	1,023	341	671	37	0	1,049	416	52	393	861
Middletown, N. Y.	23	1,335	37	153	920	167	2,612	2,088	143	208	173	2,612	1,913	64	125	2,102
Midland, Mich.	14	699	58	577	162	92	1,588	914	206	372	57	1,549	1,522	5,772	500	7,794
Midland, Tex.	22	494	17	538	0	500	1,549	801	263	137	0	1,201	2,282	2,000	0	4,282
Mineola, N. Y.	15	350	15	120	45	61	591	380	105	93	0	578	672	298	0	970
Minot, N. D.	22	727	67	206	0	61	1,061	422	100	322	0	844	381	1,948	1,096	3,425
Mission, Tex.	11	136	10	107	0	25	278	140	52	48	0	240	844	429	26	1,299

Missoula, Mont.	22	357	135	0	0	250	742	656	0	106	0	762	42	0	275	317
Mitchell, S. D.	12	275	1	96	0	151	523	345	104	91	0	540	940	0	0	940
Moberly, Mo.	13	95	169	119	9	18	410	268	70	7	13	358	14	0	0	14
Modesto, Calif.	17	440	221	285	186	782	1,914	1,129	189	90	758	2,166	1,426	0	0	1,426
Monessen, Pa.	18	251	25	0	0	205	481	360	0	84	110	554	520	0	0	520
Monmouth, Ill.	10	72	17	89	0	385	563	466	74	3	9	552	61	52	5	118
Monroe, Mich.	21	518	24	352	263	70	1,227	760	74	106	220	1,160	200	2,293	0	2,493
Monroe, N. C.	10	96	30	447	5	57	635	248	253	53	60	614	0	0	464	464
Montebello, Calif.	22	277	96	334	128	344	1,179	570	339	10	230	1,149	80	0	0	80
Monterey, Calif.	16	449	83	0	119	249	900	764	0	60	29	853	1,459	0	159	1,618
Monterey Park, Calif. .	20	255	118	186	178	73	810	392	132	67	84	675	639	0	3	642
Moscow, Idaho	11	115	37	101	21	26	300	146	106	28	47	327	319	0	0	319
Mt. Clemens, Mich. . . .	17	402	10	385	224	84	1,105	594	244	52	0	890	480	2,000	136	2,616
Murfreesboro, Tenn. . .	13	196	24	616	61	87	984	17	416	0	392	825	947	743	42	1,732
Muskegon Hgts., Mich. .	19	266	61	220	206	54	807	531	220	22	34	807	90	355	0	445
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	121	1	0	0	211	333	126	125	48	2	301	652	820	0	1,472
Napa, Calif.	14	254	55	338	142	448	1,237	671	394	112	219	1,396	2,070	0	0	2,070
National City, Calif. . . .	21	23	97	0	79	259	458	474	0	2	79	555	250	0	0	250
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	896	23	0	136	20	1,075	1,004	0	71	0	1,075	726	0	60	786
Newark, N. Y.	10	159	1	91	23	39	313	26	0	111	684	821	66	0	0	66
New Bern, N. C.	16	216	17	844	0	65	1,142	55	544	132	451	1,182	1,464	0	7	1,471
Newburyport, Mass. . . .	14	831	23	104	618	726	2,302	1,540	99	468	55	2,162	196	0	0	196
Newport Beach, Calif. .	12	480	64	244	96	487	1,371	971	153	88	0	1,212	433	0	0	433
Newton, Iowa	12	254	14	340	49	38	696	193	290	51	0	534	463	0	49	512
North Adams, Mass. . .	22	1,329	40	113	1,065	391	2,938	93	70	83	2,070	2,316	923	0	0	923
Ocala, Fla.	12	126	34	1,092	144	102	1,498	547	718	29	147	1,441	0	661	0	661
Olympia, Wash.	16	165	73	480	108	227	1,053	448	435	139	64	1,086	29	2,253	163	2,445
Oneida, N. Y.	11	741	14	176	88	502	1,521	836	94	100	444	1,474	700	0	5	705
Ontario, Calif.	23	307	47	276	3	934	1,567	559	254	68	410	1,291	841	0	0	841
Opelika, Ala.	12	82	72	276	37	571	1,038	334	193	133	328	988	42	1,143	619	1,804
Orange, Calif.	10	201	13	112	0	198	524	393	110	3	2	508	0	0	143	143
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	216	14	0	38	11	279	255	0	0	0	255	294	0	40	334
Ottawa, Kan.	10	112	20	702	70	77	981	271	373	102	142	888	406	0	180	586
Oxnard, Calif.	22	275	37	280	165	295	1,052	591	408	117	472	1,588	1,199	0	0	1,199
Painesville, Ohio	14	125	6	920	113	209	1,373	457	669	36	117	1,279	175	675	57	907
Palestine, Texas.	12	189	6	192	0	185	572	283	186	38	84	591	96	38	0	134
Pampa, Texas	17	300	17	325	3	66	711	380	216	117	119	832	983	440	0	1,423
Paris, Texas	22	301	75	207	0	18	601	422	0	131	76	629	1,154	32	25	1,211
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	275	71	140	27	36	549	356	138	56	0	550	569	50	1,270	1,889
Parsons, Kan.	15	215	28	137	40	153	573	254	159	52	65	530	294	0	19	313
Pascagoula, Miss.	11	103	11	336	7	246	703	131	251	0	0	382	268	183	0	451
Pasco, Wash.	10	108	8	207	89	226	638	346	131	32	50	559	114	268	35	417
Pendleton, Oregon.	12	140	30	320	75	258	823	341	268	11	0	620	49	0	51	100
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	117	32	164	11	24	348	189	79	18	13	299	543	0	0	543
Piqua, Ohio.	17	313	0	1,253	0	1,293	2,859	296	1,303	131	1,319	3,049	78	792	108	978
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	165	30	177	64	252	688	458	129	18	65	670	99	0	0	99
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	24	793	8	15	72	59	947	709	14	108	106	937	170	125	144	439
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	529	69	148	134	290	1,170	635	159	75	212	1,081	616	205	0	821

TABLE X—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Pullman, Wash.	12	69	8	109	82	169	437	166	90	29	0	285	172	185	0	357
Puyallup, Wash.	10	77	49	161	90	125	502	353	105	48	0	506	0	604	0	604
Rahway, N. J.	21	1,900	33	302	0	334	2,569	1,006	180	156	1,054	2,396	1,578	0	596	2,174
Reading t, Mass.	14	1,145	2	1,107	211	1,022	3,487	1,557	1,028	92	606	3,283	576	343	0	919
Redding, Calif.	10	181	38	857	88	88	1,252	439	642	55	0	1,136	489	11	0	500
Redlands, Calif.	18	329	187	295	109	246	1,166	655	251	56	131	1,093	250	0	0	250
Reidsville, N. C.	12	270	13	120	23	82	508	269	63	87	63	482	865	0	0	865
Renton, Wash.	16	165	131	152	157	121	726	560	141	21	72	794	0	74	0	74
Richfield, Minn.	18	200	31	0	28	303	562	248	0	91	256	595	0	0	1,243	1,243
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	155	164	0	40	12	371	349	0	13	13	375	50	0	0	50
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	1,064	76	320	14	0	1,474	701	169	157	16	1,043	801	0	0	801
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	413	59	1,051	67	201	1,791	624	515	253	286	1,678	3,430	56	0	3,486
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	109	40	0	8	71	228	216	0	0	0	216	86	0	0	86
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	22	680	35	885	67	305	1,972	861	752	299	0	1,912	1,859	0	550	2,409
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	229	42	155	144	165	735	465	106	105	15	691	1,708	36	20	1,764
St. Charles, Mo.	14	93	133	123	0	17	366	215	121	17	52	405	308	0	0	308
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	271	25	165	131	259	851	528	92	68	172	860	362	120	0	482
St. Louis Park, Minn.	23	276	69	162	31	724	1,262	504	155	394	0	1,053	49	314	3,540	3,903
San Benito, Tex.	13	134	20	159	0	53	366	136	75	71	0	282	558	250	0	808
San Bruno, Calif.	12	206	40	122	60	170	598	334	55	40	322	751	325	0	240	565
San Buenaventura, Calif.	17	346	46	484	110	499	1,485	826	941	100	138	2,005	205	0	1,611	1,816
San Fernando, Calif.	13	192	31	114	91	355	783	612	102	21	54	789	109	0	0	109
San Gabriel, Calif.	20	254	140	0	80	152	626	467	0	57	51	575	276	0	0	276
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	14	224	75	215	102	165	781	443	177	13	228	861	369	0	24	393
San Marino, Calif.	11	348	102	0	40	104	594	524	0	31	20	575	456	0	98	554
San Rafael, Calif.	14	347	109	223	0	0	679	752	0	26	0	778	169	0	15	184
Sanford, N. C.	10	179	13	107	10	224	533	256	65	45	140	506	772	503	0	1,275
Santa Cruz, Calif.	22	398	75	634	189	264	1,560	761	702	109	172	1,744	1,107	0	0	1,107
Santa Maria, Calif.	10	155	0	212	77	369	813	0	216	6	546	768	5	0	0	5
Santa Paula, Calif.	11	146	27	0	67	130	370	418	0	20	0	438	82	0	7	89
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	346	93	408	84	510	1,441	624	308	67	182	1,181	1,018	396	0	1,414
Sarasota, Fla.	19	556	88	456	50	431	1,581	806	183	447	0	1,436	4,714	3,750	0	8,464
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	364	4	79	172	131	750	642	98	26	83	849	277	0	95	372
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	866	17	236	138	134	1,391	911	143	145	192	1,391	701	168	0	869
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	475	99	205	0	0	779	270	188	103	112	673	430	35	419	884
Seminole, Okla.	12	101	3	132	10	29	275	107	62	97	12	278	327	380	40	747
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	182	15	140	6	4	347	172	73	108	76	429	236	0	279	515

Shorewood, Wis.	16	192	12	46	651	115	1,016	640	110	0	178	928	0	0	0	0
S. Charleston, W. Va. . .	17	156	39	0	0	120	315	278	0	0	0	278	53	219	0	272
South Norfolk, Va.	10	444	112	0	500	355	1,411	955	0	67	0	1,022	935	0	550	1,485
South Orange, N. J. . . .	15	1,986	198	188	10	16	2,398	831	176	147	1,269	2,423	536	501	210	1,247
S. Pasadena, Calif. . . .	17	367	45	210	121	334	1,077	799	250	46	0	1,095	536	0	0	536
S. Portland, Me.	22	1,224	13	0	228	79	1,544	1,136	0	97	404	1,637	741	0	44	785
Springfield, Ore.	11	126	15	0	49	96	286	169	0	22	39	230	235	800	0	1,035
Springfield tp,Pa(Del.Co)	11	166	24	38	9	5	242	202	21	31	0	254	252	0	0	252
Statesville, N. C.	17	224	17	870	0	79	1,190	424	554	141	0	1,119	1,868	0	0	1,868
Staunton, Va.	20	417	133	249	447	275	1,521	944	33	140	0	1,117	1,039	563	0	1,602
Steelton, Pa.	13	176	0	9	0	138	323	22	62	27	155	266	280	0	0	280
Stillwater, Okla.	13	36	0	710	58	22	826	683	0	126	24	833	1,826	0	0	1,826
Suffolk, Va.	12	388	132	0	228	208	956	564	0	70	4	638	917	0	82	999
Sumter, S. C.	20	222	95	182	87	104	690	378	92	102	56	628	325	1,407	97	1,829
Susquehanna tp, Pa. . . .	11	19	3	0	3	12	37	34	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	253	26	315	0	400	994	212	136	207	412	967	1,509	2,500	0	4,009
Texarkana, Ark.	16	95	75	0	0	213	383	286	0	39	30	355	208	16	0	224
Texas City, Tex.	16	753	9	55	123	32	972	701	41	141	69	952	1,659	135	157	1,951
Thomasville, Ga.	14	256	91	100	0	97	544	341	0	70	128	539	754	850	0	1,604
Torrance, Calif.	22	609	140	454	100	227	1,530	706	373	48	176	1,303	485	0	0	485
Traverse City, Mich. . .	17	247	10	714	157	85	1,213	505	446	41	0	992	106	730	147	983
Tupelo, Miss.	12	176	24	140	3	107	450	312	100	0	0	412	249	1,050	251	1,550
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	401	84	149	32	94	760	495	136	127	317	1,075	854	0	3	857
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	273	16	420	296	88	1,093	547	360	52	0	959	160	0	0	160
Uniontown, Pa.	20	299	38	0	0	295	632	566	0	28	56	650	294	52	0	346
Vernon, Tex.	13	123	13	315	0	81	532	155	287	46	0	488	526	0	0	526
Visalia, Calif.	12	235	39	10	104	588	976	429	0	6	635	1,070	17	0	0	17
Wabash, Ind.	11	207	1	0	0	83	291	220	0	6	105	331	53	0	0	53
Warren, Pa.	15	254	44	0	11	17	326	268	0	28	17	313	220	0	0	220
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	101	57	201	0	23	382	148	128	82	4	362	214	1,180	0	1,394
Waycross, Ga.	19	194	87	156	3	214	654	459	47	103	31	640	679	519	0	1,198
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	97	10	18	0	48	173	17	11	10	132	170	75	11	0	86
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	173	40	292	129	475	1,109	434	295	65	62	856	82	190	157	429
W. University Pl., Tex. .	17	304	6	233	0	76	619	230	155	168	0	553	1,711	136	0	1,847
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	13	738	39	0	116	57	950	828	0	48	57	933	632	0	0	632
Whittier, Calif.	24	429	322	513	159	828	2,261	1,282	405	91	245	2,023	874	0	0	874
Wilmette, Ill.	18	370	55	225	52	118	820	578	86	100	15	779	964	394	657	2,015
Wilson, N. C.	23	701	28	1,549	0	0	2,278	756	1,065	73	0	1,894	3,293	0	0	3,293
Winchester, Va.	14	285	160	151	147	139	882	307	69	100	404	880	869	0	0	869
Windsor t, Conn.	12	521	22	0	18	55	616	285	0	82	120	487	2,720	0	0	2,720
Winnetka, Ill.	12	353	45	729	23	281	1,431	430	629	98	32	1,189	521	0	242	763
Wooster, Ohio	14	186	5	191	86	1,051	1,519	804	179	135	299	1,417	608	763	85	1,456
Xenia, Ohio	13	68	98	134	44	72	416	202	113	126	0	441	30	140	171	341
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	317	63	0	198	113	691	632	0	22	26	680	91	54	370	515
5,000 to 10,000																
Abilene, Kan.	6	118	5	48	55	56	282	117	46	46	80	289	236	0	0	236
Aiken, S. C.	7	118	72	0	0	53	243	72	0	6	43	121	114	0	0	114

Table X—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities of 5,000 to 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Opera-tions	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
5,000 to 10,000—continued																
Alamogordo, N. M.	7	28	18	148	0	62	256	97	104	53	0	254	470	225	140	835
Alamosa, Colo.	5	83	4	48	13	59	207	114	32	29	45	220	197	39	18	254
Alcoa, Tenn.	6	206	2	0	0	242	450	28	0	11	381	420	38	0	0	38
Algona, Iowa	5	111	6	218	30	88	453	152	426	23	0	601	222	0	24	246
Alliance, Neb.	8	103	6	423	5	66	603	334	295	74	326	1,029	238	480	337	1,055
Alma, Mich.	8	102	10	79	86	37	314	197	77	0	32	306	0	16	27	43
Altus, Okla.	10	18	30	411	21	13	493	186	239	125	0	550	811	0	0	811
Alva, Okla.	7	63	2	61	0	163	289	211	21	43	2	277	387	0	0	387
American Fork, Utah	5	53	8	35	13	90	199	169	13	15	0	197	249	0	20	269
Amityville, N. Y.	6	177	3	0	20	17	217	176	0	22	0	198	85	0	2	87
Anadarko, Okla.	6	15	3	229	0	16	263	24	88	67	103	282	477	0	0	477
Anoka, Minn.	7	32	4	629	15	55	735	167	493	3	60	723	150	0	118	268
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	9	120	35	85	15	10	265	149	76	10	12	247	52	36	0	88
Artesia, N. M.	8	15	100	162	0	19	296	75	39	26	0	140	70	350	0	420
Ashland, Ore.	8	77	6	400	0	0	483	155	430	425	34	1,044	487	0	14	501
Ashland, Pa.	6	47	6	50	9	10	122	73	26	21	2	122	1	95	0	96
Athens, Ala.	6	29	30	546	10	100	715	126	435	44	0	605	2	1,571	20	1,593
Atlantic, Iowa	6	70	17	315	15	34	451	81	250	36	41	408	783	0	0	783
Avalon, Pa.	6	103	14	4	4	0	125	119	9	7	0	135	28	0	3	31
Bainbridge, Ga.	8	77	54	89	0	48	268	155	30	0	51	235	68	275	0	343
Banning, Calif.	7	63	18	226	70	63	440	228	142	0	10	380	0	0	0	0
Barrington t, R. I.	8	210	14	0	73	17	314	321	0	24	2	347	1,128	0	0	1,128
Barstow, Calif.	6	47	35	0	61	35	178	203	0	3	0	206	150	0	0	150
Batavia, Ill.	6	54	5	332	0	23	414	163	231	0	0	394	0	0	0	0
Bay, Ohio	7	129	10	0	48	479	666	186	0	81	386	653	214	0	387	601
Beaver, Pa.	6	120	2	0	0	80	202	110	29	21	3	163	93	0	17	110
Bedford, Ohio	9	115	4	343	48	141	651	231	328	177	111	847	145	66	200	411
Beech Grove, Ind.	6	84	4	0	4	60	152	161	0	4	0	165	12	2	0	14
Belle Glade, Fla.	7	77	29	90	0	181	377	293	73	9	0	375	0	351	0	351
Bellefonte, Pa.	6	31	3	31	14	82	161	100	31	21	7	159	70	0	16	86
Belmont, Calif.	6	56	18	0	52	28	154	96	0	10	2	108	175	0	16	191
Bennington, Vt.	8	130	3	0	5	16	154	74	0	4	0	78	57	0	0	57
Bettendorf, Iowa	5	124	73	0	0	17	214	189	0	32	33	254	419	0	0	419
Big Rapids, Mich.	7	72	8	53	49	58	240	185	23	4	0	212	0	233	0	233
Blackfoot, Idaho	5	97	0	63	25	120	305	209	55	32	299	595	397	0	0	397
Blackwell, Okla.	9	31	11	503	0	47	592	232	225	163	0	620	1,607	0	0	1,607
Blairsville, Pa.	5	38	6	54	4	25	127	56	16	18	16	106	95	0	0	95

Bonham, Tex.	7	63	7	77	46	0	193	94	55	19	8	176	157	0	0	157
Brackenridge, Pa.	6	36	6	221	4	62	329	101	211	0	0	312	10	0	0	10
Brazil, Ind.	8	197	0	79	0	40	316	104	72	8	121	305	34	6	30	70
Brigham City, Utah	7	59	6	325	0	57	447	248	135	22	14	419	0	38	0	38
Bristow, Okla.	5	35	0	52	0	36	123	61	28	28	0	117	194	0	0	194
Bronxville, N. Y.	7	411	81	0	13	5	510	368	0	104	3	475	889	0	10	899
Brookfield, Mo.	6	40	29	54	0	92	215	144	60	12	0	216	26	250	0	276
Brookings, S. D.	8	158	1	733	17	32	941	179	594	46	0	819	97	475	0	572
Brooklyn, Ohio	6	229	14	0	11	87	341	191	0	163	0	354	614	0	0	614
Brownsville, Pa.	8	85	0	0	0	105	190	179	0	12	0	191	151	0	0	151
Bryan, Ohio	6	60	0	434	0	190	684	79	327	48	188	642	25	367	18	410
Buchanan, Mich.	5	89	0	36	59	36	220	178	22	8	7	215	0	0	0	0
Buena Vista, Va.	5	80	32	27	45	40	224	106	64	20	0	190	160	0	0	160
Burley, Idaho	6	61	106	371	0	81	619	46	315	0	257	618	0	0	0	0
Calexico, Calif.	6	114	124	91	125	93	547	202	94	21	65	382	399	0	0	399
Carrolltown, Ga.	8	140	25	0	0	36	201	117	0	76	33	226	0	0	15	15
Castle Shannon, Pa.	5	84	0	0	0	22	106	78	0	29	0	107	11	0	219	230
Cedartown, Ga.	9	112	44	137	0	108	401	217	74	47	26	364	498	171	8	677
Center Line, Mich.	8	86	5	12	65	23	191	166	26	11	0	203	101	0	94	195
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9	101	9	0	7	53	170	142	0	37	0	179	364	0	16	380
Charleston, Mo.	6	60	13	34	0	50	157	114	24	20	0	158	277	0	3	280
Charlotte, Mich.	7	90	0	72	76	42	280	188	81	0	0	269	0	0	0	0
Chattahoochee, Fla.	8	6	4	116	24	16	166	46	81	2	0	129	0	57	0	57
Cheboygan, Mich.	6	60	8	47	95	22	232	203	26	4	0	233	0	0	0	0
Chehalis, Wash.	6	70	11	121	56	389	647	419	122	51	56	648	36	387	81	504
Chester, S. C.	7	96	19	103	28	55	301	125	58	61	54	298	361	413	0	774
Childress, Tex.	8	116	5	121	0	137	379	161	98	74	27	360	977	147	0	1,124
Chino, Calif.	6	61	13	77	25	30	206	138	42	15	7	202	115	0	10	125
Chisholm, Minn.	7	527	14	79	0	101	721	660	73	144	0	877	489	0	0	489
Claremont, Calif.	6	83	14	0	38	82	217	137	0	25	17	179	217	0	0	217
Clawson, Mich.	5	74	12	71	56	13	226	38	43	27	93	201	825	0	0	825
Clinton, Ill.	6	50	10	182	27	17	286	113	199	14	11	337	20	162	0	182
Cloquet, Minn.	8	383	17	63	0	84	547	376	49	19	102	546	135	0	30	165
Coalinga, Calif.	6	39	13	238	0	106	396	189	164	0	0	353	0	0	0	0
Coleman, Tex.	7	78	0	348	0	30	456	118	237	92	0	447	677	311	0	988
Colonial Hgts., Va.	6	119	12	51	92	95	369	106	22	22	179	329	328	0	25	353
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8	112	8	64	12	150	346	184	62	68	0	314	88	0	870	958
Coos Bay, Ore.	6	85	31	0	44	289	449	294	0	0	38	332	6	680	16	702
Corbin, Ky.	8	28	46	309	0	48	431	42	116	57	80	295	200	185	11	396
Corinth, Miss.	10	171	18	0	11	53	253	188	0	72	0	260	799	690	0	1,489
Corry, Pa.	8	101	9	0	0	19	129	125	0	6	0	131	70	0	23	93
Crafton, Pa.	8	176	1	0	0	76	253	192	0	47	0	239	382	0	0	382
Crestview, Fla.	5	8	8	42	29	22	109	16	10	6	40	72	0	442	0	442
Creve Coeur, Ill.	5	21	8	40	0	10	79	35	29	8	0	72	0	44	0	44
Crown Point, Ind.	6	112	2	108	26	30	278	131	91	16	0	238	8	766	0	774
Crystal, Minn.	6	99	22	0	0	135	256	105	0	14	176	295	67	54	225	346
Cushing, Okla.	8	0	4	486	18	55	563	136	202	135	115	588	1,188	0	0	1,188
Danville, Ky.	9	65	26	74	0	50	215	141	49	10	48	248	0	100	20	120

TABLE X—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
5,000 to 10,000—continued																
Dayton, Ky.	9	183	24	0	0	0	207	195	0	9	0	204	0	0	0	0
Deer Park, Ohio	7	60	0	118	0	95	273	106	80	35	47	268	78	499	0	577
De Land, Fla.	9	184	31	78	63	119	475	275	78	96	0	449	545	120	21	686
De Pere, Wis.	8	103	12	87	153	72	427	255	71	28	45	399	145	149	0	294
De Soto, Mo.	5	26	15	23	3	12	79	55	25	0	0	80	20	0	0	20
Delano, Calif.	9	68	35	108	68	136	415	94	120	5	145	364	25	0	40	65
Delray Beach, Fla. . . .	6	244	38	122	63	92	559	342	56	106	0	504	1,080	213	0	1,293
Deming, N. M.	6	20	10	242	0	0	272	102	136	0	0	238	174	0	0	174
Devils Lake, N. D.	6	117	31	7	18	4	177	116	34	24	0	174	205	0	4	209
Dillon, S. C.	5	66	16	32	17	22	153	87	23	21	0	131	50	56	0	106
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. . . .	6	247	7	0	13	39	306	245	0	48	4	297	301	16	24	341
Douglas, Ariz.	9	93	38	92	115	21	359	257	82	4	0	343	138	0	0	138
Dover, Del.	6	131	34	551	0	16	732	224	472	19	78	793	285	0	100	385
Doylestown, Pa.	5	57	4	64	0	58	183	66	58	21	35	180	263	0	0	263
Dunn, N. C.	6	115	12	101	0	55	283	158	26	60	31	275	728	0	0	728
Durango, Colo.	7	108	70	115	8	57	358	226	50	34	0	310	274	0	0	274
Duryea, Pa.	7	32	1	5	17	20	75	48	0	24	1	73	100	0	8	108
Easley, S. C.	6	67	17	275	22	17	398	122	137	3	33	295	16	0	50	66
East Alton, Ill.	7	78	8	47	7	8	148	84	24	39	0	147	336	239	21	596
East Aurora, N. Y. . . .	6	145	2	60	16	8	231	127	52	38	12	229	642	0	0	642
E. Grand Rapids, Mich. .	6	210	11	43	52	8	324	196	54	50	19	319	24	0	136	160
E. Rutherford, N. J. . . .	7	249	74	0	0	155	478	332	0	34	0	366	379	0	0	379
E. Stroudsburg, Pa. . . .	7	55	3	38	13	46	155	107	16	10	0	133	46	0	0	46
El Monte, Calif.	8	103	52	94	0	142	391	238	98	3	0	339	0	0	19	19
El Segundo, Calif.	8	436	41	116	31	148	772	501	83	64	90	738	891	0	21	912
Elk City, Okla.	8	7	0	95	0	53	155	60	84	0	20	164	0	0	0	0
Elko, Nev.	5	122	71	91	7	65	356	230	75	45	0	350	212	148	0	360
Ely, Minn.	5	338	14	203	21	14	590	237	175	36	22	470	135	0	0	135
Emaus, Pa.	8	91	8	65	8	21	193	90	60	7	32	189	76	0	0	76
Emporia, Va.	6	51	21	40	40	33	185	147	22	4	12	185	9	0	0	9
Ennis, Tex.	8	86	23	129	0	49	287	72	111	39	49	271	338	285	4	627
Ephrata, Pa.	7	52	3	388	7	99	549	62	286	12	223	583	113	0	40	153
Eveleth, Minn.	6	347	11	78	14	33	483	409	91	5	24	529	0	80	4	84
Excelsior Sprgs., Mo. .	6	62	61	0	0	20	143	95	0	11	32	138	171	0	0	171
Fairborn, Ohio	8	41	2	97	21	94	255	83	88	15	82	268	6	114	40	160
Fairfield t, Me.	6	255	0	0	10	132	397	325	0	15	0	340	45	0	0	45
Falfurrias, Tex.	7	18	0	78	0	26	122	34	35	23	0	92	0	575	0	575

Falls Church, Va.	8	161	41	325	41	83	651	292	193	59	28	572	700	1,228	216	2,144
Forest Hills, Pa.	6	137	11	0	7	12	167	146	0	11	0	157	0	0	0	0
Fort Atkinson, Wis. . . .	6	143	7	55	201	51	457	246	46	0	81	373	0	0	0	0
Fort Morgan, Colo. . . .	5	42	23	502	0	0	567	178	316	0	38	532	0	0	0	0
Frederick, Okla.	5	56	19	253	0	14	342	106	222	52	15	395	574	0	0	574
Freeland, Pa.	6	25	2	0	0	38	65	14	0	12	39	65	38	0	40	78
Freeport, Tex.	6	120	3	79	0	21	223	96	59	44	0	199	345	115	0	460
Frostburg, Md.	7	71	9	47	42	13	182	45	33	34	2	114	376	0	10	386
Galax, Va.	5	107	29	34	41	52	263	45	20	14	173	252	236	0	0	236
Garden City, Mich. . . .	9	146	24	0	62	25	257	200	0	47	0	247	512	310	378	1,200
Georgetown, Ky.	6	30	16	0	0	55	101	79	0	0	0	79	0	82	0	82
Georgetown, S. C.	6	86	25	281	25	30	447	131	36	42	196	405	374	0	0	374
Glen Ridge, N. J.	8	953	9	65	0	298	1,325	269	48	34	681	1,132	239	0	0	239
Glencoe, Ill.	7	243	32	111	22	52	460	248	67	0	17	332	0	0	0	0
Glendale, Ariz.	8	43	14	101	91	28	277	130	102	18	24	274	284	0	260	544
Glendive, Mont.	5	124	18	63	0	26	231	234	53	12	26	325	110	0	149	259
Golden, Colo.	5	48	19	89	16	2	174	85	46	44	0	175	388	0	0	388
Graham, Tex.	7	109	3	88	0	81	281	177	60	30	22	289	298	275	0	573
Grand Haven, Mich. . . .	10	148	7	1,025	118	164	1,462	348	850	16	82	1,296	6	36	775	817
Grants Pass, Ore.	8	142	43	145	79	89	498	179	116	101	102	498	607	0	253	860
Greenbelt, Md.	7	176	5	0	7	30	218	212	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
Greenville, Ohio	9	172	6	112	18	211	519	175	94	32	234	535	133	200	0	333
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich. .	9	529	20	0	103	29	681	530	0	56	117	703	311	0	0	311
Grove City, Pa.	7	75	0	335	133	56	599	105	215	30	166	516	167	0	0	167
Haddon Heights, N. J. . .	7	297	4	0	4	67	372	177	0	42	127	346	510	0	0	510
Haines City, Fla.	6	65	12	39	35	63	214	107	18	41	48	214	525	11	0	536
Harrison, Ark.	6	22	2	0	17	129	170	117	0	21	11	149	0	382	35	417
Hartsville, S. C.	6	131	30	0	13	53	227	150	0	24	3	177	47	280	0	327
Hastings-on-Hud., N. Y.	8	293	12	0	15	25	345	220	0	84	28	332	316	0	18	334
Henderson, Tex.	7	106	3	115	0	74	298	121	73	32	45	271	313	83	10	406
Highland Park, N. J. . .	10	343	15	89	3	140	590	306	78	87	7	478	372	0	352	724
Hillsboro, Ohio	5	35	8	67	0	107	217	88	63	40	28	219	268	0	8	276
Hillsboro, Ore.	5	55	6	146	44	215	466	187	35	85	119	426	161	887	63	1,111
Hillsboro, Tex.	8	93	5	102	0	30	230	93	86	41	0	220	326	88	5	419
Hinsdale, Ill.	9	126	44	487	5	28	690	175	366	40	31	612	150	185	0	335
Honesdale, Pa.	6	71	15	0	11	2	99	95	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0
Houlton t, Me.	8	498	0	0	0	461	959	855	0	47	0	902	98	0	425	523
Huntingdon, Pa.	7	60	1	0	4	25	90	40	0	10	10	60	40	0	0	40
Indianola, Iowa	5	69	4	136	13	62	284	93	160	31	0	284	14	180	19	213
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	6	228	28	0	16	215	487	295	0	0	118	413	0	0	0	0
Ionia, Mich.	6	58	5	41	65	93	262	178	27	8	17	230	5	0	0	5
Iron Mountain, Mich. . .	10	128	24	134	114	49	449	329	107	34	0	470	55	0	33	88
Ishpeming, Mich.	9	372	0	63	116	17	568	541	32	22	0	595	692	0	0	692
Jacksonville Bch., Fla. .	6	98	33	615	69	181	996	529	338	67	28	962	204	1,650	0	1,854
Jasper, Ala.	9	43	58	0	14	186	301	189	0	52	75	316	467	0	199	666
Kalispell, Mont.	10	303	18	95	0	97	513	369	59	9	70	507	65	0	88	153
Kaukauna, Wis.	8	430	5	1,079	200	271	1,985	834	953	82	0	1,869	318	75	0	393
Keansburg, N. J.	6	242	72	79	0	1	394	102	31	60	189	382	471	126	9	606

TABLE X—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
5,000 to 10,000—continued																
Kenton, Ohio	8	35	5	91	0	114	245	124	93	37	60	314	390	71	35	496
Kerrville, Tex.	8	118	9	102	0	78	307	142	109	82	0	333	623	616	0	1,239
Keyser, W. Va.	6	62	4	0	27	22	115	72	20	26	0	118	83	0	0	83
Kilgore, Tex.	10	491	2	129	20	102	744	267	76	22	42	407	1,420	0	0	1,420
Killeen, Tex.	7	37	15	125	0	59	236	152	79	22	0	253	71	259	0	330
Kingsford, Mich.	5	141	1	16	30	11	199	122	0	11	15	148	20	0	0	20
Knoxville, Iowa	8	77	21	70	0	29	197	77	80	49	0	206	215	300	34	549
Ladue, Mo.	5	107	34	0	0	75	216	151	0	15	29	195	142	0	0	142
La Grande, Ore.	9	112	26	73	66	73	350	256	73	17	0	346	4	240	11	255
La Junta, Colo.	8	103	22	352	9	153	639	246	281	120	0	647	15	680	0	695
Laguna Beach, Calif.	7	202	44	0	54	215	515	410	0	12	58	480	220	0	14	234
Lake City, S. C.	5	77	14	29	17	24	161	48	47	0	65	160	116	0	0	116
Lake Forest, Ill.	8	461	20	100	25	63	669	639	22	0	8	669	0	0	0	0
Lake Wales, Fla.	7	107	8	0	4	111	230	147	0	56	0	203	921	0	0	921
Lancaster, S. C.	7	66	32	78	25	78	279	169	38	18	48	273	150	0	0	150
Lapeer, Mich.	6	95	1	59	66	40	261	188	58	0	0	246	0	0	16	16
Larchmont, N. Y.	6	441	11	91	15	16	574	361	57	132	10	560	680	0	0	680
Laurinburg, N. C.	7	83	4	243	6	11	347	131	142	51	22	346	264	150	116	530
Lebanon, Ind.	8	120	1	518	9	68	716	185	511	9	0	705	15	11	0	26
Leesburg, Fla.	7	107	14	408	54	69	652	234	115	70	0	419	1,149	0	0	1,149
Leonia, N. J.	7	351	0	0	0	0	351	271	0	66	0	337	178	0	24	202
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5	111	5	342	20	4	482	50	270	65	48	433	140	1,137	14	1,291
Lexington, Neb.	5	149	5	265	0	19	438	97	175	111	10	393	266	65	92	423
Libertyville, Ill.	5	49	16	80	12	22	179	56	43	7	44	150	41	250	0	291
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	9	239	5	0	9	16	269	246	0	45	9	300	75	0	30	105
Lindsay, Calif.	5	73	74	50	30	99	326	168	34	12	90	304	65	0	0	65
Lititz, Pa.	6	43	2	58	0	13	116	50	49	17	0	116	0	0	0	0
Loveland, Colo.	7	67	3	380	10	59	519	177	159	45	111	492	77	137	0	214
McCook, Neb.	8	140	8	59	14	42	263	170	44	40	0	254	116	474	190	780
Madison, Ill.	8	112	58	0	0	0	170	167	0	16	0	183	268	0	41	309
Madison, S. D.	5	59	13	276	0	55	403	63	268	28	29	388	59	9	7	75
Manistee, Mich.	9	167	14	51	109	24	365	333	41	17	0	391	0	93	0	93
Manistique, Mich.	5	96	12	35	63	55	261	213	29	11	4	257	7	5	0	12
Mansfield, Mass.	7	413	9	492	261	127	1,302	732	468	43	79	1,322	182	0	153	335
Marianna, Fla.	6	50	16	0	0	115	181	121	0	44	25	190	111	0	0	111
Marshall, Minn.	6	85	484	10	11	99	689	130	297	21	38	486	260	661	10	931
Marshall, Mo.	9	89	55	674	0	179	997	188	701	103	58	1,050	96	688	35	819

Martinez, Calif.	8	222	70	308	40	126	766	324	296	65	57	742	630	0	0	630
Marysville, Calif.	8	240	53	0	72	134	499	56	0	24	425	505	231	0	0	231
Maumee, Ohio	6	71	21	44	0	16	152	100	39	12	0	151	34	137	182	353
Media, Pa.	6	56	4	182	4	29	275	106	143	21	4	274	160	0	0	160
Miami Shores, Fla. . . .	5	173	80	0	45	190	488	357	0	18	133	508	372	0	89	461
Miami Springs, Fla. . .	5	128	57	103	39	98	425	250	56	9	27	342	300	160	48	508
Miamisburg, Ohio	6	85	38	439	30	239	831	122	435	135	138	830	13	460	73	546
Milford, Del.	5	67	9	344	0	0	420	118	155	15	117	405	129	0	48	177
Milledgeville, Ga.	9	77	56	62	35	0	230	124	41	20	20	205	239	0	0	239
Milwaukie, Oregon	5	39	6	41	13	324	423	65	42	23	254	384	200	0	0	200
Minersville, Pa.	8	48	1	0	17	35	101	83	0	17	0	100	0	0	25	25
Monaca, Pa.	7	64	57	0	0	93	214	159	41	14	0	214	55	0	0	55
Monogahela City, Pa. . .	9	76	5	0	0	46	127	25	0	7	109	141	0	0	0	0
Monroe, Wis.	7	107	12	84	142	95	430	242	36	26	105	409	180	207	0	387
Mooresville, N. C. . . .	7	138	10	89	13	54	304	170	45	33	32	280	660	0	160	820
Morgan City, La.	10	96	25	797	38	11	967	219	375	90	75	759	620	440	23	1,083
Mount Airy, N. C.	7	159	11	74	23	37	304	181	60	95	0	336	316	0	253	569
Mount Carmel, Ill.	9	34	46	68	0	24	172	66	49	0	38	153	0	0	230	230
Naperville, Ill.	7	29	11	326	0	38	404	197	207	0	0	404	0	0	0	0
Nevada, Mo.	8	114	23	0	12	58	207	105	0	28	75	208	286	0	0	286
New Brighton, Pa.	10	92	5	0	7	46	150	159	0	13	13	185	71	0	0	71
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	6	156	23	377	41	25	622	259	257	77	0	593	758	1,611	0	2,369
Newington t, Conn. . . .	9	377	11	0	81	29	498	244	0	90	71	405	1	0	0	1
Newton, N. C.	6	150	0	215	23	32	420	80	277	46	6	409	100	550	0	650
Northampton, Pa.	9	104	2	0	0	74	180	104	0	28	0	132	208	0	0	208
North Olmstead, Ohio . .	7	90	18	274	0	118	500	122	271	17	34	444	21	95	325	441
N. Sacramento, Calif. . .	6	82	33	0	37	59	211	148	0	22	0	170	5	0	0	5
N. Tarrytown, N. Y. . . .	9	286	1	121	21	12	441	287	71	43	2	403	146	168	20	334
Oak Park, Mich.	5	157	33	0	22	57	269	217	0	40	12	269	521	0	653	1,174
Oakmont, Pa.	7	124	6	0	6	12	148	167	0	15	0	182	37	0	0	37
Oakwood, Ohio	10	347	1	109	0	411	868	407	117	121	217	862	173	0	15	188
Oberlin, Ohio	7	136	13	320	38	0	507	69	284	30	60	443	0	225	0	225
Ocean City, N. J.	6	1,040	28	0	19	395	1,482	1,094	0	244	0	1,338	1,286	0	0	1,286
Opalocka, Fla.	5	34	19	64	0	118	235	73	24	8	0	105	0	0	0	0
Oregon City, Ore.	8	169	87	71	38	9	374	296	72	0	0	368	417	0	0	417
Oroville, Calif.	5	135	23	0	0	172	330	258	0	3	28	289	0	0	2	2
Oxford, N. C.	7	142	1	87	18	20	268	128	46	30	0	204	261	0	189	450
Oxford, Ohio	7	38	4	54	28	12	136	65	46	11	13	135	151	0	14	165
Pacific Grove, Calif. . .	10	169	15	0	73	236	493	241	0	19	203	463	106	0	53	159
Palm Springs, Calif. . . .	8	303	209	0	90	207	809	571	0	73	62	706	900	0	0	900
Park Forest, Ill.	8	31	28	0	0	22	81	65	0	0	0	65	76	0	0	76
Patchogue, N. Y.	7	180	2	0	19	40	241	211	0	18	2	231	63	0	15	78
Pecos, Tex.	8	158	0	155	0	418	731	200	140	164	168	672	316	723	0	1,039
Pelham Manor, N. Y. . .	5	310	10	0	12	0	332	292	0	40	0	332	127	0	0	127
Petoskey, Mich.	6	65	37	359	75	0	536	232	211	21	0	464	440	200	0	640
Picayune, Miss.	7	181	8	112	4	0	305	300	70	50	0	420	174	1,318	0	1,492
Pierre, S. D.	6	92	13	393	2	353	853	192	264	50	302	808	284	290	0	574
Plant City, Fla.	9	122	33	131	63	85	434	264	64	58	0	386	629	425	0	1,054

Table X—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities of 5,000 to 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
5,000 to 10,000—continued																
Platteville, Wis.	6	106	7	148	0	335	596	395	149	20	0	564	182	24	0	206
Plymouth, Mich.	7	165	12	99	73	138	487	344	55	27	0	426	15	525	0	540
Porterville, Calif.	7	163	29	69	101	234	596	417	69	7	76	569	17	0	15	32
Prescott, Ariz.	7	124	51	296	115	34	620	260	194	101	0	555	448	745	141	1,334
Presque,Isle, Me.	10	665	10	0	0	179	854	521	0	6	114	641	170	0	22	192
Price, Utah	6	46	21	312	21	271	671	119	203	61	287	670	182	60	104	346
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9	113	6	0	3	68	190	140	0	38	42	220	150	0	0	150
Putnam, Conn.	8	151	1	0	0	21	173	167	0	4	0	171	185	0	0	185
Quakertown, Pa.	6	69	48	250	5	32	504	130	200	40	50	420	200	0	0	200
Quincy, Fla.	7	14	8	403	91	174	690	228	410	18	0	656	220	0	0	220
Radford, Va.	9	188	47	161	84	39	519	489	313	31	0	833	630	113	0	743
Raton, N. M.	8	83	35	0	7	103	228	150	0	68	0	218	921	257	0	1,178
Raymondville, Tex.	9	112	9	114	0	25	260	87	56	52	1	196	696	282	0	978
Red Oak, Iowa	7	92	39	54	26	34	245	157	52	12	0	221	66	0	0	66
Richwood, W. Va.	5	17	4	25	0	35	81	57	22	8	0	87	341	0	0	341
Ripon, Wis.	6	73	5	0	0	185	263	178	0	13	0	191	269	0	0	269
River Edge, N. J.	9	681	23	0	4	42	750	243	0	26	110	379	130	0	46	176
Riverside, Ill.	9	90	15	74	15	73	267	105	46	20	102	273	70	389	59	518
Rochelle, Ill.	5	43	36	424	0	23	526	106	337	0	146	589	50	138	0	188
Rock Falls, Ill.	8	41	25	278	0	0	344	134	185	5	0	324	514	25	1	540
Rolla, Mo.	9	57	11	421	0	68	557	17	72	109	24	222	111	97	0	208
Roseburg, Ore.	8	156	2	0	66	133	357	271	0	12	0	283	365	0	165	530
Roseville, Calif.	9	72	16	362	42	74	566	273	211	27	31	542	0	104	0	104
Roseville, Minn.	6	60	7	0	0	166	233	33	0	3	185	221	0	0	12	12
Rumford t, Me.	10	774	40	0	0	72	886	44	0	34	808	886	140	0	74	214
St. Bernard, Ohio	7	302	2	210	73	37	624	303	192	61	81	637	51	40	0	91
St. Charles, Ill.	7	12	9	469	0	58	548	139	428	0	0	567	0	0	5	5
St. Clair, Pa.	6	8	1	120	0	0	129	67	71	8	0	146	60	0	0	60
Salem, Ill.	6	80	10	471	0	19	580	122	310	117	0	549	26	904	0	930
Salem, Va.	7	59	38	393	60	49	599	328	232	37	93	690	163	245	0	408
Sanger, Calif.	6	35	17	70	45	93	260	135	38	33	0	206	318	0	0	318
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	7	202	1	35	16	5	259	162	36	10	59	267	214	0	15	229
Seguin, Tex.	10	55	5	397	0	88	545	82	176	15	150	423	220	0	0	220
Selma, Calif.	6	55	20	0	46	37	158	132	0	20	0	152	120	0	0	120
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	7	143	1	87	33	14	278	48	58	32	132	270	378	0	0	378
Sewickley, Pa.	6	154	25	0	7	40	226	222	0	6	0	228	6	0	0	6
Shenandoah, Iowa	7	144	5	44	0	136	329	71	47	20	170	308	244	20	0	264

Shillington, Pa.	5	64	3	8	0	21	96	78	0	21	0	99	30	0	0	30
Slaton, Tex.	5	63	0	57	0	13	133	49	39	25	29	142	281	0	0	281
Smithfield, N. C.	6	62	12	241	6	19	340	117	153	31	39	340	439	0	0	439
Somerset, Pa.	6	69	5	60	6	198	338	111	124	41	0	276	260	0	0	260
South Boston, Va.	6	66	80	72	99	66	383	180	34	0	78	292	3	0	0	3
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6	50	4	0	0	38	92	35	0	4	53	92	54	0	15	69
Speedway, Ind.	5	90	3	87	13	2	195	37	78	12	0	127	31	65	0	96
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8	80	12	0	11	22	125	129	0	0	0	129	0	0	25	25
Springville, Utah	6	68	6	217	0	134	425	90	225	30	0	345	0	593	0	593
Statesboro, Ga.	6	128	19	60	0	20	227	160	27	21	10	218	255	0	0	255
Sterling, Colo.	8	164	15	127	28	113	447	263	80	28	0	371	62	306	0	368
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6	98	4	21	22	48	193	105	18	30	41	194	222	0	0	222
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7	139	13	349	0	356	857	450	350	8	270	1,078	52	0	50	102
Sunnyvale, Calif.	10	177	22	103	64	61	427	285	123	9	38	455	111	0	127	238
Susanville, Calif.	5	36	20	0	43	128	227	103	0	2	48	153	2	0	0	2
Tallulah, La.	8	27	23	0	0	57	107	105	0	0	0	105	0	0	21	21
Tarboro, N. C.	8	121	8	408	15	15	567	217	198	77	37	529	896	0	0	896
Tarentum, Pa.	10	78	21	378	0	33	210	218	251	39	0	508	55	0	0	55
Tarrant City, Ala.	8	46	54	0	0	56	156	120	0	17	20	157	317	0	0	317
Taylor, Pa.	7	67	0	0	12	23	102	71	0	7	24	102	45	0	0	45
Taylor, Tex.	9	99	79	117	0	0	295	145	93	48	0	286	644	0	0	644
Tell City, Ind.	6	43	3	474	0	87	607	113	427	68	15	623	53	355	0	408
Tempe, Ariz.	8	32	0	121	0	160	313	171	93	30	0	294	27	320	102	449
The Dalles, Ore.	8	155	37	81	65	83	421	271	76	20	152	519	37	158	28	223
Three Rivers, Mich.	7	130	3	43	0	95	271	220	41	0	0	261	12	0	65	77
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5	96	6	0	0	43	145	114	0	77	12	203	283	0	0	283
Tipton, Ind.	6	71	6	469	23	28	597	108	450	58	18	634	0	662	0	662
Tooele, Utah	7	86	14	49	24	37	210	128	39	11	24	202	89	0	50	139
Trenton, Mo.	6	56	30	0	0	34	120	64	0	0	38	102	82	77	0	159
Tucumcari, N. M.	8	22	186	447	0	0	655	191	438	11	0	640	37	1,072	0	1,109
Turlock, Calif.	6	155	40	79	58	117	449	305	32	31	222	590	519	0	0	519
Tuscumbia, Ala.	7	53	69	341	22	84	569	126	208	175	34	543	569	996	18	1,583
Ukiah, Calif.	6	77	18	452	0	205	752	240	363	30	66	699	381	0	50	431
Upland, Calif.	9	138	39	123	47	127	474	195	60	26	184	465	231	0	0	231
Uvalde, Tex.	9	88	7	220	0	30	345	101	124	53	91	369	515	103	0	618
Valley City, N. D.	7	101	27	409	5	228	770	141	366	81	137	725	73	17	856	946
Vermillion, S. D.	5	53	3	212	0	153	421	102	172	0	80	354	0	0	0	0
Virginia Beach, Va.	5	218	107	189	17	410	941	573	122	217	0	912	1,084	57	210	1,351
Wahpeton, N. D.	5	116	8	43	0	5	172	62	35	60	0	157	25	21	180	226
Washington, Iowa	6	85	7	47	0	77	216	98	56	15	20	189	60	100	46	206
Washington, N. C.	10	165	28	560	18	14	785	226	456	96	3	781	1,563	0	0	1,563
Waverly, N. Y.	6	75	0	32	12	4	123	50	65	27	0	142	27	6	0	33
Wayne, Mich.	9	243	34	189	121	136	723	419	201	123	0	743	273	489	314	1,076
Webster City, Iowa	8	82	11	437	35	168	733	133	368	38	115	654	192	180	35	407
Wellsburg, W. Va.	6	31	4	0	0	35	70	11	0	0	26	37	0	0	0	0
Weslaco, Tex.	8	134	2	144	0	71	351	158	89	58	58	363	708	480	20	1,208
W. Des Moines, Iowa	6	58	6	40	16	41	161	65	31	14	20	130	90	0	50	140
West Reading, Pa.	5	93	3	46	4	28	174	85	34	29	25	173	188	0	0	188

TABLE X—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (000 omitted)	REVENUES						EXPENDITURES					DEBT			
		Prop. Taxes	Licenses and Fees	City-Owned Utilities	Aids and Shared Taxes	All Other	Total	General Operations	City-Owned Utilities	Debt Payment	All Other	Total	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt	Total
5,000 to 10,000—continued																
W. St. Paul, Minn.	8	141	26	0	0	40	207	181	0	20	0	201	69	0	147	216
West York, Pa.	6	53	8	0	0	8	69	15	0	0	41	56	25	0	0	25
Westbury, N. Y.	7	145	9	0	28	51	233	73	0	18	138	229	0	0	15	15
Western Springs, Ill. . .	6	67	18	78	15	68	246	149	68	17	0	234	0	6	152	158
Westminster, Md.	6	104	1	0	58	28	191	151	0	19	8	178	62	0	0	62
Weston, W. Va.	9	35	5	0	8	23	71	41	0	0	28	69	0	0	0	0
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa. . .	5	297	15	0	0	138	450	307	0	126	0	433	263	0	47	310
Willmar, Minn.	9	154	4	958	31	436	1,583	379	918	109	152	1,558	64	600	284	948
Wilmerding, Pa.	5	138	10	0	0	9	157	118	0	23	13	154	142	0	0	142
Wilson, Pa.	8	100	4	0	0	28	132	99	0	22	11	132	160	0	0	160
Winchester, Ind.	5	61	3	0	0	23	87	65	3	3	0	71	0	0	72	72
Windber, Pa.	8	45	0	0	0	52	97	87	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0
Winslow, Ariz.	7	65	12	0	130	0	207	0	186	7	5	198	14	0	84	98
Winter Haven, Fla. . . .	9	276	36	206	5	253	776	309	70	197	71	647	1,481	1,465	73	3,019
Woodland, Calif.	9	295	40	209	109	90	743	342	127	32	131	632	320	0	11	331
Wytheville, Va.	6	49	39	69	40	36	233	115	73	24	65	277	123	170	0	293
Yoakum, Tex.	5	39	2	113	0	203	357	107	18	45	0	170	274	0	0	274
Yuba City, Calif.	8	109	25	96	54	79	363	208	54	37	104	403	618	0	0	618
Yuma, Ariz.	9	161	0	0	50	99	310	273	0	17	91	381	143	0	0	143
Zion, Ill.	9	49	19	48	23	34	173	84	33	13	43	173	99	32	0	121

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1951 developments in:

ORGANIZATION REPORTING COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Organization

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

THE year 1951 saw developments in many phases of municipal administration. Implicit in much of the activity was the continued trend of rising costs of providing normal municipal services to the people.

Inflationary pressures were reflected in state legislation affecting municipalities in 1951. For example, nine states made upward revisions of the limits on official interest in contracts or in purchasing or contracting without bids or other similar provisos and 10 statutes in nine states lifted debt ceilings in whole or in part, or added new exclusions in whole or in part under debt limitation formulae. Also, revenue bond authority was extended for sewage plants in Illinois, Kansas, and Pennsylvania, for airports in Indiana, for auditoriums in South Dakota, factory buildings in Tennessee, gas plants in Texas, and toll bridges in Illinois. A number of states granted new permissive taxes to municipalities including, in a number of instances, quite comprehensive revenue powers to deal with parking problems.

Authorities. The necessity of continuing present services and meeting the demand for new or improved services, with the concomitant increases in unit costs and with many avenues of taxation already fully exploited by federal and state jurisdictions, municipalities continue to look for new methods of financing operations. One device, the "authority," usually brings little or no revenue as such into the general fund of a city, but does provide certain municipal services and is becoming sufficiently common to warrant attention in any comment on municipal organization. An authority may be variously defined but is probably most generally regarded as a means through which a government may provide needed services and facilities on a self-liquidating basis. As such, an authority is usually set up outside the normal organization of government and has full governmental powers in respect to its designated function, comparatively unrestrained by the type of controls which normally exist in the regular governmental structure. On the other hand, an authority's power is usually limited as to function, e.g., a water authority or sewage disposal authority, or to several related functions.

The authority device is extremely attractive as a means of settling organizational and financing problems arising out of a multiplicity of jurisdictions and to cities which have reached, or are near their debt limitations, and which are faced with problems demanding immediate attention. Authorities are adaptable; for example, in Pennsylvania there are reported sewer, water, parking, factory building, school, war memorial, flood control, airport, and combination municipal building and theater authorities. Because of their flexibility and because they free the regular city financial structure from burdensome obligations, authorities may come to be regarded as a panacea for municipal ills, without sufficient attention to the possibility that a combination of authorities within a jurisdiction can fragmentize local government, seriously disrupt regular municipal operations, and contribute to taking more and more government operations out from under popular control.

In any event, the creation of an authority in turn creates the attendant problem of maintaining adequate liaison between it and existing jurisdictions. For example, a parking authority's decisions may contradict programs of planning, police, and public works departments; may be a very real factor in the development of new subdivisions, and in the growth of commercial and business centers; or may otherwise materially affect the plans and operations of other municipal services. When authorities extend through several separate governmental jurisdictions, as can be the case, the problems of organization, including liaison, are multiplied.

It is impossible to generalize as to when an authority should be established and when it should not. Each case must be judged on its individual merits. In some cases an authority may be the only answer to a particular problem; however, in many others reorganization and improvements within the regular governmental structure represent a sounder if less convenient alternative.

Among the new authorities that have been established are a redevelopment authority and a parking authority in Easton, Pennsylvania, parking authorities in Sharon, Pennsylvania, and Norwalk, Connecticut, and sewer authorities in York and Penn Townships, Pennsylvania. Buffalo, New York, created a board of the port of Buffalo to manage all dock and harbor facilities. Berkley, Birmingham, Clawson, Ferndale, Hazel Park, Huntington Woods, Oak Park, Pleasant Ridge, Royal Oak, and Southfield Township, all in Southeastern Michigan formed a disposal authority whose governing board is composed of the nine city managers. New York state legislation adopted measures to create a Long Island Transit Authority and a Railroad Redevelopment Corporation but defeated a measure to enlarge the power of the New York City Parking Authority. Birmingham, Alabama, created a water board, an entirely separate public corporation, to buy and operate the city water system.

Twelve states passed legislation in 1951 granting some or all of their cities permission to establish parking authorities. They are: Arkansas, California, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Maryland, New York, and Tennessee. Bristol, Virginia, set up a utility board to manage and operate electric, water, and sewer systems. Newton, Iowa, created a board of water works trustees.

In addition several special districts were created. The Lower Neueces River Water District was created to provide additional water supply for the Corpus Christi area. It is presently financed by a water supply contract with the City of Corpus Christi. New Rochelle and Westchester County jointly created a New Rochelle Sewer District to construct a new sewage disposal plant. The city of Tucson and Pima County, Arizona, have joined to establish a sanitary district, and in St. Louis, Missouri, a joint interim committee appointed by city and county officials has recommended that a sewer district be created for the metropolitan area.

Boards and Commissions. The practice of appointing boards and commissions, whether advisory, regulatory, or administrative, and touching many phases of municipal operations, continued unabated in 1951. Although information is far from complete, the number of cities reporting additions was substantially greater than those that abolished boards and commissions. As examples, Hamilton, Ohio, established a health advisory board; Kalamazoo, Michigan, created a rent advisory board to review hardship cases where rents have been increased; Winston-Salem, North Carolina, established a board of alcoholic beverage control; North Tonawanda, New York, created a smoke abatement commission; and Twin Falls, Idaho, established a contractor's examining board.

An increasing concern of municipalities regarding traffic and parking problems is evidenced not only by activity in the field of authorities but by the establishing of municipal traffic commissions. Abilene, Texas, and Plainfield, New Jersey, organized advisory traffic commissions; Petersburg, Virginia, created a city traffic commission to regulate traffic and operate off-street parking lots. A significant development in this area occurred in Detroit, Michigan, where the voters approved a charter amendment that established a street and traffic department, headed by a four-man commission appointed by the mayor, reducing the number of agencies handling traffic matters from 15 to five.

Several cities either reduced or abolished boards and commissions. Boulder, Colorado, abolished its parks and planning commission; Burbank, California, changed the role of its park, recreation, and library boards from administrative to advisory functions; Bismarck, North Dakota, disbanded its recreation board; Brownwood, Texas, abolished its board of recreation and parks; and Bay City, Michigan, its city planning commission.

Cooperation, Consolidation, Annexation. The field of intermunicipal arrangements, consolidation, and annexation saw some major developments in 1951. One of the most important of these was the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia and Philadelphia County and the adoption of a new charter. These two jurisdictions had had the same political and geographic boundaries for 97 years. Under the new system Philadelphia's recently reorganized city government will incorporate county units into city departments, place county employees under civil service and integrate county and city jobs.

A significant reallocation of functions took place between the city of Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia, under a statute of the state legislature. The reallocation included annexation by Atlanta of 82 square miles of territory with a population of approximately 100,000 residents and the reallocation of functions to reduce the duplication of services common to overlapping jurisdictions. For example, the city will take over fire, police, parks, and sanitation services and the county will be responsible for health services. The law provides for the transfer of employees of the two jurisdictions without loss of rights, and studies are under way to resolve existing differences and to arrange some integration of city-county personnel systems. School departments will not be merged; but 38 county schools in the annexed area will become part of the city school system.

Consolidation on a smaller scale took place in Connecitcut. Norwich town and Norwich city residents voted to become a single city. Heretofore both jurisdictions had separate municipal systems, each providing essentially similar services. This action reduces to four the number of places in Connecticut where a town and a city with approximately coterminous boundaries maintain separate governments. Other consolidations of two or more units which took place in 1951 included the city of Fernandina and the town of Fernandina Beach, Florida, and the territory lying between the two municipalities, and Carson City and Ormsby County in Nevada.

Organization. The continued growth of council-manager plan of municipal government continued to represent the most significant change in municipal organization and administration. In this respect, 1951 was somewhat of a banner year as it was the 40th anniversary of the first adoption of a council-manager charter by a vote of the people (Sumter, South Carolina, in 1911) and the first year in which the number of council-manager places exceeded a thousand. There were 57 adoptions of the council-manager plan in 1951, bringing the total number of jurisdictions operating under the plan to 1,083 as of the end of 1951, all except 40 of which are in the continental United States. There were four abandonments of the plan, all by New England communities—Keene and Dover, New Hampshire; Brooks, Maine; and Montpellier, Vermont, bringing to only 46 the total number of abandonments of the plan during its entire history.

San Antonio, Texas, became the fourth largest city to adopt the plan. The change from the commission plan was effected by a new charter after years of effort by local governmental research and reform groups. The city government was at the close of the year in the process of thorough reorganization, extending not only to matters of administrative structure, but also including, among other things, the installation of a merit system of personnel administration and the complete reassessment of properties for tax purposes.

There were also several particularly significant developments outside the council-manager plan but embracing, in varying degree and by various means, the principle of centralization of administrative authority and provision of technical management assistance to the chief executive post.

When the people of Philadelphia voted for city-county consolidation they also approved a new charter incorporating a strong-mayor type government with several unusual features. It created the office of the managing director who is one of the mayor's principal assistants and appoints most of the department heads with the consent of the mayor, and who is responsible for supervision of these departments' activities. The mayor's other principal assistants include a director of finance who heads an integrated department responsible for budgeting, accounting, purchasing, and revenue collection and a city representative who is designated as the ceremonial representative, public relations officer, and head of the city's department of commerce. The charter also reduced the number of council members from 22 to 17, established a commission of human relations, a department of records, a department of licenses and inspection, and an improved provision for recall.

In Los Angeles one of the amendments to the charter adopted at the election of May 29, 1951, provided for the appointment of a city administrative officer by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the council. The charter amendment gives the city administrative officer considerable authority as he is to plan and direct budgetary administration and administrative management; to prescribe rules and standards governing the matters under his jurisdiction: to make temporary transfers of personnel, and to recommend transfers of appropriated funds; and to assume the duties of the office of the director of the Bureau of the Budget and Efficiency which was abolished by the same amendment.

A much smaller city, Salisbury, Maryland, adopted a new charter which provides for the office of executive secretary to the mayor. The executive secretary is to be the chief administrative officer of the city on the basis of authority to be delegated to him by the mayor.

Other organizational developments saw cities continue to revise their departmental structures and to single out particular functions for special attention. Brownwood, Texas, established a purchasing department; Las Vagas, Nevada, and several other cities established merit systems and appointed personnel directors. Providence, Rhode Island, replaced its three-man bureau of police and fire with a one-man commissioner of public safety; La Crosse, Wisconsin, created the office of finance and purchase; Sheboygan, Wisconsin, abolished its board of public works and replaced it by a commissioner to be appointed by the mayor; El Dorado, Kansas, consolidated its street, parks, airport, and building maintenance departments into a public works department; and by popular vote Fort Lauderdale, Florida, combined its tax department and assessing department with that of the county.

Home Rule. Eight states made some progress along the road to granting home rule to municipalities. Maryland gave limited grants of home rule to Salisbury, Mt. Airy, Frederick, and passed a special act applying to the city of Cumberland. Georgia replaced its 1947 home rule act which had been declared unconstitutional. Connecticut authorized cities and boroughs to "make, amend, add to or replace" their charters provided, however, that before any action can be effective 51 per cent of the registered voters must have participated in the election. Rhode Island added a home rule amendment to its constitution and East Providence and Jamestown have established charter commissions pursuant to its provisions. Florida has for presentation to voters a constitutional amendment which gives the legislature power to grant any county a charter, and provides the manner in which a county may form its own charter. Tennessee authorized a referendum on a limited constitutional convention including the subject of home rule for counties and cities. West Virginia legislation gave all municipalities the taxation and financial powers conferred on home rule cities of the respective classes and also provided alternative plans for charter amendment in second and third class cities. Washington legislators defeated a proposed home rule amendment of the constitution. New Orleans, Louisiana, established a charter commission which must report by April 1, 1952, with the first home rule charter in New Orleans history.

Municipal Reporting in 1951

By Richard H. Custer

Town Manager, Windsor, Connecticut

EACH of 154 United States cities is known to have issued an annual municipal report to its citizens during 1951, an increase of only six over the previous year. Of these, 147 furnished to the International City Managers' Association, in answer to a questionnaire, detailed information about their report and about other reporting media employed by them to inform the public concerning local affairs. The Association's survey showed that the 1951 reports were shorter, more prompt in appearing, more widely distributed, and more costly than their predecessors of 1950, and also that less use was made by cities than formerly of radio, special leaflets, movies, and other reporting media.

The survey also showed that as in the past most of the citizens who received information about the activities of their local governments in 1951 reside in council-manager communities. It appears significant also that of 16 cities which in 1951 issued an annual report for the first time, 14 are cities which adopted the council-manager form of government within the relatively recent past.

ANNUAL REPORTS. Although 50 per cent more cities issued an annual report in 1951 than in 1949, a distressingly large number of municipalities still have not chosen to emulate the common business custom of rendering a year-end accounting to their "stockholders." On the other hand, of those cities which issued reports last year, many achieved an exceptional level of excellence in their presentation of information about the year's activities.

The typical 1951 annual report was 32 pages in length as compared with 43 pages in 1950 and 48 pages in 1949. It was issued 13 weeks after the end of the year as compared with 14 weeks in 1950 and 22 weeks in 1949. One in every five citizens received a copy of the 1951 report. In 1950 there was one for every sixth citizen and in 1949 one for every 10 persons.

The 1951 report was the first annual report published by 16 cities: Hayward and Woodland, California; Galena, Illinois; Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa; Alma and Dearborn, Michigan; Nevada and Marshall, Missouri; McCook, Nebraska; Mooresville, North Carolina; Camden, South Carolina; Austin, Marshall, and Temple, Texas; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The median city participating in the survey, however, has issued a report annually for the past six years, and 55 cities indicated publication for 10 years or more.

The cost of printing the typical report in 1951 rose to $550 from $468 the previous year, but remained less than the $600 spent in 1949. One large city invested $14,653 in this vehicle of public information, while several smaller cities were able to place a copy in the hands of every citizen for less than $500.

Detailed information on the above features of last years' annual reports is presented in the three following sections, while certain statistical data pertaining to them are given in Table 1, which is based on the 147 returned questionnaires. Census figures of 1950 were used in computing population per copy printed, and the figures for publication expense do not include the costs of writing, editing, or distributing the reports.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 147 CITIES: 1951

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	18	1-200	21	8-112	36	0-61	14	550-14,653	2659
50,000 to 100,000	9	3-13	6	6-60	30	0-29	17	280-6534	1120
25,000 to 50,000	24	1-286	12	2-184	32	2-74	20	251-4680	784
10,000 to 25,000	40	1-95	7	4-296	36	4-63	17	25-3250	550
5,000 to 10,000	37	2-332	4	2-112	25	2-48	13	30-1700	327
Under 5,000	19	1-21	2	1-92	47	0-32	5	55-729	475
All Cities	147	1-332	5	1-296	32	0-74	13	25-14,653	550

1. Annual Reports—Form and Contents. Many municipal officials who issued an annual report in 1950 were not content in 1951 to follow its pattern and made some change designed to improve its readability or attractiveness. Such changes were reported by 37 cities and ranged from a somewhat greater emphasis on illustrative devices to radical revisions in presentation and format. More extensive use was made of charts, graphs, and photographs, for example, by Mountain Brook, Alabama; Farmington and Hartford, Connecticut; Salina, Kansas; Brunswick, Maine; Berkley and Pontiac, Michigan; University City, Missouri; Newark, New Jersey; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Two cities — East Hartford, Connecticut, and Schenectady, New York—changed from booklet-type to newspaper-style reports in 1951, while Glendale, Arizona, and Junction City, Kansas, did the reverse, and four other cities reported a change from 1950 in the form or size of their 1951 publication. Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, and Derry, New Hampshire, indicated they had made comprehensive revisions, not only in the form of their reports but also in the organization and presentation of material.

The 6x9-inch booklet continued as the most popular size, but 11 municipalities used a tabloid or newspaper size and format. Reports consisting of a single multiple-folded sheet were issued by Chico and Oxnard, California; Columbus, Georgia; Galena, Glencoe and Glenview, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; and Dayton, Ohio. Saginaw, Michigan's report was an 8-1/2x3-inch booklet which fits conveniently in an inside coat pocket.

Booklet-type reports. Realizing that an annual report must meet stiff competition for the attention of the reading public, many cities in 1951 made a special effort to make the front cover of their booklet attractive and appealing. On these reports, the use of color, photographs, or eye-catching design and type face resulted in quite a contrast with the typical report cover of several years ago which consisted of uninteresting solid-color stock imprinted with plain black type.

Color and artistic design were combined by Des Moines, Iowa; Westminster, Maryland; and Richland, Washington, to make their report covers attractive, while Cambridge, Massachusetts, featured several color photographs of city activity on its cover. An appropriate jubilee spirit was caught by the use of a vividly colorful border on the report of San Diego, California, which celebrated its centennial during the year.

Aerial photographs of the municipality continued as a popular design for the annual report cover in 1951, and was used by Wayne, Michigan; Mooresville and Statesville, North Carolina; Grants Pass, Oregon; Sumter, South Carolina; Norfolk, Virginia; and Eau Claire and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. An attractive photo of a local beach added interest to the cover of the Muskegon, Michigan, report, while Cincinnati, Ohio, utilized an effective night photograph of the city skyline. A clever design of the partly-opened door to the city manager's office invited citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, to look further into the contents of their city report.

Novel titles aroused reader interest in several cities. Albert Lea, Minnesota, used the cover design of a national news-magazine and the title "LOOK at your city government's accomplishments," while Greenwich, Connecticut, took a leaf from commercial advertising and entitled its annual report summary "Everybody Reads the Summary." The Windsor, Connecticut, report, which was distributed during the Thanksgiving season, was entitled "Taxgiving Story."

Several cities also utilized the outside back cover of their reports. Brunswick, Maine; Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Dover, New Hampshire, printed a telephone directory of municipal offices, while Royal Oak, Michigan showed an organization chart of the local government. Pittsburg, Kansas, filled the back cover space with a "before and after" picture of a street light installation.

Between their covers, many of the 1951 reports contained well-organized and well-presented textual information, effectively supplemented by the use of color and illustrative devices. The first several pages of the typical report were devoted to a letter of transmittal from the chief executive and a brief summary of the major accomplishments during the year. The bulk of the report then was devoted to a description of the operating activities of the city and summary financial statements.

The relatively new function of civil defense received attention in many reports, but the old one of education generally was not treated in any detail. Several of the better reports effectively presented information on problems facing the city and plans for solving them. Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Norfolk, Virginia, for example, printed color maps of the city showing the location of proposed capital improvements, and Hartford, Connecticut, reproduced its six-year capital improvement budget.

The financial section of most of the 1951 reports was clearly labeled and easily found by the reader, and generally presented concise information on revenues and expenditures for the year. Many cities showed a year-end balance sheet and a chart indicating the distribution of the tax dollar. San Diego, California, emphasized that four independent jurisdictions receive a "slice" of the tax dollar in that city, by cutting a page of its report into four horizontal sections, each describing one of the jurisdictions and the financial implications of its operations.

The methods used to supplement or highlight important textual items varied widely in the 1951 reports. Although Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, as well as Muskegon, Michigan, included many graphs or charts for purposes of statistical comparisons, it appeared that generally such devices were neglected or, where used, were not very well done. Pictures and sketches, on the other hand, were widely employed. Perhaps the most effective were a number of actual color photographs in an eight-page folder published by Kansas City, Missouri.

Pupils in the local school art classes drew all the illustrations for the Stratford, Connecticut, report. While the pictorial and art work in many reports achieved a high standard and represented a considerable contrast to the solid text of reports issued not too long ago, some report editors in 1951 fell into one or more of the following pitfalls: an excessive and therefore confusing display of pictorial matter; too many pictures of people or stationary objects; poor reproduction of half-tones.

Newspaper-type reports. The cities which issued a newspaper or tabloid-type annual report in 1951 were: East Hartford, Connecticut; Council Bluffs and Mason City, Iowa; Hutchinson and Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; St. Johns, Michigan; Marshall, Missouri; Schenectady, New York; Marshall, Texas; and Richmond, Virginia. The East Hartford and Schenectady reports, although in tabloid form, were published and distributed by the city, while all other reports of this type were printed as a part of or supplement to a regular local newspaper. The Marshall (Texas) and Wichita publications appeared as Sunday supplements, the latter in two different newspapers. Ranging in length from one to 16 pages, all of the reports except that of Schenectady, which used heavy coated paper, were reproduced on newspaper stock. Most of the reports followed ordinary newspaper format and style, with individually headlined stories on all phases of local government activity, but Council Bluffs and Mason City organized their material so that each page presented information on only a single municipal function or department.

2. Annual Reports—Distribution. There was greater realization in 1951 than ever before that little is gained by the publication of a report unless it is made easily available to its intended readers. A copy of the typical 1951 annual report was printed for every five persons in the city, a considerable improvement over the 1-to-10 ratio which prevailed in 1949. Among the largest cities, Wichita, Kansas, and New Orleans, Louisiana,

both of which used newspaper reproduction and distribution, issued a copy for every citizen, and enough copies of the Richmond, Virginia, newspaper report were printed to reach every second citizen. A total of nine cities published enough copies for their entire population, and 19 cities for half their population.

All cities made copies of their 1951 report available at the city hall, and almost half of them depended on this method alone for placing the report in the hands of the public. Many cities supplemented this method of distribution, however, either by house-to-house delivery or by mailing. Nine cities used hired delivery men, and 13 used city employees to distribute reports to all or some local residences. Derry, New Hampshire, was able to obtain volunteers for this purpose, while Keene, New Hampshire, paid local newsboys to leave a copy at each home on their route. Members of a high school student organization delivered the Windsor, Connecticut, report and sold copies of a new city street map as they went, retaining the proceeds for their club treasury. Most cities also saw that copies were delivered to civic clubs and to local schools for use in civics classes.

Heavy use was made of the mails for distributing reports in 1951, but there was wide variety in the make-up of the mailing lists. All utility customers received a mailed copy in 21 cities, while 22 cities sent a copy to each taxpayer. Other mailing lists comprised telephone subscribers, registered voters, taxpayers owning property valued above some specified amount, or citizens who requested a report. Residents of Burbank, California, for example, were notified by an enclosure with their utility bill of the availability of the report and an extra address stub on the bill was used to mail a copy to anyone requesting it.

Publicity on the availability of the report was limited in most cities to newspaper articles, but Oglesby, Illinois; Taunton, Massachusetts; and Albert Lea, Minnesota, also gave radio publicity when the report appeared. Rockland, Maine, prior to printing and distributing its booklet, published the report in the local press in four weekly installments.

3. Annual Reports—Type and Cost. Although commercial letterpress printing continued in 1951 as the prevalent method of reproduction, 19 cities produced good results with offset printing, and 16 others stencil-duplicated their report on city-owned equipment. Danvers, Massachusetts, used a city-owned press to print its report, and the Saginaw, Michigan, offset-printed report was prepared on city equipment.

After a decrease in 1950 from the previous year, the cost of printing the typical report climbed upward again in 1951, from $468 to $550. The greatest expenditure in 1951 was made by Cleveland, Ohio, which spent $ 14,653 for 50,000 copies of a profusely-illustrated, large-size booklet, while Kansas City, Missouri, prepared 180,000 copies of its 8-page folder-type report at a cost of $ 8,100.

LEAFLETS. Citizens of 66 municipalities received at least one special leaflet or pamphlet from their municipal officials during 1951, as compared with 76 such cities in 1950. Several counties and Canadian cities also used this medium of public information in both years. The United States cities reporting the publication of leaflets in 1951 were: Phoenix, Arizona; West Memphis, Arkansas; Alameda, Burbank, El Cerrito, Inglewood, San Jose, San Mateo County, and San Rafael, California; Glenwood Springs, Colorado; East Hartford, Farmington, Hartford, Manchester, and Stratford, Connecticut; Coral Gables, Florida; Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa; Brookfield, Glencoe, Oglesby, and Winnetka, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Abilene, Junction City, Emporia, Pittsburg, and Salina, Kansas; Fort Thomas and Lexington, Kentucky; Bangor, Maine; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Birmingham, Clawson, East Lansing, Escanaba, Flint, Hazel Park, Jackson, Midland, and Royal Oak, Michigan; Columbia Heights, Minnesota; Brookfield, Joplin, and University City, Missouri; Dover, New Hampshire; Fair Lawn and Newark, New Jersey; Garden City, Lynbrook, Malverne, Rockville Centre, Schenectady, and Yonkers, New York; Guilford County and Mooresville, North Carolina; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Eugene, Oregon; Mt. Lebanon Township and Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Greenwood, South Carolina; Big Stone Gap and Franklin, Virginia; Burnett and Highland Park, Texas; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Janesville, Wisconsin.

While many of the leaflets issued during 1951 were explanatory enclosures with tax bills, a number of others were prepared for various miscellaneous purposes of local interest to citizens. Eight cities published periodic newsletters for public consumption during the year.

The leaflets which accompanied new tax bills endeavored generally to explain the distribution of the tax dollar among municipal functions and governmental jurisdictions, or the reasons for an increase in the tax bill. Salina, Kansas, for example, showed in a pie chart the percentage distribution of local tax funds among five jurisdictions and then presented a breakdown of the city's share in terms of the monthly cost for various municipal services, while similar information was given in effective two-color leaflets issued by Mt. Lebanon Township, Pennsylvania, and Winnetka, Illinois.

The relatively small share received by the city from the total tax bill also was emphasized in the leaflets of Burbank, California, and Brookfield and Glencoe, Illinois. Lexington, Kentucky, and Birmingham, Michigan, on the other hand, concentrated on showing how the city's share of the tax revenue was spent on different services, the former city presenting costs on an annual, monthly, and weekly basis.

Several cities utilized their tax bill enclosure to explain increases in the municipal budget, Hartford, Connecticut's, two-color leaflet and Dover, New Hampshire's, explanatory folder being excellent examples of this type. Statistical comparisons with the cost-of-living index and with the tax rates of other communities in the area were used by some cities to highlight the message in their leaflets. Cambridge, Massachusetts, for example, mailed a blotter with its tax bills pointing out that city's unique record of a lower tax rate in 1951 than in 1941.

Leaflets were used by several cities to present information to citizens concerning proposed bond issues or major improvement projects. The city of Flint, Michigan, for example, cooperated with a local citizen group in distributing an effective leaflet, entitled "It Takes 9 Good Men to Make a Good Ball Club," and explaining nine improvements to be voted upon at a forthcoming bond issue referendum. A similar leaflet was issued by University City, Missouri, where nine major projects also were before the voters, while East Hartford, Connecticut, showed the layout of a proposed new high school and presented information about it in question and answer form. Questions and answers also were used in a Eugene, Oregon, leaflet about a proposed special tax levy for street improvements.

Leaflets were employed for a variety of other special purposes during 1951. Midland, Michigan, and Fairlawn, New Jersey, for example, took this means of explaining the recent re-assessment of property in their cities, the latter making effective use of cartoons to illustrate the text. New developments or special accomplishments of some single city department were the subject of leaflets in Phoenix, Arizona, which described services of the local health department, and San Jose, California, where fire department operations were summarized in a folder distributed at the dedication of a new central fire station.

Abilene, Kansas, gave to all water customers a small leaflet describing the city's new sanitary land fill, while Des Moines, Iowa, in a colorful brochure called "The Story of Herkimer," appealed to householders for cooperation in the local garbage collection program, the appeal being made by Herkimer the garbage can. A general summary of the year's operations and finances, constituting in effect a condensed annual city report, was published in leaflet form by a number of municipalities. The city council in Bangor, Maine, endeavored to arouse interest in council meetings by mailing to all utility customers a leaflet inviting their attendance and showing the seating arrangements in the council chamber.

The eight cities which published periodic rather than one-time leaflets or newsletters during 1951 were: Alameda, California; Farmington, Connecticut; Oglesby, Illinois; Garden City, Lynbrook, Malverne and Rockville Center, New York; and Big Stone Gap, Virginia. The Oglesby, Lynbrook, and Rockville Center publications were issued monthly, while the Alameda and Malverne leaflets appeared bi-monthly, the Big Stone Gap newsletter was quarterly, and the Farmington and Garden City brochures were published "now and then." The Alameda leaflets, which are entitled "Memos on Your City," informed citizens on some different subject of special interest in each issue, including the local civil defense program, a proposed sewage disposal improvement project, and the effect on the city of a proposed State law relating to taxation.

RADIO AND MOVIES. Twenty cities, or only one-seventh of those which replied to the Association's questionnaire, indicated the use of radio or television in reporting to the public during 1951. This is an unfortunate decrease from 1950 when every fourth city used one of these media. Four other cities which did not participate in the Association survey are known to have sponsored radio broadcasts during the year, however.

Ten cities reported the presentation of weekly or bi-weekly broadcasts of an informational type, while nine other cities conducted regular broadcasts of city council meetings. Pueblo, Colorado, did all three, conducting both weekly and bi-weekly programs and also broadcasting council proceedings. The bi-weekly program is unique in that it is presented in Spanish by a linguistically-talented city manager, and the council broadcasts also apparently are unique in being made direct from the council chamber during meetings. In most other cases the council proceedings are tape-recorded and then broadcast after editing to fit the allotted time schedule.

Most of the weekly programs are of 15-minute duration and consist of talks or interviews participated in by the chief executive and department heads. Persons appearing in weekly broadcasts with the city manager of Council Bluffs, Iowa, included subordinate employees as well as department heads, and also representatives of the county government and various business and professional groups in the city.

Several cities which do not carry on regularly scheduled radio broadcasts nevertheless employed radio on various occasions to inform citizens during the year. The city manager in Hartford, Connecticut, for example, made brief recordings on current city issues from time to time which were broadcast by local stations as their schedule permits. Arrangements were made in the same city for civil defense officials to broadcast information about their program and appeals for volunteer workers. Dayton, Ohio, conducted a special radio program on local recreation activities and another pertaining to the breaking of ground for a new water treatment plant. Photographs of the latter ceremony were made by the city and used by a television studio which could not set up its facilities at the scene.

Five other cities took advantage of television as a reporting medium during the year, three of them—St. Paul, Minnesota; Toledo, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin—conducting regular weekly programs. The Toledo program ran for 15 minutes under the title "Your City Reports" and featured plans for a new health center, welfare department operation, work of the housing commission, and various other municipal activities. In Milwaukee the TV programs were handled by a special committee of the council, and local officials endeavored to obtain a special educational channel for the city.

The use of motion pictures, like that of radio, decreased in 1951 from the previous year, only 11 cities having utilized this reporting vehicle as compared with 16 in 1950. Outstanding use of this medium was made by several cities, however. San Mateo, California, and Eugene, Oregon, each produced a 45-minute sound movie in color, while Burbank, California, made a similar picture of 35-minutes duration and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, produced two 15-minute sound and color films.

Entitled "Your City in Action," the San Mateo production was filmed by a local camera club and narrated by a local business man from script prepared by the city. Presenting views of administrative activity in city hall as well as field operations of line departments, the picture, which cost the city $810, was shown to numerous civic clubs and school groups. Similar subject matter appears in the Eugene film story of "A Budget in Action" which was made at a cost of $ 900 by city employees with some professional assistance. A tape-recorded commentary includes light background music. Over 8,000 citizens saw the Burbank picture within three months after its completion. Also featuring musical background, it is entitled "The Story of a City" and depicts all phases of city government operations.

Two other cities—Baltimore, Maryland, and Kansas City, Missouri—also produced movies during the year, and Dayton, Ohio, made successful use of both color and noncolor slides for public information purposes. The Kansas City film, depicting the local water supply system, was shown in Paris at a meeting of the World Health Organization, while the Baltimore production is an unrehearsed movie of street department operations and is used largely for training of department employees. San Diego, California, produced a film during the year for use in the local civil defense program, while University City, Missouri, utilized a commercial movie for the same purpose.

OTHER REPORTING MEDIA. The printed and spoken word was supplemented in many cities during 1951 by various other means of arousing citizen interest in government and informing the public about municipal activities. Most popular of these supplementary method was the so-called "open house," utilized by 10 cities, two of which indicated that this is an annual practice. Richland, Washington, for example, each year issues a general invitation to the public to visit the local library, community house, and police and fire headquarters. Other cities conducted open house in 1951 for the first time or in connection with some special occasion. Dayton, Ohio, for example, held a three-day open house in all departments, including actual life-net exercises by firemen, and plans to repeat the event another year, while Stratford, Connecticut, reported good success with an open house sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, who even furnished bus transportation for visitors to the municipal offices.

The first open house in Escanaba, Michigan, featured a parade of city-owned equipment. A new filtration plant in Statesville, North Carolina, a new fire station in San Jose, California, a remodeled police station in Pittsburg, Kansas, and newly installed equipment in the electric plant of Hearne, Texas, were the occasion for an open house in those cities, while University City, Missouri, invited citizens to city offices to learn the effect on municipal services of a proposed major bond issue.

Another effective means of arousing citizen interest in local government, which appeared to be neglected generally in 1951, was that of arranging for high school students to participate in municipal operations for a day during the year. Four cities took advantage of this device, Taunton, Massachusetts, and Escanaba, Michigan, reporting it as an annual custom, while Kissimmee, Florida, intelligently supplemented the program with an essay contest in which the participating students stated what they had learned and made suggestions for improvements.

The advantages of audience participation were achieved by several other means employed by city officials during the year. Hayward, California, and Windsor, Connecticut, prepared displays for commercial exhibits sponsored by local civic groups, while Dearborn, Michigan, enclosed with its tax bills a self-addressed form on which citizens could make complaints or suggestions for improved city services. Citizens attending council meetings in Birmingham, Michigan, and Salem, Oregon, were able to understand the proceedings more easily by virtue of receiving upon arrival printed copies of the agenda and information about council members and city problems.

Residents of newly-annexed areas constituted a special type of audience to which several cities addressed messages during 1951. Anoka, Minnesota, mailed a statement to new residents describing the local government and its services and urging their participation in its affairs, while a similar message was distributed by firemen to homes in an area annexed to Phoenix, Arizona. Wayne, Michigan, also used this means of welcoming and informing new citizens. Pending bond issues for public improvements also evoked special efforts to inform citizens through unusual methods in 1951. A 10-page booklet was prepared by Griffin, Georgia, to provide complete details about the financing and the effect on services of proposed major water supply and sewage disposal improvements, while Columbia, South Carolina, encouraged its citizens to request a bond issue referendum, as required by law, by enclosing a stamped return post card with a two-color leaflet describing six major projects recommended by the local planning commission. Miami Beach, Florida, used direct mail, radio, and public appearances of municipal officials to assure a turnout of the statutory minimum of 50 per cent of the voters in a local referendum.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1951. General annual municipal reports are known to have been issued in 1951 by the 147 cities listed below. The list is presented alphabetically by states within population groups:

Cities over 100,000: Arlington County, Norfolk, and Richmond, Virginia; Austin, Texas; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hartford, Connecticut; Kansas City, Missouri; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Montgomery County, Maryland; New Orleans, Louisiana; Newark, New Jersey; San Diego, California; Wichita, Kansas; Wilmington, Delaware; and Yonkers, New York.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda and Burbank, California; Columbus, Georgia; Dearborn, Pontiac, and Saginaw, Michigan; Durham, North Carolina; Henrico County, Virginia; Pueblo, Colorado; and Schenectady, New York.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Albany, Georgia; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Burlington, Vermont; Council Bluffs and Mason City, Iowa; East Cleveland, Ohio; East Hartford, Greenwich, and Stratford, Connecticut; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Hutchinson, Kansas; Jamestown, New York; Johnson City, Tennessee; Lower Merion tp., Pennsylvania; Lynchburg, Virginia; Muskegon and Royal Oak, Michigan; Palo Alto, California; Taunton, Massachusetts; Temple, Texas; and University City, Missouri.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: Albert Lea, Minnesota; Anchorage, Alaksa; Atchison, Junction City, Pittsburg, and Salina, Kansas; Auburn, Bath, and Brunswick, Maine; Bennington, Vermont; Berkley, Escanaba, Grosse Pointe Park, Marquette, and Midland, Michigan; Bryan, Edinburg, and Marshall, Texas; Cheltenham tp. and Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Chico, Hayward, Menlo Park, and Merced, California; Claremont, Dover, and Keene, New Hampshire; Danvers, Middleborough, and Milford, Massachusetts; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Garden City and Rockville Centre, New York; Ironton, Ohio; Medford, Oregon; Pullman and Richland, Washington; Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Statesville, North Carolina; Sumter, South Carolina; Thomasville, Georgia; and Windsor, Connecticut.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: Alliance, Lexington, and McCook, Nebraksa; Bennington village, Vermont; Alma, Manistee, and Wayne, Michigan; Camden, South Carolina; Colorado City, Texas; Columbia Heights and Hopkins, Minnesota; Derry, New Hampshire; Ellensburg, Washington; Farmington and Rockville, Connecticut; Glencoe, Glenview and Hinsdale, Illinois; Glendale, Arizona; Grants Pass, Oregon; Grenada, Mississippi; Hartford, Rockingham, St. Johnsbury town and village, and Springfield town, Vermont; Houlton, Rockland, and Rumford, Maine; Lebanon and Marshall, Missouri; Mooresville, North Carolina; Mountain Brook, Alabama; Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Salem, Virginia; Sunnyvale and Woodland, California; and Westminster, Maryland.

Cities under 5,000: Bellows Falls and Middlebury town and village, Vermont; Bridgeton, Bucksport, Madawaska, South Berwick, and Wells, Maine; Fillmore, California; Hearne, Texas; Kissimee, Florida; Marysville, Norway, and St. Johns, Michigan; Oglesby, Illinois; Smyrna, Delaware; Sunnyside, Washington; and Wayzata, Minnesota.

Council-Manager Government

SEVENTY-ONE places were added in 1951 to the number of local governments operating under the council manager plan. Of these, 47 adopted the plan by home rule charter or under optional state laws, 10 by ordinance, and 14 adopted the plan in previous years. Four cities abandoned the council-manager plan in 1951 and four other cities were removed from the directory making a net gain of 63. This compares with a net gain of 66 cities in 1950 and 60 in 1949. During the 11-year period, 1940 to 1950, the average number of adoptions per year was 47. The total number of places with the council-manager plan on March 1, 1952, was 1,083.

The 47 places that adopted the plan by charter or by state enabling act in 1951 are: Arcadia (23,066), Modesto (17,389), and Santa Clara (11,702), California; Englewood (16,869) and Florence (2,773), Colorado; Norwich, Connecticut (23,429); Vero Beach, Florida (4,746); Mount Vernon, Illinois (15,600); Augusta, Kansas (4,483); Maysville (8,632) and Owensboro (33,651), Kentucky; Levant (706) and Oxford (1,569), Maine; Farmington (2,325), Marine City (4,270), and St. Clair Shores (19,823), Michigan; Granite Falls (2,511) and North St. Paul (4,248), Minnesota; Rome, New York (41,682); Black Mountain (1,174), Laurinburg (7,134), and Washington (9,698), North Carolina; Delaware, Ohio (11,804); Crescent (1,341) and Waurika (2,327), Oklahoma; Marple township (Broomall), Pennsylvania (4,779); Greenville, South Carolina (58,161); Hot Springs (5,030) and Madison (5,153), South Dakota; Atwood (578) and Savannah (1,698), Tennessee; Andrews (3,294), Aransas Pass (5,396), Beeville (9,348), Childress (7,619), Garland (10,571), Graham (6,742), Kingsville (16,898), Perryton (4,417), and San Antonio (448,402), Texas; Ogden, Utah (57,112); Poultney town (2,936) and Poultney village (1,684), Vermont; Port Angeles, Washington (11,233); Marinette, Wisconsin (14,178); and Sarnia, Ontario, (31,239), and Halifax, Nova Scotia (100,000), Canada.

The 10 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1951 are: San Bruno (12,478) and Yuba City (7,861), California; Aurora, Colorado (11,396); La Grange, Illinois (12,002); Fremont (3,056) and Harper Woods (9,029), Michigan; Martinsburg (1,562), Penn township (Allegheny County) (25,280), and Tarentum (9,540), Pennsylvania; and Cedar City, Utah (6,172).

Voters in 27 cities during 1951 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Brawley, California (11,922); New Castle, Delaware (5,396); Hialeah, Florida (19,676); Burlington (30,613) and Grinnell (6,867), Iowa; Elwood, Kansas (1,020); Hermon (1,728) and Millinocket (5,755), Maine; Amherst (7,900), Lynn (99,738), Nahant (2,679), Stoneham (13,229), and Swampscott (11,580), Massachusetts; Berrien Springs, Michigan (1,761); St. Charles, Missouri (14,314); Gering, Nebraska (3,842); Gorham, New Hampshire (1,739); Maywood (8,667) and Montclair (43,927), New Jersey; Albemarle, North Carolina (11,798); Hominy, Oklahoma (2,702); Lewisburg, Tennessee (5,164); Rutland, Vermont (17,659); Kirkland (4,713) and Omak (3,791), Washington; Green Bay, Wisconsin (52,735); and Casper, Wyoming (23,673).

Of the 74 referendums held in 1951, 47, or 63 per cent, resulted in adoption of council-manager government by vote of the people or receipt of charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with a 69 per cent favorable action in 1950, 60 per cent in 1949, and 58 per cent in 1948.

Other Changes in Directory. Fourteen cities that had adopted the plan in previous years were added to the directory in 1951. Ten of the cities had adopted the plan by ordinance: Anaheim (14,556), Culver City (19,720), Inglewood (46,185), Martinez (8,268), Oceanside (12,881), Pomona (35,405), San Gabriel (20,343), and Ukiah (6,120), California; and Ross (15,759) and Shaler townships (16,480), Pennsylvania. Four cities had adopted a charter or state enabling act: Smyrna, Delaware (2,346); Bowdoinham, Maine (1,033); Cornelius, Oregon (998); and Lockhart, Texas (5,531).

Four cities were removed from the directory in 1951 for various reasons: Brewton, Alabama, because the city manager position had been vacant for more than a year; Somerville, Massachusetts, because of a court decision which arbitrarily held that the adoption of Plan E (council-manager plan with proportional representation) was invalid because the legislature removed PR from the law before it was submitted to the voters; St. Albans, Maine, because it was erroneously classified as a council-manager town (it operates under the town agent plan); and Waycross, Georgia, because for more than a year a member of the city commission has been acting as city manager.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Fifteen cities held referenda during 1951 on the continuation of the council-manager plan. Voters in four of the 15 places decided to abandon it: Brooks, Maine (744); Dover (15,874) and Keene (15,638), New Hampshire; and Montpelier, Vermont (8,599). The 11 places that voted in 1951 to retain the plan are: South Berwick (1,701) and Wilton (1,910), Maine; Moberly, Missouri (13,015); Lancaster, New Hampshire (2,295); Dunn (6,316) and Fayetteville (34,715), North Carolina; Konawa, Oklahoma (2,707); Paris, Tennessee (8,826); Bennington, Vermont (12,411); and Eau Claire (36,058) and Fort Atkinson (6,280), Wisconsin. The four abandonments in 1951 make a total of 46 cities and counties where the people have voted out the council-manager plan, excluding eight places where the plan has been readopted.[1]

Legislation. The Illinois law which enables any municipality except Chicago to adopt the council-manager plan was probably the most important manager legislation in 1951. Arizona authorized any city or town to create the office of city manager by ordinance and to define his duties. Nevada permitted the governing boards of counties with populations of more than 10,000 to adopt the county-manager plan by ordinance (Chapter 221). In three states—Connecticut, Georgia, and Rhode Island—laws were enacted to enable cities and towns to adopt home rule charters.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan†	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,408	82	2.4
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	146	9.4
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	228	20.9
10,000 to 25,000	752	245	32.6
25,000 to 50,000	249	94	37.7
50,000 to 100,000	126	50	39.6
100,000 to 500,000	88	30	34.1
Over 500,000	18	1	5.6

*This column includes only places in continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

†A total of 207 local governments which have the council-manager plan are omitted from this column because they are not classified by the Bureau of the Census as incorporated urban places or because they are outside the continental United States. These 207 places include 18 places of less than 1,000 population; 17 counties; 132 towns and townships in the New England states, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; three cities in Alaska; one city in Puerto Rico; and 36 cities in Canada.

[1] The 42 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Orient, Maine; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Bethlehem, Conway, Franklin, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen and Huron, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Brandon, Cavendish, Hardwick village, Ludlow town and village, and St. Albans, Vermont; Madison, Rhinelander, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, "Manager Plan Abandonments" (National Municipal League, 1949). Eight places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Madison, South Dakota; Bennington town and village, and Brattleboro, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

Colorado clarified the procedure for the adoption of the council-manager plan, and Iowa completely recodified its council-manager government law and exempted the city manager and his administrative assistants from civil service. Oklahoma amended its enabling act to permit any town of 1,000 or more population to vote to become a city under either the council-manager or the mayor-council forms. Tennessee passed a law to facilitate holding of referendums on the abandonment of the council-manager plan. Several states, notably Delaware, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, passed special charters providing the council-manager plan for several cities and towns.

Kansas amended one of its council-manager laws to assign to the manager the appointment and removal of all nonelective heads of departments, officers, and employees of the city. The manager also was made responsible for the enforcement of laws and ordinances. North Dakota, on the other hand, curtailed the city manager's authority by vesting the governing body with power to rearrange the duties of appointive positions and by requiring the manager to consult with the council before appointment or removal of department heads.

Several home rule bills pending in Congress at the end of the year provided the council-manager plan for the District of Columbia but no action was taken.

Unofficial Cities. Several cities and counties in 1951 provided for the appointment of administrators whose powers and duties are too circumscribed to qualify these places as having the council-manager plan. Philadelphia, for example, adopted a new charter providing for a managing director appointed by the mayor and who in turn appoints many of the department heads. Likewise, a number of places in California, including Orange, Santa Ana, Ojai, Piedmont, and Contra Costa County, adopted ordinances creating the position of administrative officer. Cities and towns that have adopted such modified manager plans are not included in the council-manager directory.

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,083 places had adopted the council-manager plan as of March 1, 1952, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties. Of this total number, 1,043 are in the continental United States, three in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and 36 in Canada. This total includes nine places which were added to the list early in 1952.

The number of local governments that now have the council-manager plan is more than double the 517 places operating under the plan at the end of 1940 and considerably in excess of the 634 places that had the plan at the end of 1945. This reflects the large number of adoptions during the six years, 1946 through 1951.

Maine with 110 places under the council-manager plan leads all other states, followed by California with 96 council-manager cities and counties, Texas with 91, Michigan with 84, and Virginia with 63. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals more than 23,000,000, according to the 1950 census.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 40 years ago.[2] Now more than one-third (36.2 per cent) of all cities in the United States over 25,000 have council-manager government, and 32.6 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1). There are more council-manager than mayor-council or commission-governed cities in the 50,000-to-100,000 population group and in the 250,000-to-500,000 group.

The 17 counties that have the county manager plan are Sacramento, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California; Fulton County, Georgia; Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties, Maryland; Petroleum County, Montana; Monroe County, New York; Durham and Guilford Counties, North Carolina; McMinn County, Tennessee; and Albemarle, Arlington, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Henrico, and Warwick Counties, Virginia.

Studies and Reports. The Institute of Local Government at the University of Pittsburgh, on the basis of a study of the operation of the manager plan in that state, prepared a suggested model ordinance for use by boroughs and townships adopting the council-manager plan. In California the Haynes Foundation inaugurated a study of the council-manager plan in that state. The Institute of Public Administration at the University of Michigan published a report entitled "A Factual Analysis of the Administrative Organization of Council-Manager Cities in Michigan."

Among the publications issued by the National Municipal League in 1951 was the Digest of County Manager Charters and Laws and revised editions of two pamphlets, one entitled Story of the Council-Manager Plan and the other Facts About the Council-Manager Plan. A number of other reports on the council-manager plan issued in 1951 are listed under "new books and pamphlets" at the end of this section of the 1952 Municipal Year Book.

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

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--Governmental Units Overlying City Areas. 1947. 55pp. Contains information on the number of local government units overlying the 397 cities over 25,000, by state, by city population-size group, and by region; distribution of the 397 cities according to selected intergovernmental characteristics; distribution according to responsibility for selected functions, by function and city population-size group; governments other than city corporations responsible for selected local functions within the 397 cities, by city.

--Checklist of Basic Municipal Documents (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 27). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1948. 92pp. 35 cents. Lists alphabetically by city over 2,000 currently-issued official serial publications and selected basic documents — including charters, codes, manuals, and comprehensive city plans — of the 92 cities having 1940 population over 100,000; also contains a subject index to city source materials listed.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1951

By Howard K. Menhinick

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DEFENSE programs determined the direction and emphasis of many of the planning activities of the year. Although civil defense did not get rolling and the goals for the activation of defense plants and the dispersal of developing industries were not achieved as rapidly nor as completely as desired, these activities created new and accentuated old urban planning and development problems in 1951.

The federal policy of industrial dispersal, promulgated by President Truman on August 10, 1951, had as its goal the deployment of new and expanding industries on satisfactory outlying industrial sites which would provide reasonable military security. For a number of years many industrial plants have been seeking suburban locations in order to obtain space for modern, one-story industrial structures, parking facilities, and other advantages of an outlying site.

Decentralized Industrial Site Identification. City, county, and regional planning commissions were called upon to help find satisfactory decentralized industrial sites. Many cities, not wishing to lose potential tax base, showed no great interest in finding sites outside their existing jurisdictions. Here was an obvious need for planning on a regional metropolitan basis and there were all too few metropolitan planning agencies with going programs. One of these, the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Atlanta, initiated during the year a major investigation of regional industrial sites.

Similar analyses were completed in 1951 for Baltimore and its five surrounding counties, and for the San Francisco Bay area. Industrial dispersal studies were undertaken in the Seattle, Detroit, and greater Kansas City region and for the four counties of the Pittsburgh district.

The National Security Resources Board reports that 30 of the country's metropolitan areas with 40,000 or more manufacturing employees have been active in studies of industrial dispersion during the latter half of 1951. Twelve have already completed maps and other materials showing dispersed and other industrial sites in their areas. In addition 14 industrial cities of smaller size have either organized study committees or are in process of doing so. From the standpoint of city and regional planning perhaps the greatest significance of this activity is that it is inducing cities to look at their development on a metropolitan basis.

The "task forces" that are being organized to prepare industrial dispersal plans generally represent the central city and the surrounding towns and counties and contain representatives of the chamber of commerce, planning commissions, labor organizations, and others. They may well prove to be the forerunners of regional planning and development organizations which are thinking in terms of the entire urban community rather than the particular part falling within the limits of one city.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency initiated research projects being carried out by the University of North Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania to measure the effects on surrounding areas of the new AEC plant on the Savannah River in South Carolina and the United States Steel Company's Works near Morrisville, Pennsylvania. The findings should prove useful in the solution of urban problems in the ever-growing list of communities certified as critical defense areas.

Problems of Urban Fringe Development. It is estimated that in 1951 more than six million loads of household goods were moved by truck carriers across state lines to establish a new record. Increased defense activities and dispersed industries are said to account for a major portion of this migration. The stimulus to urban fringe development, with its problems of required streets and transportation facilities, housing, water supply and sanitation, schools and recreation, police and fire protection, has been tremendous. Thus a movement which began with the advent of the automobile, as urban dwellers sought escape in the countryside from urban congestion and taxation, in 1951 assumed increasingly major proportions. The attention given by cities to this basic urban development problem took a variety of forms.

The well-established device of land subdivision regulation beyond the city limits continued in full force. It was seriously challenged only in Texas. Here the extra-territorial control powers of cities were thrown out by the courts on a technicality. The state legislature promptly passed an amending act which restored to Texas cities their powers to control land-subdivision development within their limits and for a distance of five miles beyond. New or additional powers to control land subdivision were given to municipalities in Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Another attack on the problem of urban fringe development was the merging of city and county planning functions. This was accomplished frequently on a voluntary basis as in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area and, in the state of Washington in the Spokane, Wenatchee, Vancouver, Seattle, and Walla Walla areas, and in the three southeastern counties of Columbia, Asotin, and Garfield.

In an increasing number of regions, official agencies are being established for city-county planning collaboration, as at Boulder, Colorado, the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia area (including Bucks County in which United States Steel is building its huge Fairless Works), and the 28-1/2 square miles of territory surrounding the city of Regina (under a recent amendment to the Community Planning Act of 1945 of the Province of Saskatchewan).

The year 1951 is marked by at least two significant studies of metropolitan government: the final report of the Committee on Metropolitan Problems of the Civic Advisory Council of Toronto, recommending governmental action with respect to the 23 municipalities within the present metropolitan area of Toronto; and authorization for the creation in Tennessee of a Community Services Commission for Nashville and Davidson County to study and present recommendations for the provision and financing of the services of the local governments involved.

Metropolitan unification, predicted and urged by Thomas H. Reed at the 1950 National Municipal League Conference, was partially realized at the end of 1951 in the activated Plan of Improvement for Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia. Under this plan the city of Atlanta has trebled its area to 118 square miles and added approximately 100,000 new citizens. Of equal significance with the territorial expansion is the reduction in the hodge podge of duplicating local governmental services and the functional consolidations achieved. The former city and county planning commissions are merged, and in general the city takes over the job of providing municipal services while the county continues such traditional services as courts and health and welfare.

Through state legislation, annexation procedures have been eased in Alaska, Georgia, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin, made more orderly in California and Michigan, and restricted in North Dakota.

Preserving the Central City. While concerning themselves with the urban-fringe problems created by migration to the suburbs, cities have not been unmindful of the effects of this migration upon their own economy and development. To the extent that they are able to remake themselves into desirable places in which to live and do business, cities may retard the outward migration of their citizens. In this endeavor, programs for urban redevelopment and public housing and the solution of highway and parking problems played a significant role in 1951.

New urban redevelopment legislation was enacted in Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Broadened authority was granted in Indiana and New Jersey. Urban redevelopment laws were upheld by the state supreme courts in Alabama and Tennessee.

Reports on urban redevelopment were presented in 1951 in cities too numerous to list. Although most of the urban redevelopment was for residential purposes, there were projects which contemplated, primarily, business and industrial uses.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency reports that through November, 1951, 232 urban redevelopment capital grant reservations outstanding totaled $180,359,213, with an addition during the first 11 months of the year of 41 reservations totaling $10,586,470.

In the field of public housing legislative and legal progress marks the year 1951. New or greater conformity to federal housing legislation emerged in six states.

The Public Housing Administration reports that approximately 800 local housing authorities in more than one thousand localities are participating in the low-rent public housing program. A total of 210,000 completed low-rent dwellings are presently contained in the program administered by PHA.

Another device to keep central districts of cities livable and accessible was the provision of downtown parking facilities and the improvement of urban highways. A number of cities built publicly owned downtown parking garages and lots. It is not surprising that the development of these facilities as a public function has been challenged in the courts. Their legality was upheld in 1951 by the state supreme courts of Illinois (Kankakee), Missouri (Kansas City), Ohio (Columbus), and Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh). A current statement on this subject is a paper from the Bureau of Public Roads on "Parking Facilities as Public Utilities." Among the cities presenting reports on parking were Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio; Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Providence, Rhode Island; and Flint, Michigan. Requirements for off-street parking spaces in connection with new building construction have been incorporated in a number of new and amended zoning ordinances.

Major street plans were prepared by Durham, North Carolina; Miami, Florida; Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia; Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Corvallis and Oregon City, Oregon. Special attention was given to trucking operations in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Chicago, Illinois. A new section of an expressway was opened in Atlanta. Express highways and toll roads received special attention in a Brookings Institution report and in reports prepared by Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Kansas City. The Highway Research Board of the Bureau of Public Roads started an important study of methods of reserving lands for highway purposes prior to their acquisition.

Planning Education. With planning programs steadily increasing in number and scope, the shortage of qualified planners, particularly in the middle and upper brackets, became more acute. For example, in the Philadelphia region alone there were 12 agencies seeking additional planning personnel at the end of 1951. It is therefore noteworthy that two new professional city planning education programs were initiated during the year. The University of Pennsylvania created a Department of Land and City Planning in its School of Fine Arts, offering both a Bachelor and Master's degree in planning. Georgia Institute of Technology established in its School of Architecture a two-year graduate curriculum in city planning leading to the degree of Master of City Planning.

A field study of the status of planning education in the United States was launched in 1951 under the auspices of the American Institute of Planners and the Bettman Foundation. An Urban Studies Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, an Inter-America Housing Research and Training Center under the administration of the Pan American Union, and the development of the housing and town planning section of the Social Affairs Department of the United Nations were other research and education developments of interest.

State Planning. State planning agencies had active and varied programs in 1951. Many were concerned with the identification of industrial locations for new and expanding defense industries. New Jersey presented a master plan for the state—one of the first comprehensive development plans for an entire state. Included are recommendations on highways, airports, water supply sources, recreation, institutions, and many other elements of state development. Other state planning board studies reported upon during the year include the resources, people, and institutions of Missouri, an economic survey of California, transportation in Virginia, and a long-term capital improvement program for Maryland.

Technical planning assistance for local communities became an increasingly important part of state planning programs. A proposal to cut in half the appropriation of the Tennessee State Planning Commission was soundly defeated after the director explained the program and ten or twelve House members voluntarily testified to the value of the assistance given by the state planning commission to their respective communities. It is significant that in Tennessee in 1951 approximately 100 official local planning commissions carried on active programs. At least two state planning commissions launched monthly bulletins during the year: "Pennsylvania Plans" and "Agricultural and Industrial Development Board News" (Kentucky).

County Planning. County planning continued to expand with the creation of new county planning agencies and the broadening of the programs of existing ones. Oregon now has six in Lane, Washington, Klamath, Wasco, Multnomah, and Benton counties. Significant economic studies were completed in a number of counties including Placer and Mendocina in California, with special attention to industrial development in Baltimore County, Maryland, and in Burlington County, New Jersey.

City Planning. City planning likewise was on the increase. New commissions were established, dormant commissions reactivated, budgets increased, and staffs and programs enlarged. During the year general planning reports were presented in numerous cities, including Modesto, California; Marquette, Michigan; Lincoln, Nebraska; Goldsboro, North Carolina; and Salina, Kansas. Comprehensive or partial master plan reports were likewise published by a number of cities including Bangor, Maine; Clinton, Tennessee; Detroit, Michigan; Washington, D.C.; Richmond, Virginia; Wabash, Indiana; and Jersey City, New Jersey.

Those cities which have continued to prepare and keep up to date capital improvement programs are proceeding in an orderly, business-like manner. In addition, they have a first-line defense against a possible future economic recession which Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, warned about at the 1951 Pittsburgh National Planning Conference. Among the cities which reported on their capital improvement programs were San Diego, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Clinton (Tennessee), Providence, and Philadelphia.

The availability of state aid for public-works planning was extended in New York and the deadline for the repayment of Indiana's planning advances was deferred.

In the field of citizen participation in planning, two documents of special interest were published in 1951. One was an article in the September, 1951, issue of the American Political Science Review entitled "British Town and Country Planning: Local Participation." The other was a report on "Berkeley Neighborhoods," designed to encourage local community participation in the planning program. During the year the American Planning and Civic Association devoted increasing attention to programs of citizen action for community planning.

Other studies of special aspects of city planning were population analyses reported by New York City, Seattle, and Kalamazoo; studies of recreation in Houston and Harris County, Texas, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Sperry, Oklahoma; school plant studies in Roselle, New Jersey; Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Cookeville, Tennessee; a transit and transportation study in San Francisco.

Zoning. Each year a substantial number of new cities bring to their citizens the protection of a new or modernized zoning ordinance. The year 1951 was no exception. Whether a zoning ordinance is new or long-established the functioning of the zoning board of appeals is likely to present difficult problems. In late 1950 Waukesha, Wisconsin, issued a helpful mimeographed explanation entitled "Your Board of Appeals." The Southern Association of State Planning and Development Agencies published "A Guide for Boards of Zoning Adjustment." More of these aids are needed.

New zoning techniques continue to be suggested and tried. Specially planned shopping districts with standards of space, design, and traffic organization were included in the zoning ordinances of Niagara Falls, New York; Valparaiso, Indiana; and Colorado Springs, Colorado. An outstanding contribution to zoning technique was a Pittsburgh National Planning Conference paper by Dennis O'Harrow on "Performance Standards in Industrial Zoning," which has been supplemented and reproduced as an American Society of Planning Officials Planning Advisory Service Information Report. "Principles of Industrial Zoning," prepared by the National Industrial Zoning Committee, is an excellent statement of 12 basic principles.

State legislation for zoning adopted during the year includes two particularly interesting provisions. North Carolina specified that buildings constructed by state and local governments must comply with local zoning regulations. Kansas provided for zoning within the unincorporated territory lying within three miles of any city of the first class which has established a city planning commission and had adopted a zoning ordinance. No regulations applying to the use of land for agricultural purposes are permitted.

The year 1951 was one of steady progress in planning and zoning with few serious setbacks. In a world facing the uncertainties of 1952, the tasks and opportunities that will confront the planner are unpredictable. Knowledge well organized, flexible plans, and an alertness to the needs of the hour are clearly required.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) prepared a number of noteworthy special research reports for subscribers to the Society's Planning Advisory Service. A major contribution to zoning was the report dealing with performance standards in industrial zoning. Studies were published on community inducements to industry; the impact of large industries on small communities; annexation of urban fringe areas; capital improvement programming; the journey to work; the relation between employment and residence; zoning for group housing developments; television requirements and regulations; the regulation of storage, distribution, and use of propane and butane; signs and billboards; urban mapping and aerial photography; and forms used for zoning administration.

Two major bibliographies were issued, a 31-page selected bibliography on urban redevelopment and a 23-page bibliography on guides for community planning. A bibliography also was issued on motion picture films dealing with planning and housing, on annexation of fringe areas, and on the impact of defense industries on communities. The monthly Zoning Digest published by the Society reported 179 legal decisions in zoning handed down by state appellate courts throughout the country. Other reports issued included a revised directory of state planning and development agencies, a report on salaries, and a report on budgets of state planning and development agencies, and, of course, the monthly ASPO Newsletter.

City Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data

CITY planning data on organization, employees, expenditures, zoning, and land subdivision are shown in Table XI for 889 cities over 10,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1952. An additional 122 cities reported to the Year Book but are not shown in Table XI because these cities do not have any type of planning agency nor a zoning ordinance nor land subdivision regulations. The remaining 335 cities over 10,000 did not answer the Year Book questionnaire.[1]

TABLE 1

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

Population Group	No. of Cities in Table XI	Type of Planning Agency				Official Planning Agencies with:		
		No. of Cities Reporting	Official	Unofficial	None	Full-Time Employees	Part-Time Employees	Expenditures Over $1,000
Over 500,000	18	15	15	0	0	14	0	13
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	22	0	0	22	0	20
100,000 to 250,000	56	52	48	3	1	41	4	38
50,000 to 100,000	109	105	93	4	8	41	16	57
25,000 to 50,000	213	206	184	7	15	34	63	58
10,000 to 25,000	470	448	359	21	68	18	119	70
All cities over 10,000 . .	889	848	721	35	92	170	202	256

Organization for Planning. Of the 889 cities in Table XI, 848 reported on their planning agencies with 721 having an official planning agency, 35 an unofficial planning agency or committee, and 92 having no planning agency (see Table 1). The number of members on city planning commissions ranges from one city with no appointive members (all members are ex officio) to one city with 35 appointive members. A total of 554 of 707 reporting cities have from five to nine members and a median membership of six.

The mayor and the city council predominately make the appointments to planning commissions in every population group—in 636 out of 692 reporting cities. In 34 cities the city manager makes the appointments, in 5 cities the public works director, and in 17 cities the planning commission members are directly elected by the people.

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[1] Replies from seven cities shown in Table XI were received too late for inclusion in this summary: Miami, Fort Wayne, Tulsa, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Nashville, and San Antonio.

A total of 158 cities reported having a full-time planning director, with 73 of these cities over 100,000 population and 85 cities below 100,000. The 158 full-time planning directors are selected by the city planning commission in 57 cities, by the city manager in 47 cities, by the city council in 22 cities, by the mayor in 15 cities, and 16 cities did not report.

In addition to the 158 cities with full-time planning directors, 261 cities reported other city officials serving as planning director. In these 261 cities the city engineer serves as planning director in 73 cities, the city manager in 62 cities, the chairman of the planning commission in 48 cities, the mayor in 20 cities, the building inspector in 19 cities, and the public works director in 16 cities. In 23 cities other officials serve as planning director—secretaries to city planning commissions, city clerks, finance directors, and so forth.

The planning agency had one or more full-time employees in 170 cities; an additional 202 cities had at least one part-time employee with the planning agency. Seventy-seven of 92 cities over 100,000 population have one or more full-time employees while only 52 of 792 cities of less than 100,000 population have one or more full-time employees (see Table 1).

A total of 256 cities over 10,000 population indicated 1951 planning agency expenditures of $1,000 or more. By contrast, 191 cities over 10,000 population reported no municipal appropriations for city planning.

With the problems of many cities extending beyond corporate boundaries, interest has been shown in recent years in the formation of regional and city-county planning commissions. At least 20 of the cities shown in Table XI are known to operate under city-county planning boards. These cities are Tucson, Arizona; Napa, California; Boulder, Colorado; Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia; Rockford, Illinois; Marion, Indiana; Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky; Billings, Montana; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Toledo, Ohio; Eugene and Springfield, Oregon; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee; and Ogden and Provo, Utah. In addition to these city-county agencies, regional planning commissions have been established in the area of some of the larger cities. Examples of these agencies are the planning commissions for Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio; Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama; and the Cleveland, Ohio, regional planning commission which serves most of the metropolitan area except the cities of Cleveland and Lakewood.

Zoning. A total of 756 out of 852 reporting cities in Table XI indicated that they had comprehensive zoning ordinances governing use, height, bulk, and area. Ninety per cent of the cities over 25,000 population have zoning ordinances compared with 72 per cent of the cities over 25,000 population that reported comprehensive zoning ordinances in the 1942 Municipal Year Book. A few cities shown as "No" for zoning ordinances in Table XI do have zoning ordinances, but they are not of the comprehensive type governing use, height, bulk, and area.

Many zoning ordinances have been revised during the past decade to take into account new kinds of land use such as drive-in restaurants and automobile tourist courts and the provision of off-street parking for commercial and residential construction. Each city was asked to report the year when its zoning ordinance was last completely or extensively revised, and 671 cities supplied this information for the Year Book. The trend towards modernization of zoning ordinances is shown by the fact that 276 cities have revised their ordinances between 1946 and 1950 and 103 cities in 1951 or early 1952. An additional 51 cities indicated that their zoning ordinances are now in process of extensive revision. The remaining cities reported that their zoning ordinances were last revised as follows: 14 cities between 1921 and 1925, 48 cities between 1926 and 1930, 24 cities between 1931 and 1935, 62 cities between 1936 and 1940, and 93 cities between 1941 and 1945. Fifteen cities over 100,000 population, however, have not revised zoning ordinances since 1930.

TABLE 2

ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

Population Group	No. Cities with Zoning Ordinances	Authority for Outside Zoning			Cities Requiring Off-Street Parking		
		City	County	None	Commercial	Truck Loading	Residential
Over 500,000	13	0	12	0	4	4	7
250,000 to 500,000	20	2	12	6	6	6	10
100,000 to 250,000	47	1	27	17	21	16	26
50,000 to 100,000	97	5	41	40	37	27	46
25,000 to 50,000	179	11	60	80	68	40	79
10,000 to 25,000	400	21	135	95	127	85	128
All cities over 10,000	756	40	287	238	263	178	296

The power of cities to control fringe area developments in unincorporated areas through zoning is a concept that has been gaining some acceptance in recent years. Table 2 shows the outside zoning powers possessed by cities that reported having zoning ordinances within the city limits. Of the 756 cities with zoning ordinances, 40 indicated powers to zone beyond the city limits for distances ranging from one-fourth of one mile to five miles, 287 cities indicated that they have no such power but that the county has a zoning ordinance, and 238 cities indicated that neither the city nor the county zones beyond the corporate limits of the city.

Of the 40 cities zoning beyond the city limits, one city indicated zoning extended one-fourth of one mile, one city indicated one and one-half miles, 10 cities one mile, six cities two miles, 13 cities three miles, and nine cities five miles.

An important element in many zoning ordinances is the requirement for newly constructed commercial and residential buildings to provide off-street parking space. The last three columns of Table 2 summarize the individual city data shown in Table XI on the number of cities that require, through zoning ordinances, the provision of three principal types of off-street parking. The first of these three columns show that 263 cities require off-street parking facilities for newly built theaters, stores, warehouses, hotels, and other commercial establishments. This figure can be compared with similar information on off-street parking for commercial establishments gathered for the 1949 Municipal Year Book. At that time only 81 cities over 10,000 population required this kind of off-street parking. The next column in Table 2 shows that 178 cities required, through zoning ordinances, that off-street truck loading facilities be provided for newly built theaters, stores, warehouses, hotels, and other commercial establishments. The last column shows that 296 cities require off-street parking for newly built houses and apartment buildings.

It is interesting to note that of 40 cities in Table XI over 250,000 population only 10 require off-street parking space and off-street truck loading facilities for commercial establishments, and only 17 require off-street parking for residential developments. Not all cities reported on off-street parking provisions, but of those that did, 526 indicated "no" on off-street parking for commercial buildings, 566 indicated "no" for off-street truck loading facilities for commercial buildings, and 481 cities indicated "no" for off-street parking for newly built houses and apartment buildings.

Land Subdivision. A total of 571 cities in Table XI indicated that they had comprehensive land-subdivision regulations governing lay out of streets, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly developed areas.

As was the case with zoning ordinances, many cities have completely or extensively revised subdivision regulations in recent years. A total of 195 cities have revised their regulations between 1946 and 1950 and 73 cities in 1951 or early 1952. An additional 19 cities indicated that their subdivision regulations are now in process of extensive revision. The remaining cities reported that their subdivision regulations were last revised as follows: eight cities between 1921 and 1925, 18 cities between 1926 and 1930, 14 cities between 1931 and 1935, 27 cities between 1936 and 1940, and 39 cities between 1941 and 1945. One city indicated that its last revision took place in 1907.

Table 3 shows the powers that cities have to regulate subdivisions beyond city limits. Of the 571 cities with subdivision regulations, 143 indicated powers to control beyond the city limits for distances ranging from one-half of one mile to six miles, 196 cities indicated that they have no such power but that the county has subdivision regulations, and 186 cities indicated that neither the city nor the county controls subdivisions beyond corporate limits.

Of the 143 cities controlling subdivisions beyond city limits, one city indicated such control extended for one-half of the one mile, 29 cities indicated one mile, 1 city indicated one and one-fourth miles, 7 cities indicated one and one-half miles, 10 cities two miles, 59 cities three miles, 31 cities five miles, and 5 cities six miles.

City officials were asked to indicate which of certain types of improvements must be installed before the plat is approved by the city. The improvements are grading and surfacing streets, installing water mains, building sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, and providing for sewer lines or sewage disposal.

Of the cities requiring some or all of these improvements, 488 require grading and surfacing of streets, 361 require installing water mains, 303 require building sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, and 421 require installation of sewer lines or provision for sewage disposal. A total of 199 cities indicated that none of these utilities are required of real estate developers.

TABLE 3

LAND SUBDIVISION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

Population Group	No. Cities with Subdivision Regulations	Outside Subdivisions Controlled by:			Improvements Required Inside City			
		City	County	None	Grade Streets	Water	Curbs, Gutters	Sewer Lines
Over 500,000	9	2	4	0	7	8	7	8
250,000 to 500,000	19	8	11	0	11	9	12	12
100,000 to 250,000	39	17	16	6	32	25	21	29
50,000 to 100,000	82	32	20	22	60	47	40	60
25,000 to 50,000	141	38	47	50	135	85	73	107
10,000 to 25,000	281	46	98	108	243	187	150	205
All cities over 10,000	571	143	196	186	488	361	303	421

Cities were also asked to indicate the types of improvements that must be provided in land areas outside the city limits before the plat can be approved by the city. Of the cities requiring some or all of these improvements, 83 cities require grading and surfacing of streets, 44 cities require installing water mains, 40 cities require building sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, and 56 cities require installing sewer lines or providing for sewage disposal. A total of 105 cities indicated that none of these improvements are required outside city limits for real estate developers.

Table XI

PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

This table includes 889 cities over 10,000 population that carry on some program in planning, zoning, or land subdivision control. Data were reported to the Year Book early in 1952 by city officials. Under PLANNING AGENCY, the first column shows for official agencies the number of appointive members, by whom appointed (see code), and the number of ex-officio members. Under "Who Serves as Planning Director," "P" shows that the city has a full-time director of planning, and the small letter to the right of "P" (see code) shows the official or agency that appoints the full-time planning director. Where the city does not have a full-time planning director, other symbols are used (see code) for the city official who serves as planning director in addition to his other duties. Under "Number of Full- and Part-time Employees" the first figure shows the number of full-time employees, and the second figure the number of part-time employees. Under "Expenditure 1951" (in thousands) are shown the total operating expenditures of the official planning agency for 1951 or the last fiscal year ending in 1951. In the first column under ZONING, "Comp." means a comprehensive zoning ordinance covering use, height, bulk, and area, and, following the dash, "Year Last Revised" shows last two digits of year when zoning ordinance was last completely revised. "R" in this column means zoning ordinance was being extensively revised in early 1952. "Miles outside City Limits" shows the number of miles that the city can zone unincorporated areas beyond city limits; "C" means the city does not have this authority but that the county has a zoning ordinance; "N" shows that neither the city nor the county has a zoning ordinance applying to unincorporated areas. Zoning ordinance requirements for off-street parking for new construction are shown under "Off-street Parking" ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). The first letter refers to off-street parking facilities and the second letter to off-street truck loading facilities for newly built theatres, stores, warehouses, hotels, and other commercial establishments; the third letter refers to newly built houses and apartment buildings. In the first column under LAND SUBDIVISION, "Comp." means comprehensive subdivision regulations governing layout of streets, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly developed areas, and, following the dash, "Year Last Revised" shows last two digits of year when subdivision regulations were last completely revised. "R" in this column means subdivision regulations were being extensively revised in early 1952. "Miles outside City Limits" shows the number of miles that the city can control subdivisions in unincorporated areas beyond city limits; "C" means that city does not have this authority but that the county has subdivision regulations; "N" shows that neither the city nor the county controls subdivisions in unincorporated areas. The last column shows the improvements that must be installed by real estate developers for subdivisions inside city limits before the city approves the plat (see code). Asterisks (*) and superior numerals (¹) refer to footnotes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

Who Serves as Planning Director

A—City Manager
B—Building Official
E—City Engineer
H—Chairman of Planning Board
M—Mayor
P—Full-time Planning Director
W—Dir. Public Works (City)
X—Other City Officials

Selection of Planning Agency

A—City Manager
C—City Council
D—Elected by people
M—Mayor
W—Commissioner of Public Works
Uno—Unofficial Planning Agency
None—No Planning Agency

Who Appoints Full-Time Planning Director

a—City Manager
c—City Council
m—Mayor
p—Planning Commission

Improvements Required of Real Estate Developers

G—Grade and surface streets
W—Install water mains
C—Build sidewalks, curbs, and gutters
S—Install sewer lines or provide for sewage disposal
N—None of the above required

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	15M20	Pm	24-0	$149.5	Yes-42	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-39	C	N
Detroit, Mich.	9M	Pp	32-0	207.8	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	N
Los Angeles, Calif.	5M	Pp	75-0	346.7	Yes-46	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-38	C	GWCS
New York, N. Y.	6M1	H	113-0	577.3	Yes-R	C	N-Y-Y	No-. .	N	WS
Philadelphia, Pa.	8M1	Pp	59-0	359.5	Yes-33	C	. . .	N-. .	C	GWCS
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	6M3	Pp	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Boston, Mass.	9M	Pp	16-0	52.2	Yes-41	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Buffalo, N. Y.	11C	Pp	9-0	35.9	Yes-43	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	. .	GWCS
Cincinnati, Ohio	5M2	Pp	19-6	68.2	Yes-33	C	N-N-N	Yes-25	3	GWCS
Cleveland, Ohio	7M	Pm	26-2	141.2	Yes-49	C	N-Y-Y	Yes-26	C	GWCS
Houston, Tex.	3M1	Pm	10-0	43.6	No-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-40	5	N
Milwaukee, Wis.	7M	Pp	23-0	122.7	Yes-39	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Minneapolis, Minn.	4M5	Pp	12-0	. . .	Yes-R	C	N-N-N	Yes-22	C	N
New Orleans, La.	9M1	Pp	17-0	78.0	Yes-R	. .*	N-N-N	Yes-50	. .	GWCS
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9M	Pp	44-0	151.7	Yes-R	C	N-N-N	Yes-R	C	S
St. Louis, Mo.	9M6	. . .	12-1	51.0	Yes-26	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
San Francisco, Calif.	5M2	Pp	. . .	159.4	No-R	. .	N-N-N	Yes-48	. .	GWCS
Washington, D. C.	. . .*	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes-38	C	Y*-N-Y	Yes-38	. .	N
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	5M2	Pm	6-0	26.5	Yes-R	C[1]	N-N-Y	Yes-R	3	GWCS
Atlanta, Ga.	7M	Pm	11-0	73.0	Yes-29	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-46	C	GWCS
Birmingham, Ala.	12C5	P. .	5-0	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Columbus, Ohio	3M2	Pp	3-0	. . .	Yes-R	C	. . .	Yes-R	3	GWCS
Dallas, Tex.	15C	Pa	25-0	98.2	Yes-47	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-46	5	N
Denver, Colo.	5M1	Pm	24-3	90.5	Yes-. .	C	N-Y-N	Yes-. .	C	N
Fort Worth, Tex.	9C	Pa	5-0	17.9	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	5	S
Indianapolis, Ind.	5M4	Pm	10-0	32.7	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	C	GCS
Jersey City, N. J.	7M2	Pc	21-0	32.1	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	CS
Kansas City, Mo.	8M5	Pa	31-0	116.6	Yes-51	N*	Y-Y-Y	Yes-R	C*	N
Long Beach, Calif.	7A	Pp	9-0	47.0	No-. .	C	. . .	Yes-43	C	GWCS
Louisville, Ky.	6. .4	Pp	19-0	96.1	Yes-31	C	N-N-N*	Yes-33	C	GWCS
Memphis, Tenn.	8M4	Pm	4-0	15.8	Yes-31	5	N-Y-Y[2]	Yes-31	C	GWC
Newark, N. J.	6W3	X	2-0	8.1	Yes-30	N[1]	N-. .-N	No-. .	. .	N
Oakland, Calif.	7M1	Pa	10-0	51.6	Yes-35	C	N-N-N	Yes-46	C	GCS
Omaha, Neb.	5M	Pc	11-0	28.0	Yes-45	3	Y-N-Y	Yes-32	3	N
Portland, Ore.	9M	Pc	7-1	29.3	Yes-24	N	N-N-Y	Yes-24	6	N
Rochester, N. Y.	9C2	Pp	8-0	41.4	Yes-29	N	N-N-Y	Yes-29	C	GWCS
St. Paul, Minn.	15. . 11	P. .	5-3	25.3	Yes-22	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
San Antonio, Tex.	9C	Pa	10-0	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	Yes-R	5	GWCS
San Diego, Calif.	7A4*	Pp	18-0	82.2	Yes-45	C	N-N-N	Yes-37	3	GWCS
Seattle, Wash.	6M3	Pp	19-2	84.7	Yes-23	C	N-N-N	Yes-R	C	N
Toledo, Ohio	12. .	Pp	10-0	60.0	Yes-R	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-R	3	GWCS
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	. .M	. . .	2-0	2.7	Yes-N	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Allentown, Pa.	5C1	. . .	. .-. .	1.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	Yes-24	3	GWCS
Austin, Tex.	9C2	Pa	6-1	21.8	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	Yes-46	5	GWS
Baton Rouge, La.	9C*	Pp	3-0	15.2	Yes-50	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	. .*	GWCS
Berkeley, Calif.	10C1	Pa	6-1	29.8	Yes-49	C	N-N-Y	Yes-32	C	GWCS
Bridgeport, Conn.	5M1	Pp	4-0	11.3	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	. . .

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	7A	Pa	6-0	$ 24.6	Yes-42	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Camden, N. J.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0	No-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N
Charlotte, N. C.	5C2	. . .	1-. .	6.8	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	1	N
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	8. .2	Pp	2-. .	. . .	Yes-49	C	Y-. .-Y[2]	Yes-49	C	GWS
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	9M3	Pa	4-0	21.7	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-39	5	GWCS
Dayton, Ohio	7C1	Pp	9-2	49.6	Yes-27	C	N-N-N	Yes-27	3	GWCS
Des Moines, Iowa . . .	14C1	Pa	3-0	. . .	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	Yes-R	1	GWS
Duluth, Minn.	12M2	Pp	3-1	12.7	Yes-25	N[1]	N-N-N	Yes-48	3	G
El Paso, Tex.	10M2	Pm	3-1	142.5	Yes-50	N	N-Y-Y	Yes-49	5	N
Erie, Pa.	5C	Pc	2-0	9.8	Yes-37	3	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Evansville, Ind.	6M3	Pm	3-0	. . .	Yes-50	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-R	C	GWCS
Fall River, Mass. . . .	5M	Pm	4-0	. . .	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	. .	. . .
Flint, Mich.	6C3	Pp	3-0	14.6	Yes-39	C	N-N-N	Yes-44	N	GWCS
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5M4	Pp	3-4	16.5	Yes-28	2	Y-N-Y[2]	Yes-47	2	GWCS
Gary, Ind.	5M4	E	0-1	5.5	Yes-38	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	5	GCS
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	6M3	Pp	4-0	17.9	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	. .	N
Hartford, Conn.	6A1	E	0-2	12.1	Yes-45	C[1]	N-N-Y[2]	No-. .	. .	N
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	Uno	Pc	1-1	. . .	Yes-30	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	WS
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	15C	Pc	2-2	13.0	Yes-41	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-40	3	GS*
Knoxville, Tenn.	4M3	Pc	3-1	12.0	Yes-28	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-47	C	G
Little Rock, Ark. . . .	12C	P. .	2-0	7.5	Yes-37	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	5	GWCS
Miami, Fla.	9C	Pp	6-2	60.0	Yes-37	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Mobile, Ala.	5C3	H	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	6C3	E	2-0	. . .	. .-. .	. .	Y-Y-Y[2]	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Nashville, Tenn.	4M1	Pp	6-1	26.7	Yes-33	C	N-N-N	Yes-38	C	GWCS
New Bedford, Mass. . .	7M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	GWS
New Haven, Conn. . . .	6M1	Pp	4-2	17.5	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	GWCS
Norfolk, Va.	4A1	Pa	7-0	30.8	Yes-50	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	5	N
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	9M	Pa	3-0	19.8	Yes-47	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	C	GWS
Pasadena, Calif.	9C	Pa	6-0	30.1	Yes-47	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Phoenix, Ariz.	7M	Pa	8-0	38.0	Yes-47	C	Y*-N-Y	Yes-48	3	N
Providence, R. I. . . .	7M6*	Pp	10-0	32.0	Yes-51	C	N-Y-N	No-. .	C	N
Reading, Pa.	5C	Pc	1-0	2.5	No-. .	C	. . .	No-. .	C	GWC
Richmond, Va.	4C3	Pp	5-2	75.9	Yes-43	C	Y-Y-Y[2]	Yes-47	5	N
Sacramento, Calif. . .	7C2	Pa	7-0	33.7	Yes-43	C	Y*-Y*-Y	Yes-30	C	GWCS
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	8C3	Pc	4-0	15.0	Yes-49	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Scranton, Pa.	7M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-24	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GCS
Shreveport, La.	9M	Pc	3-0	11.6	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-43	5	GWCS
Somerville, Mass. . . .	Uno	. . .	. .-5	. . .	Yes-27	N	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
Spokane, Wash.	7M3	Pc	9-0	30.6	Yes-R	C	N-N-Y	No-R	C	N
Syracuse, N. Y.	5M	X	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-R	C	N-N-Y	Yes-R	3	GS
Tacoma, Wash.	7W3	. . .	3-1	19.0	Yes-45	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Tampa, Fla.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-44	C	N-N-Y[2]	No-. .	N	N
Trenton, N. J.	7M2	B	0-1	2.5	Yes-42	C	N-N-N	Yes-42	C	N
Tulsa, Okla.	9M3	Pp	4-0	13.8	Yes-24	N	N-N-N	Yes-24	5	None
Utica, N. Y.	5M	P. .	2-. .	15.2	Yes-51	N	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Wichita, Kan.	15M	Pa	6-0	18.0	Yes-50	C	N-N-N	Yes-48	3	GWCS
Worcester, Mass. . . .	5A	Pa	5-2	24.7	No-24	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	GWCS
Yonkers, N. Y.	7M	Pa	6-0	24.6	Yes-R	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	C	GS
Youngstown, Ohio . . .	4M3	Pm	5-0	. . .	Yes-29	. .[1]	Y-N-N	Yes-23	C	GS
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	5M	. . .	0-1	1.1	Yes-40	C	N-N-N	Yes-39	C	GWCS
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	7C	A	3-0	17.0	No-R	5	. . .	Yes-50	5	N

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Alexandria, Va.	4C3	Pp	4-1	$ 12.0	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	C	GCS
Alhambra, Calif.	9C3	B	0-2	3.8	Yes-R	C	N-. .-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Altoona, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-Y-N	Yes-28	3	CS
Amarillo, Tex.	7C	X	1-. .	5.0	Yes-37	N	N-N-N	No-37	5	N
Asheville, N. C.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Atlantic City, N. J.	Uno	H	0-1	4.0	Yes-29	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Augusta, Ga.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	5	. . .
Aurora, Ill.	9. .	. . .	. .-1	0.1	Yes-29	C	N-N-N	Yes-29	2	G
Bay City, Mich.	5C2	Pc	. .-. .	7.6	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Bayonne, N. J.	None	. .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-45	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
Beaumont, Tex.	Uno	A	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Bethlehem, Pa.	5M	Pc	1-1	. . .	Yes-26	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Brockton, Mass.	9M	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Brookline t, Mass.	5. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-49	C	N
Burbank, Calif.	4C3	Pa	4-0	23.0	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Charleston, S. C.	9M1	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-43	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	. . .
Charleston, W. Va.	. .M	E	1-. .	7.5	Yes-48	. .	N-N-Y	Yes-48	1	GWCS
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3C2	. .	1-. .	. . .	Yes-48	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	. .	. . .
Clifton, N. J.	8M1*	. . .	. .-. .	1.3	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GCS
Columbus, S. C.	12C4	. . .	. .-. .	0.5	Yes-49	N	Y-N-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Columbus, Ga.	Uno	. . .	0-0	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	GWS
Covington, Ky.	4M3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-31	3	N-Y-N	Yes-31	3	GWCS
Cranston, R. I.	6M2	Pp	1-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	GWS
Davenport, Iowa	13M4	Pp	3-0	11.9	Yes-48	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-46	1	GS
Dearborn, Mich.	7M2	Pp	4-0	18.5	Yes-. .	C	Y-. .-Y[2]	Yes-. .	C	N
Decatur, Ill.	9M3	M	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	. . .
Durham, N. C.	4A1	Pa	4-1	14.2	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	1	. . .*
East Chicago, Ind.	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	C	Y-. .-Y	Yes-47	C	GCS
East Orange, N. J.	8M1*	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	. .	. . .	No-. .	N	WS
Evanston, Ill.	12M3	B	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Fresno, Calif.	6M3	Pc	5-1	20.7	No-39	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	C	GWS
Gadsden, Ala.	3C2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Galveston, Tex.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-37	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Glendale, Calif.	5C	Pa	6-0	38.9	Yes-49	C	N-N-N	Yes-36	C	GWCS
Green Bay, Wis.	3M4	Pp	2-1	10.2	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	Yes-27	3	N
Greensboro, N. C.	9C	Pa	5-0	16.5	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	1	G
Greenville, S. C.	5M4	P. .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-51	. .	GCS
Hamilton, Ohio	3A2	A	0-6	0.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	3	GWCS
Hammond, Ind.	5M4	. . .	0-9	1.1	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Harrisburg, Pa.	5C	E	. .-. .	1.2	No-50	C	N-N-N	Yes-46	3	N
Hoboken, N. J.	6C1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
Jackson, Mich.	6M3	. . .	0-1	4.2	Yes-36	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-29	C	G
Jackson, Miss.	Uno	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Johnstown, Pa.	5C	. . .	0-0	0.4	Yes-26	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Joliet, Ill.	15C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-39	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	1.5	GWCS
Kalamazoo, Mich.	10C1	Pa	3-0	. . .	No-R	C	N-N-N	Yes-29	3	N
Kenosha, Wis.	7A	B	0-1	1.0	Yes-52	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	3	N
Lakewood, Ohio	6C1	Pp	2-6	5.6	Yes-50	. .	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Lansing, Mich.	9M4	Pp	4-0	11.3	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Lawrence, Mass.	5M	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-43	C	N-N-N	Yes-43	C	N
Lexington, Ky.	4M3	Pp	2-1	10.0	Yes-30	C	N-N-N	Yes-48	3	GWCS
Lima, Ohio	4M	M	0-1	0.7	Yes-49	C	N-N-N	Yes-49	3	GWCS
Lincoln, Neb.	9M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	3	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	WS
Lorain, Ohio	4M3	W	0-6	. . .	Yes-48	. .[1]	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	3	GWS

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
City	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Lowell, Mass.	5A2	. . .	0-0	$ 0.0	Yes-26	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Lubbock, Tex.	7C3	Pa	2-1	16.5	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	5	N
Madison, Wis.	3M5	Pp	3-1	18.6	Yes-45	C	Y*-Y-Y	Yes-46	3	GWS
Malden, Mass.	6M1	M	0-1	1.1	Yes-. .	N	Y-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Manchester, N. H. . . .	4M1	Pp	1-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GS
Medford, Mass.	5A	. . .	0-0	0.1	Yes-25	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	. . .
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	3M2	. . .	0-3	1.1	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	. . .
New Britain, Conn. . .	6M1	. . .	0-0	1.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
New Rochelle, N. Y. .	7M2	P. .	3-0	14.5	Yes-40	N	N-Y-Y	Yes-48	N	GWCS
Newton, Mass.	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	0.5	Yes-51	N	N-N-Y^2	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	4C1	Pa	4-0	12.9	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Oak Park, Ill.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	. . .
Ogden, Utah	. . .	Pp	4-3	26.0	Yes-50	C	N-N-N	Yes-50	C	GCS
Orlando, Fla.	7M	. . .	. .-7	1.8	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	N	GWS
Passaic, N. J.	5M3	H	0-1	12.5	Yes-R	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	CS
Pittsfield, Mass.	5M	X	. .-. .	13.2	Yes-51	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	. .	GWCS
Pontiac, Mich.	7A2	Pa	2-0	11.2	Yes-38	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	5	N
Portland, Me.	5C	Pp	6-0	21.9	Yes-46	. .	N-N-N	Yes-46	. .	GS
Portsmouth, Va.	4M3	E	0-2	. . .	Yes-51	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	2	N
Pueblo, Colo.	None	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	N-Y-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Quincy, Mass.	5A	Pa	2-5	. . .	Yes-43	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Racine, Wis.	3M4	X	2-1	11.9	Yes-46	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-47	3	GWS
Raleigh, N. C.	5C	Pa	2-2	10.0	Yes-50	1	Y-N-Y	Yes-50	1	GCS
Richmond, Calif.	7M2	X	4-2	22.3	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	. .	N
Roanoke, Va.	5A2	X	. .-. .	2.2	Yes-32	C	N-N-N	Yes-50	3	GWS
Rockford, Ill.	. . .	Pp	. .-. .	5.0	Yes-25	C	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	C	. . .
St. Joseph, Mo.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-R	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	GW
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	9A	X	. .-. .	1.2	Yes-44	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-44	N	GWS*
Saginaw, Mich.	6A3	Pa	5-. .	17.8	Yes-39	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	3	GWS
San Angelo, Tex.	9C	Pa	3-0	. . .	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	Yes-52	N	GWCS
San Bernardino, Calif.	9M*	Pm	3-0	11.0	Yes-R	C	N-N-Y	Yes-R	C	GWCS
San Jose, Calif.	5C1	Pa	8-0	38.1	Yes-43	C	N-N-Y	Yes-46	3	GWCS
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	7C	Pa	6-0	27.4	Yes-48	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Schenectady, N. Y. . .	9A	PP	3-0	14.7	Yes-27	C	N-N-N	Yes-48	C	GCS
Sioux City, Iowa.	15M1	Pp	. .-. .	4.0	Yes-28	N	N-Y-N	Yes-28	1	GWCS
Sioux Falls, S. D. . . .	9C	. . .	. .-. .	1.2	Yes-50	N	Y-N-Y^2	Yes-. .	N	N
South Gate, Calif. . . .	4M1	B	0-2	3.9	Yes-. .	C	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	. . .
Springfield, Ill.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Springfield, Mo.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GS
Springfield, Ohio	5C2	Pp	3-0	14.3	Yes-30	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	GWCS
Stamford, Conn.	5M	Pp	2-2	14.4	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	N	GCS
Stockton, Calif.	9M3	Pa	2-2	11.0	Yes-R	C	N-N-Y	Yes-43	3	GWCS
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	6M3	. . .	0-0	1.3	Yes-50	2	N-N-N	Yes-. .	2	N
Topeka, Kan.	15C	. . .	. .-1	8.7	Yes-48	C	Y-Y-Y^2	Yes-. .	3	GWS
Waco, Tex.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	5	GWS
Waterloo, Iowa	9M1	Pp	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-49	C	. . .
Wheeling, W. Va. . . .	9M	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	No-28	. .	GWCS
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	5C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	. . .
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	7. .	Pa	4-1	24.1	Yes-48	3	Y-. .-Y	Yes-48	. .*	GWCS
York, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
City	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	9C	E	. .-. .	$ 0.2	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	Yes-47	5	GWCS
Abington tp, Pa.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	C	GWCS
Albany, Ga.	5C	. . .	. .-5	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-51	1	GWS
Alliance, Ohio	4M3	. . .	. .-1	0.0	No-. .	. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	N
Alton, Ill.	4M3	E	. .-7	0.0	Yes-28	. .	N-N-N	Yes-28	1.5	GWCS
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Uno	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Ann Arbor, Mich.	6M3	Pp	1-2	9.4	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	N	. . .
Anniston, Ala.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Appleton, Wis.	4M3	H	. .-7	. . .	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	No-51	C	GS
Arlington t, Mass.	5D	. . .	. .-5	0.6	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	Yes-31	N	GS
Ashland, Ky.	3A2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Bakersfield, Calif.	6M3	. . .	1-1	5.1	Yes-37	C	N-N-N	Yes-34	C	GCS
Bangor, Me.	5C	Pa	1-. .	6.5	Yes-40	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	G
Barberton, Ohio	4M3	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-46	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	3	G
Belleville, Ill.	10M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	. . .	No-. .	C	G
Bellingham, Wash.	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	N
Belmont t, Mass.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Beloit, Wis.	4A4	E	0-. .	3.1	Yes-44	C	N-N-N	Yes-44	3	N
Beverly, Mass.	9M1	E	0-1	0.4	Yes-40	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWS
Beverly Hills, Calif.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-45	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-37	C	GWCS
Billings, Mont.	7M2	X	0-. .	1.1	Yes-45	N	N-. .-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Biloxi, Miss.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	N-N-. .	No-. .	N	N
Bloomfield, N. J.	6C2	H	0-1	5.6	Yes-30	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	N	GWCS
Bloomington, Ill.	Uno	M	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Bloomington, Ind.	7M2	. . .	0-1	3.6	Yes-50	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	N	GWS
Boise City, Idaho	10M3	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-51	N	N-N-N	. .-. .	1	N
Bremerton, Wash.	8M4	E	0-1	. . .	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	GWS
Bristol, Conn.	5M1	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-48	N	N-. .-N	Yes-45	N	GS
Burlington, Iowa	15M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-. .-. .	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Burlington, Vt.	4M1	. . .	0-4	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Champaign, Ill.	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-50	. .	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWS
Charlottesville, Va.	6M. .	E	0-1	0.2	Yes-49	N	N-N-Y	Yes-49	3	GWCS
Chelsea, Mass.	5M	. . .	. .-. .	0.2	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Cheyenne, Wyo.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Clarksburg, W. Va.	11A1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Clinton, Iowa	11M2	. . .	0-2	0.0	Yes-49	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	G
Colo. Springs, Colo.	9C1	Pa	1-0	6.7	Yes-51	C	Y-Y*-Y	Yes-51	. .*	GWCS
Columbia, Mo.	None	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	. .	Y-N-Y	Yes-51	1	GWS
Compton, Calif.	5C. .	. . .	0-2	1.6	Yes-50	C	Y-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Concord, N. H.	7A2	Pa	2-1	8.7	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Council Bluffs, Iowa	35M	H	. .-. .	1.5	Yes-28	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Cumberland, Md.	5M1	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	2M2	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-R	C	N-N-N	Yes-29	C	GS
Danville, Ill.	9C8	H	0-1	5.5	Yes-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	1.5	GWCS
Daytona Beach, Fla.	11C5	. . .	0-1	0.3	Yes-42	. .	N-N-N	Yes-42	C	GW
Dubuque, Iowa	7C. .	B	0-1	3.4	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-45	1	GCS
East Cleveland, Ohio	0. .5	E	0-3	0.0	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
East Hartford t, Conn.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-R	. .	N-N-N	Yes-41	. .	GWS
Easton, Pa.	5C. .	. . .	0-1	10.4	Yes-49	. .	Y-N-N	No-. .	. .	GWCS
E. Providence t, R. I.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-29	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	G
Eau Claire, Wis.	None	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-23	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	3	G
Elgin, Ill.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	C	N-N-N	Yes-07	C	GWS

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Elkhart, Ind.	4. .5	. . .	0-9	. . .	Yes-34	N	N-N-N	Yes-34	N	. . .
Elmira, N. Y.	6M1	. . .	. .-. .	$ 0.0	Yes-47	C	N-N-Y	Yes-44	3	GWCS
Elyria, Ohio	5M2	M	0-1	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Enid, Okla.	5A2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-31	N	N-N-N	No-. .	3	N
Eugene, Ore.	7M3	P. .	3-0	14.3	Yes-48	C	N-Y-Y	Yes-46	C	N
Everett, Wash.	6W3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-42	N	Y-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Fairfield t, Conn.	5. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	. .	GS
Fargo, N. D.	5C3	. . .	0-. .	13.5	Yes-51	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	6	N
Fayetteville, N. C.	5C. .	Pc	1-. .	4.0	Yes-51	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-51	1	G
Ferndale, Mich.	9C	E	0-. .	. . .	Yes-R	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GS
Fitchburg, Mass.	5M. .	. .	0-. .	0.2	. .-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Fond du lac, Wis.	6C1	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-42	. .	N-N-N	Yes-42	3	GWCS
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	10C	. . .	0-1	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Framingham t, Mass.	6D	. . .	. .-. .	1.4	Yes-39	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Gainesville, Fla.	5C	B	0-2	2.0	Yes-32	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Galesburg, Ill.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Gloucester, Mass.	5C	H	0-5	0.3	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .
Grand Forks, N. D.	5M3	E	0-0	0.0	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	N
Granite City, Ill.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-. .	N	GS
Great Falls, Mont.	9M	H	0-9	0.0	Yes-30	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Greenville, Miss.	6C1	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-Y	Yes-47	2	G
Greenwich t, Conn.	5C2	Pp	3-0	13.3	Yes-47	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	G
Hackensack, N. J.	5C2	. . .	1-1	6.5	Yes-29	C	N-N-Y	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Hamtramck, Mich.	5C2	E	0-0	0.0	Yes-47	N	N-Y-N	No-. .	N	N
Hattiesburg, Miss.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Haverford t, Pa.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.9	Yes-49	C	Y-. .-Y	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Hazleton, Pa.	5C1	. . .	0-0	0.0	No-. .	3	. . .	No-. .	N	G
Hempstead, N. Y.	5M	. . .	0-1	0.2	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	Yes-50	C	GCS
High Point, N. C.	5C	Pa	2-0	9.4	No-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-47	1	GWS
Highland Park, Mich.	5C2	Pc	1-. .	. . .	Yes-42	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	. . .
Huntington Pk., Calif.	9C3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-29	C	. .-. .-N	No-. .	C	. . .
Hutchinson, Kan.	9C	H	0-0	0.0	Yes-50	N	Y-N-Y	No-. .	N	N
Independence, Mo.	3C	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-50	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Inglewood, Calif.	5C2	B	0-1	2.4	Yes-46	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-46	C	GWCS
Iowa City, Iowa	7M	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-36	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Jackson, Tenn.	5C2	M	. .-. .	0.9	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	5	GWCS
Jamestown, N. Y.	5M1	B	0-1	0.3	Yes-43	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	G
Jefferson City, Mo.	9M3	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-R	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Johnson City, Tenn.	9C2	P. .	2-2	. . .	Yes-43	C	N-N-N	Yes-43	C	GW
Joplin, Mo.	None	B	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	. .-. .	N	N
Kankakee, Ill.	14M1	. . .	. .-. .	1.1	Yes-. .	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-47	C	GWCS
Key West, Fla.	7C2	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-51	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-51	C	GWS
Kingston, N. Y.	3M2	H	1-0	2.3	Yes-27	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	GWCS
Kokomo, Ind.	5M4	Pp	2-0	. . .	Yes-48	2	Y-N-N	Yes-48	2	GCS
Lacrosse, Wis.	3M4	E	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	G
Lafayette, Ind.	8M2	. . .	0-0	0.3	Yes-49	2	N-N-N	Yes-49	2	GWCS
Lagrange, Ga.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	G
Lakeland, Fla.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	N	GS
Lebanon, Pa.	6M5	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	CS
Lewiston, Me.	7M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWS
Lincoln Park, Mich.	7M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	CS
Lockport, N. Y.	7M	B	0-0	0.0	No-. .	N	N-. .-N	Yes-48	N	N

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
City	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Lynchburg, Va.	7C	Pa	1-0	$ 5.5	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	N	N
Lynwood, Calif.	5C3	X	0-1	0.1	Yes-51	C	Y-. .-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Manchester t, Conn. . .	5C	B	0-5	4.5	Yes-50	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	. .	GWCS
Manitowoc, Wis.	4M3	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	8C1	E	0-1	0.4	Yes-34	N	N-N-Y	Yes-34	N	GWC
Marion, Ind.	. . .	Pp	1-1	. . .	Yes-46	2	. . .	Yes-. .	2	. . .
Mason City, Iowa . . .	7M. .	. . .	0-1	0.0	Yes-43	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-42	. .	GWCS
Maywood, Ill.	6M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	. .	Y-N-Y	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Melrose, Mass.	9M. .	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-44	N	N-N-Y	Yes-47	N	GS
Meriden, Conn.	5M2	. . .	0-0	5.6	Yes-27	. .	N-N-N	Yes-51	. .	GCS
Meridian, Miss.	5C1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	1	GWCS
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	9C4	E	. .-0	9.8	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	. . .
Michigan City, Ind. . .	7M2	E	0-2	1.8	Yes-R	C	. .-N-Y	Yes-. .	2	N
Middletown, Conn. . . .	6C1	. . .	0-0	0.1	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Middletown, Ohio . . .	6C1	E	0-1	1.8	Yes-50	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	3	GWCS
Moline, Ill.	5M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-38	N	N-N-N	Yes-48	1.5	GS
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	5C1	. . .	0-1	3.8	Yes-44	. .	N-N-N	No-41	N	N
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	5C	X	0-3	0.8	Yes-40	N	N-N-Y	Yes-51	C	GCS
Muskegon, Mich.	6C3	Pa	4-. .	19.5	Yes-R	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-47	C	. . .
Muskogee, Okla.	7C3	B	0-0	0.0	Yes-46	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-46	N	GWS
Nashua, N. H.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
New Albany, Ind.	4M5	Pp	1-1	3.8	Yes-47	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
New Brunswick, N. J. .	6M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
New Castle, Pa.	5W. .	W	0-5	2.2	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
New London, Conn. . .	5C1	E	0-6	. . .	Yes-28	N	N-N-N	Yes-25	N	GC
Newport, Ky.	5. .2*	E	0-1	0.1	Yes-49	2	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Newport, R. I.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-Y-N	No-. .	C	N
Newport News, Va. . .	None	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Norman, Okla.	9M2	A	. .-. .	4.0	. .-. .	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWS
Norristown, Pa.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-33	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GCS
N. Little Rock, Ark. . .	9M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWS
Northampton, Mass. . .	9M	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-49	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GS
Norwood, Ohio	3M2	. . .	0-1	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-N	Yes-30	C	. . .
Nutley, N. J.	8M1	. . .	0-1	0.7	Yes-45	N	N-N-Y	Yes-R	N	GWCS
Odessa, Tex.	5C. .	A	0-5	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Orange, N. J.	8M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-22	N	N-N-Y	No-. .	. .	. . .
Oshkosh, Wis.	5M3	Pc	2-0	10.1	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	3	GWS
Owensboro, Ky.	5M2	E	0-1	0.7	Yes-47	3	Y-N-Y	Yes-46	3	GWCS
Paducah, Ky.	4A3	Pp	1-0	4.5	. .-. .	3	. . .	Yes-R	3	GWCS
Palo Alto, Calif.	7M1	Pa	1-1	3.7	Yes-51	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Panama City, Fla. . . .	9C. .	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	N
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	2C2	M	0-0	0.0	Yes-36	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Parma, Ohio	3M3	. . .	. .-. .	1.8	Yes-. .	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-47	N	GWCS
Penn tp (Allegheny Co.), Pa.	3C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-40	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	GWS
Pensacola, Fla.	6C1	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	. .-. .-Y	No-. .	N	N
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	7M. .	. . .	0-7	6.3	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Petersburg, Va.	7M2	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-Y-Y	No-. .	. .	GWS
Plainfield, N. J.	6M1	H	0-1	1.4	Yes-45	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-45	N	. . .
Pocatello, Idaho	6C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-42	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Pomona, Calif.	9C2	Pc	3-0	13.7	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	6C3	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	C	GCS

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Portsmouth, Ohio. . . .	. . .*	B	0-3	. . .	Yes-47	N	N-N-N	Yes-32	3	GS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	5M	. . .	. .-. .	$ 0.6	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Provo, Utah	. . .	Pc	1-1	. . .	Yes-. .	C	Y^{*}-N-Y^{2}	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Quincy, Ill.	12C3	. . .	. .-. .	0.7	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	GWCS
Rapid City, S. D.	Uno	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	Y-N-Y	No-. .	N	N
Redondo Beach, Calif..	7M2	E	0-1	3.4	Yes-48	C	Y-N-N	Yes-30	C	GWCS
Redwood City, Calif. .	6C2	. . .	0-1	2.7	Yes-48	C	Y-Y-N	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Reno, Nev.	6. .	Pp	3-. .	16.9	Yes-46	C	N-N-N	Yes-47	1	GWS
Riverside, Calif.	6M3	P. .	2-. .	9.1	Yes-R	N	Y-. .-Y	Yes-R	C	GWC
Rochester, Minn.	7C. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	. . .
Rock Island, Ill.	8M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	5C3	H	0-5	0.0	Yes-51	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-51	N	G
Rome, Ga.	5C	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-. .-N	Yes-47	N	G
Rome, N. Y.	7M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	1¼	GWCS
Roswell, N. M.	5M2	A	0-1	0.0	Yes-47	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-47	2	. . .
Royal Oak, Mich.	6M3	. . .	0-2	5.5	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GS
St. Cloud, Minn.	12C3	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	N	N
Salem, Mass.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.2	Yes-29	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	G
Salem, Ore.	7M4	A	0-1	0.3	Yes-R	. .	Y-N-Y	Yes-44	6	G
Salina, Kan.	7C1	. . .	0-7	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	N
San Leandro, Calif. . .	7C	A	0-1	0.9	Yes-49	C	N-N-Y	. .-. .	C	GWCS
San Mateo, Calif. . . .	5C1	Pa	3-1	20.9	No-. .	C	N-N-Y	Yes-R	C	GWCS
Sandusky, Ohio	10C	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .
Santa Ana, Calif.	7C2	Pc	1-1	7.2	Yes-39	C	. .-N-Y^{2}	Yes-48	C	GWCS
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	6M3	Pm	1-1	5.7	Yes-30	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Shaker Heights, Ohio .	3M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	. .	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Sheboygan, Wis.	4M3	M	0-0	0.0	Yes-49	. .	N-N-N	Yes-49	3	N
Superior, Wis.	4A3	W	0-1	1.5	Yes-51	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	5C1	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Taunton, Mass.	7M	. . .	0-7	0.2	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	. . .
Teaneck tp, N. J. . . .	6M3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-. .-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Temple, Tex.	5C	W	0-1	1.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	GS
Torrington, Conn. . . .	None	E	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	GS
Tucson, Ariz.	9M	Pp	4-. .	15.3	Yes-. .	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-46	3	N
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6C3	H	. .-. .	0.8	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-48	3	GWS
Tyler, Tex.	7C	E	0-2	0.0	Yes-45	5	N-N-N	Yes-. .	5	WS
Union tp, N. J.	Uno	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-40	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
University City, Mo. .	5C4	A	0-1	0.5	Yes-51	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Vallejo, Calif.	6M4	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	C	Y-N-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
Valley Stream, N. Y. .	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	GC
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	9. .3	. . .	. .-. .	0.3	. .-. .	C	. . .	. .-. .	C	GWC
Vicksburg, Miss. . . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Waltham, Mass.	5M	. . .	. .-. .	7.8	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Warren, Ohio	7M2	B	1-0	. . .	Yes-R	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Washington, Pa.	3C	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Watertown t, Mass. . .	5D	H	0-0	. . .	. .-. .	N	N-N-N	. . .	N	. . .
Watertown, N. Y. . . .	9M	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	N	G
Wausau, Wis.	4M3	E	0-1	0.0	Yes-52	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	3	N
Wauwatosa, Wis.	4M1	E	1-5	0.0	Yes-48	C	Y-. .-N	Yes-. .	C	. . .
West Allis, Wis.	4M4	E	0-0	0.0	No-. .	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	5A	E	0-3	. . .	Yes-45	N	Y-N-. .	Yes-. .	N	G
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	7C1	X	0-1	0.8	Yes-. .	3	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	C	GCS

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
White Plains, N. Y. . .	7M	P. .	3-. .	$ 15.0	Yes-49	C	. .-. .-Y	Yes-46	C	GWS
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	. . .	X	0-4	. . .	Yes-32	3	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GC
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	3C2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-44	1	N-N-Y	Yes-44	1	GWS
Winona, Minn.	Uno	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	GS
Wyandotte, Mich.	9M	. . .	0-1	3.6	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	G
Yakima, Wash.	6W1	Pc	1-0	3.7	Yes-48	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
10,000 to 25,000										
Ada, Okla.	5C1	A	0-1	. . .	No-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	S
Adrian, Mich.	6C4	. . .	0-10	1.3	Yes-. .	N[1]	N-N-. .	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Albany, Calif.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Albany, Ore.	6M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Albert Lea, Minn. . . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Albion, Mich.	6M3	H	0-0	0.5	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GS
Alice, Tex.	Uno	E	0-2	0.5	No-45	5	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Allen Park, Mich. . . .	8C1	. . .	0-. .	. . .	Yes-40	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-40	. .	GWCS
Alpena, Mich.	9M. .	A	0-. .	. . .	Yes-45	N	Y-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Ambridge, Pa.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Ames, Iowa	7M. .	Pp	1-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	GS
Amesbury t, Mass. . .	6D. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .
Anaheim, Calif.	8C1	Pc	. .-1	12.2	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-52	C	GWCS
Anderson, S. C.	4C. .	. . .	0-5	. . .	Yes-39	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Ansonia, Conn.	. . .	M	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Antioch, Calif.	6M2	A	0-0	. . .	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
Arcadia, Calif.	7C1	B	0-1	3.2	Yes-49	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Ardmore, Okla.	None	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	9C. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-38	N	N-. .-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Asbury Park, N. J. . .	6A1	H	0-2	0.0	Yes-49	N	Y-. .-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Ashland, Ohio	5M. .	M	0-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-37	N	GS
Ashtabula, Ohio	4. .3	E	0-. .	. . .	Yes-22	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GS
Atchison, Kan.	7C1	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-41	N	N-. .-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Athol t, Mass.	5D. .	. . .	0-0	0.8	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-49	. .	N
Auburn, Me.	Uno	A	0-. .	0.0	Yes-49	. .	N-. .-N	Yes-50	. .	G
Azusa, Calif.	7C1	H	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-49	C	Y-. .-. .	Yes-49	C	N
Barre, Vt.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-. .	No-. .	. .	G
Bartlesville, Okla. . . .	6C2	. . .	0-. .	. . .	Yes-48	N	. . .	Yes-. .	. .	GCS
Batavia, N. Y.	7C. .	. . .	0-7	0.0	Yes-36	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Beacon, N. Y.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	. .-. .	N	G
Beatrice, Neb.	9C. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Beaver Dam, Wis. . . .	3M5	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-33	. .	N-. .-N	Yes-33	. .	N
Bell, Calif.	6M3	. . .	0-. .	0.7	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Bellaire, Tex.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-N	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Bellefontaine, Ohio . .	3M. .	M	. .-. .	0.0	. .-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	GWCS
Bellevue, Pa.	5C. .	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-40	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
Bend, Ore.	7C3	H	0-7	0.0	Yes-47	. .	N-N-N	Yes-51	. .	GS
Benton Harbor, Mich. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	. .[1]	N-. .-N	Yes-. .	3	N
Berkley, Mich.	9C. .	. . .	0-2	2.2	Yes-38	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
Bexley, Ohio	3M1	M	0-0	0.0	Yes-30	C	N-N-N	Yes-30	C	GWCS
Big Spring, Tex.	9C	E	0-1	0.0	Yes-47	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	5	N
Birmingham, Mich. . .	5C2	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	C	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Bismarck, N. D.	5C3	. . .	. .-. .	0.3	Yes-R	N	N-Y-N	No-. .	N	N
Bluefield, W. Va. . . .	4C1	H	0-. .	0.0	Yes-38	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWCS

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
City	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Borger, Tex.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-50	5	N
Boulder, Colo.	6C1	Pp	1-. .	$ 5.0	Yes-48	C	N-Y-N	Yes-51	N	N
Bozeman, Mont.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
Bradford, Pa.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.0	No-. .	3	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N
Brainerd, Minn.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Brattleboro t, Vt.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-48	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	WS
Brawley, Calif.	6. .2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-47	N	Y-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Bristol, Pa.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Bristol t, R. I.	5D	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-31	C	N-N-N	Yes-49	C	GW
Bristol, Va.	7C2	A	. .-. .	1.5	Yes-R	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-R	N	GWS
Brookfield, Ill.	8M2	A	0-1	0.4	Yes-24	C	N-N-N	Yes-40	C	GWCS
Brownwood, Tex.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Brunswick, Ga.	7C1	. . .	0-1	. . .	No-. .	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	. .	N
Bryan, Tex.	9C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-47	5	GWS
Burlington, N. J.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	1.5	No-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Burlington, N. C.	5C1	E	0-0	0.0	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	1	G
Cadillac, Mich.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	Yes-41	N	N
Caldwell, Idaho	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Cambridge, Md.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-. .	1	N
Cambridge, Ohio	7M. .	W	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	N	N-. .-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Camden, Ark.	9M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Campbell, Ohio	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
Carbondale, Ill.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-26	N	Y-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Carlisle, Pa.	5C. .	A	0-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	Y-N-Y	No-. .	C	N
Carlsbad, N. M.	5M. .	. . .	0-5	0.5	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-51	. .	GWCS
Carnegie, Pa.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	C	. . .
Carthage, Mo.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Chambersburg, Pa.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	1.8	No-. .	N	. .-N-. .	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Chanute, Kan.	5M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	. .-. .	N	. . .
Charles City, Iowa	7C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	N
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-41	. .	GWCS
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	C	. . .	No-. .	. .	GWCS
Chico, Calif.	6C3	E	0-1	3.3	Yes-49	N	N-N-Y	No-. .	C	G
Chillicothe, Ohio	4C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.3	Yes-50	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	. .	. . .
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	6M1	. . .	0-0	. . .	No-. .	. .	Y-Y-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Chula Vista, Calif.	7C1	P. .	1-0	4.9	Yes-49	. .	N-N-N	Yes-47	C	GCS
Clayton, Mo.	4M3	. . .	0-1	. . .	Yes-46	C	Y-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Clearwater, Fla.	. . .	H	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-. .	Yes-. .	C	N
Coatesville, Pa.	5. .	E	0-. .	0.2	Yes-. .	3	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GC
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	7M. .	M	0-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	N	S
Coffeyville, Kan.	9C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Collingswood, N. J.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	Y-N-Y	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Colton, Calif.	7C. .	. . .	0-. .	1.0	Yes-. .	C	Y-N-. .	. .-. .	. .	GWCS
Concord, N. C.	6. .3	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-37	1	N-N-N	Yes-51	1	N
Coral Gables, Fla.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-37	C	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	G
Coraopolis, Pa.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	. .	Y-N-Y	No-. .	C	GWS
Corona, Calif.	8C1	. . .	. .-. .	0.5	Yes-47	C	Y-Y-N	Yes-49	C	GCS
Coronado, Calif.	9C	A	0-1	1.2	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-43	C	GWCS
Corvallis, Ore.	7C4	E	0-3	3.8	Yes-R	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-R	6	N
Coshocton, Ohio	5M. .	M	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Cranford tp, N. J.	8C1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	Y-. .-. .	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Danvers t, Mass.	5A. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.2	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	. .	GW

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Darby, Pa.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	N	N-. .-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
Darien t, Conn.	6D2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	. .	Y-. .-. .	Yes-51	. .	GW
De Kalb, Ill.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-26	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWS
Delaware, Ohio	5M2	W	. .-. .	$ 0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Denison, Tex.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-39	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Denton, Tex.	7. .2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Des Plaines, Ill.	6M. .	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-R	. .	N-N-N	Yes-41	1.5	GWS
Donora, Pa.	4C. .	W	0-0	1.7	Yes-46	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Dormont, Pa.	None	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-27	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
Dothan, Ala.	6C3	. . .	0-1	. . .	Yes-51	5	Y-Y-N	No-. .	N	G
Dover, N. H.	6M3	H	0-9	3.5	Yes-48	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	GWS
Downers Grove, Ill.	8C3	. . .	0-. .	0.9	Yes-. .	C	. . .	Yes-. .	. .	GW
Dumont, N. J.	6M1	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-42	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Dyersburg, Tenn.	5M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-Y-Y	Yes-50	N	GWS
East Detroit, Mich.	7C	. . .	. .-. .	0.2	Yes-48	C	Y-N-N	Yes-48	C	GWCS
Easthampton t, Mass.	5. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.4	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-N	Yes-50	N	GWS
East Lansing, Mich.	None	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	GWCS
East Moline, Ill.	5C1	W	0-6	0.0	Yes-28	. .	N-N-N	Yes-49	1.5	GWCS
East Point, Ga.	4C1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-39	C	N-N-N	Yes-39	C	GWS
Ecorse, Mich.	5C3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-42	C	GWCS
Edinburg, Tex.	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
El Centro, Calif.	6C2	H	0-6	2.5	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	C	. . .
El Cerrito, Calif.	8M3	. . .	0-1	0.4	Yes-R	C	. .-Y-Y	Yes-43	C	GWCS
El Dorado, Ark.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-. .-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
El Dorado, Kan.	13M. .	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-44	3	GS
El Reno, Okla.	5M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-31	N	N-. .-N	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Elizabeth City, N. C.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-33	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Elizabethton, Tenn.	5C1	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Ellwood City, Pa.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Elmhurst, Ill.	20M1	. . .	. .-. .	2.5	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
Elmwood Park, Ill.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-43	C	N-N-N	Yes-43	C	GWCS
Emporia, Kan.	10C1	X	0-1	0.0	Yes-49	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-49	3	S
Endicott, N. Y.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-47	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	C	C
Enfield t, Conn.	5C. .	. . .	0-5	0.0	Yes-48	. .	N-N-. .	Yes-. .	. .	N
Englewood, Colo.	5C3	H	0-1	0.7	Yes-40	C	N-N-N	Yes-40	N	N
Englewood, N. J.	7M2	. . .	0-1	3.0	Yes-49	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Escanaba, Mich.	9M3	Pa	2-1	6.4	Yes-29	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	N	N
Eureka, Calif.	7M2	H	. .-. .	0.7	Yes-R	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Fair Lawn, N. J.	. .C. .	A	0-1	0.7	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	N	GWCS
Fairfield, Ala.	8M1	E	0-. .	0.1	Yes-48	3	N-N-N	Yes-48	3	GWCS
Faribault, Minn.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	N
Farrell, Pa.	5M. .	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	S
Fayetteville, Ark.	. . .	H	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	N
Ferguson, Mo.	6M3	W	0-. .	. . .	Yes-46	C	Y-N-Y	No-. .	C	GW
Floral Park, N. Y.	None	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-51	C	Y-N-Y	No-. .	C	. . .
Florence, Ala.	7C2	. . .	0-. .	1.5	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	GWS
Florence, S. C.	5C. .	. . .	0-. .	0.0	. .-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	N	GW
Fort Collins, Colo.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-29	N	GWCS
Fort Lee, N. J.	6M. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-49	. .	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Fort Myers, Fla.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	C	. . .
Fort Thomas, Ky.	4M2	. . .	0-2	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-40	5	GCS
Frederick, Md.	5M. .	E	0-. .	0.1	Yes-48	1	N-N-N	Yes-45	1	N

Table XI—Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Fredericksburg, Va.	3M2	E	. .-. .	$ 0.2	Yes-R	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Freeport, Ill.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-39	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Freeport, N. Y.	3C2	. . .	0-. .	0.5	. .-R	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Fullerton, Calif.	6C3	E	0-9	5.2	Yes-47	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-R	C	GWCS
Fulton, N. Y.	3M2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Gainesville, Tex.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-47	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Garden City, Kan.	9C4	A	0-9	. . .	Yes-R	. .	N-N-N	Yes-51	3	N
Garden City, N. Y.	5C. .	W	0-0	0.0	Yes-46	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Gardena, Calif.	5C2	. . .	0-1	2.6	Yes-R	C	N-N-. .	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Gardner, Mass.	3M. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.2	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .
Garland, Tex.	5C	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-51	5	Y-Y-N	Yes-51	. .	GWCS
Gastonia, N. C.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	1	N-. .-Y	Yes-. .	1	GWS
Glen Cove, N. Y.	6M. .	X	0-. .	0.3	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Gloversville, N. Y.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Goldsboro, N. C.	4C1	E	. .-1	0.0	Yes-31	1	N-N-N	Yes-31	1	N
Goshen, Ind.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-47	. .	N-N-. .	No-. .	. .	. . .
Grand Island, Neb.	9M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Grand Junction, Colo.	None	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	N	N-N-N	Yes-46	N	N
Grand Prairie, Tex.	13C3	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Great Bend, Kan.	12M	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Greenville, N. C.	7C1	. . .	. .-. .	4.0	Yes-51	1	N-Y-N	Yes-51	1	GWCS
Greenville, Tex.	9M3	E	0-1	. . .	Yes-51	5	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Greenwood, Miss.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-. .-N	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Greenwood, S. C.	None	A	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-. .	N	GS
Griffin, Ga.	7C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	N	N-. .-N	Yes-48	. .	GWS
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	6. .3	A	0-9	3.3	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	9C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-40	C	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Gulfport, Miss.	None	M	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
Guthrie, Okla.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Haddon tp, N. J.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Haddonfield, N. J.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-45	N	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	GWCS
Hanford, Calif.	6M3	A	0-2	0.6	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWS
Harlingen, Tex.	4C1	. . .	0-0	4.9	Yes-48	N	N-N-Y	Yes-48	N	S
Harrison tp, Pa.	. .C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	C	GW
Harrisonburg, Va.	6M1	A	0-1	0.4	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	W
Hawthorne, Calif.	9C. .	. . .	0-1	0.6	Yes-46	C	Y-Y-N	No-. .	C	. . .
Hawthorne, N. J.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-30	C	N-N-N	Yes-50	. .	GWCS
Hayward, Calif.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	7.1	Yes-. .	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
Hazel Park, Mich.	9C	. . .	0-2	1.5	No-. .	C	. .-. .-N	No-. .	N	GWS
Henderson, Ky.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	5	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	. .C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	N-N-Y	. .-. .	. .	GWCS
Hialeah, Fla.	7C	B	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	C	N-N-N	Yes-46	C	GWC
Hibbing, Minn.	7C	. . .	. .-. .	0.2	Yes-32	. .	N-N-N	Yes-32	N	N
Hickory, N. C.	5C5	H	0-1	3.4	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	No-. .	1	G
Highland Park, Ill.	4C4	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-47	C	N
Highland Park, Tex.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
Hillside tp, N. J.	7C	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-. .	N	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Holland, Mich.	8M1	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-R	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Hollywood, Fla.	9C1	. . .	0-9	. . .	Yes-51	N	N-N-Y	Yes-51	N	S
Homewood, Ala.	8M. .	M	. .-. .	0.2	Yes-46	3	Y-Y-Y	Yes-45	3	GWCS
Hopewell, Va.	5C1	H	0-1	0.0	Yes-51	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Huntington, Ind.	4M3	M	0-7	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Huntsville, Ala.	6M2	X	0-1	$ 1.5	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-N	Yes-50	5	GWCS
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	12M	E	0-. .	0.9	Yes-49	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	1	GWCS
Independence, Kan. . .	9. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	3	N
Inkster, Mich.	6C3	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-38	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
Ironton, Ohio	3C2	W	0-5	0.0	Yes-49	N	Y-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GCS
Ironwood, Mich.	9C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Jacksonville, Ill.	4M3	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	5. . 2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-38	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Janesville, Wis.	4A3	A	0-0	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-46	3	N
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-45	C	N-. .-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	5C. .	E	0-0	0.0	Yes-40	C	N-N-N	Yes-40	C	GWCS
Johnston t, R. I.	8D. .	. . .	0-8	0.4	Yes-R	N	N-. .-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Johnstown, N. Y.	3M2	E	0-1	. . .	Yes-36	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Junction City, Kan. . .	10M. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-50	. .	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	N
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	5C1	X	. .-. .	1.0	Yes-42	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Kent, Ohio	4M3	. . .	. .-. .	5.3	Yes-31	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWS
Keokuk, Iowa	10C3	H	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-50	N	GWS
Kingsport, Tenn.	6A3	A	0-9	0.8	Yes-51	N	Y-. .-N	Yes-. .	C	N
Kingston, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GCS
Kinston, N. C.	. . .	H	0-0	0.1	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	5C4	. . .	0-9	0.3	Yes-41	C	N-N-N	Yes-44	C	GWCS
Klamath Falls, Ore. . .	6M5	. . .	0-. .	0.1	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	5	N
Laconia, N. H.	6M3	Pp	1-0	5.4	No-. .	N	N-Y-N	No-. .	N	. . .
La Grange, Ill.	5M4	A	. .-. .	0.5	Yes-44	C	N-Y-N	Yes-47	1.5	GWCS
La Porte, Ind.	10M. .	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-R	2	N-N-N	No-. .	C	CS
Lancaster, Ohio	. .M. .	W	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	G
Laramie, Wyo.	Uno	A	0-1	. . .	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	GS
Las Cruces, N. M. . .	5C. .	H	0-5	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Las Vegas, Nev.	9C. .	P. .	3-. .	. . .	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
Lawrence, Kan.	7C1	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-49	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	N	GCS
Leominster, Mass. . .	3M. .	. . .	0-0	0.1	Yes-44	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Lewistown, Pa.	5C1	A	0-1	0.0	No-. .	3	. . .	No-. .	N	GWCS
Livonia, Mich.	9M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-45	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-52	C	GWCS
Long Beach, N. Y. . . .	25A	. . .	0-1	1.6	Yes-30	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	. . .
Long Branch, N. J. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Longview, Tex.	15M3	E	0-1	0.4	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-48	5	GWS
Longview, Wash.	6M1	. . .	0-. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	G
Lufkin, Tex.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-40	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Lynbrook, N. Y.	5M. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-52	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-52	C	. . .
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-. .	No-. .	N	N
McAlester, Okla. . . .	15M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
McAllen, Tex.	7. .	E	0-2	0.5	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	Yes-45	5	WC
McKinney, Tex.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Madera, Calif.	7M. .	E	0-1	3.9	No-. .	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	WS
Madison, N. J.	7. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	. . .	. .-. .	C	GWCS
Mamaroneck, N. Y. . .	4C. .	E	. .-. .	0.5	Yes-51	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-51	C	GWS
Manhattan, Kan.	11C. .	A	0-2	1.5	Yes-46	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	3	GWCS
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	7C. .	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	C	GCS
Maple Heights, Ohio . .	5M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Marblehead t, Mass. .	6D. .	. . .	0-6	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Marietta, Ga.	. .C. .	E	0-1	0.5	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWS
Marietta, Ohio	3M2	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-48	3	GW

Table XI—Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data—Continued

	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
City	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Marquette, Mich.	7C. .	. . .	. .-. .	$ 7.5	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-47	C	G
Marshall, Tex.	None	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	5	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	5	GS
Marshfield, Wis.	5C2	. . .	0-. .	. . .	Yes-47	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	WS
Martinsville, Va. . . .	5C	. . .	. .-. .	0.8	Yes-43	N	N-N-N	Yes-43	N	GWS
Massena, N. Y.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-41	N	N-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Mattoon, Ill.	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	Y-N-N	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Maywood, Calif.	None	. . .	0-6	0.0	Yes-46	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	C	. . .
Medford, Ore.	7C1	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-51	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Menasha, Wis.	5C. .	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-31	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	. .	. . .
Menlo Park, Calif. . .	7C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-48	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Menominee, Mich. . .	None	E	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-46	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	G
Merced, Calif.	7C	P. .*	0-2	4.7	Yes-50	C	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
Mercedes, Tex.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-45	C	GWS
Mesa, Ariz.	5C2	P. .	1-0	. . .	Yes-49	C	Y-N-Y	No-. .	C	N
Mexico, Mo.	7M2	A	0-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GCS
Middlesborough, Ky. .	6M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	GWCS
Middleborough t, Mass.	5. .	H	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	. .	. . .
Middletown, N. Y. . . .	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-28	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Midland, Mich.	7C2	Pa	1-0	7.1	Yes-48	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-47	N	GWCS
Midland, Tex.	11C. .	Pa	1-1	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	5	N
Midwest City, Okla. . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-N	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Mineola, N. Y.	5C	. . .	0-0	. . .	Yes-50	C	Y-. .-Y	. .-. .	C	GC
Minot, N. D.	5M3	H	. .-. .	0.3	Yes-49	. .	N-. .-N	No-. .	6	N
Mission, Tex.	10C2	. . .	0-10	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	. .*	GW
Missoula, Mont.	Uno	. . .	. .-5	0.0	Yes-41	N	N-Y-N	No-. .	N	N
Mitchell, S. D.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	N
Modesto, Calif.	7C. .	Pa	3-3	11.2	Yes-43	C	N-N-N	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Monessen, Pa.	5C. .	E	0-0	0.0	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-48	N	GWS
Monroe, Mich.	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-36	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Monroe, N. C.	5C. .	. . .	0-5	0.0	Yes-48	1	. .-Y-N	Yes-48	1	GWCS
Montebello, Calif. . . .	7M. .	A	1-2	5.2	Yes-50	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Monterey, Calif.	9C3	X	0-2	2.4	Yes-48	C	N-N-Y	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Monterey Park, Calif.	6M1	E	0-6	3.5	Yes-50	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Moorhead, Minn.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-47	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Morristown, Tenn. . . .	7M	. . .	0-7	. . .	Yes-. .	N	. . .	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Moscow, Idaho	9M. .	H	0-0	0.0	Yes-38	N	N-N-N	Yes-38	N	S
Mount Clemens, Mich.	9M. .	. . .	0-9	0.0	Yes-46	C	N-N-N	Yes-46	C	GWCS
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	9C	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-46	. .	GS
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	3C. .	. . .	0-3	0.1	Yes-50	1	Y-N-N	Yes-50	1	WS
Muskegon Hts., Mich. .	6M3	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-39	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Nacogdoches, Tex. . . .	15C. .	A	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	G
Nampa, Idaho	7M. .	. . .	0-7	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-. .-N	No-. .	N	G
Napa, Calif.	5M3	P. .	1-0	. . .	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	C	GWCS
National City, Calif. . .	7M. .	. . .	0-1	14.7	Yes-48	N	. .-. .-N	Yes-40	C	GWCS
Naugatuck, Conn.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	1.5	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GS
Needham t, Mass. . . .	5D. .	. . .	0-5	2.2	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	GWCS
Neenah, Wis.	7C9	. . .	. .-. .	0.3	Yes-R	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-R	C	N
Neptune tp, N. J.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-30	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Newburyport, Mass. . .	5M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-40	N	N-N-N	Yes-40	N	G
Newport Beach, Calif. .	9C2	. . .	0-1	0.0	Yes-51	C	Y-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Newton, Iowa.	5C. .	H	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-38	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GS
Newton, Kan.	9C	. . .	0-0	0.2	Yes-37	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Niles, Mich.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWS
North Adams, Mass. .	5M	H	0-5	$ 0.0	Yes-41	C	N-N-N	Yes-41	N	G
N. Arlington, N. J. . . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Northbridge t, Mass. .	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
N. Plainfield, N. J. . .	6C1	. . .	. .-. .	0.5	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	GWCS
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. .	6M	. . .	0-. .	0.4	Yes-28	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	N
Ocala, Fla.	6C1	A	0-1	0.7	Yes-49	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	C	N
Oceanside, Calif. . . .	9C3	W	0-. .	1.2	Yes-50	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-52	C	GWCS
Olympia, Wash.	12M3	X	0-1	0.3	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWS
Oneida, N. Y.	7M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .
Oneonta, N. Y.	16M	H	0-16	0.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	G
Ontario, Calif.	6M3	A	0-0	. . .	Yes-47	C	N-Y-Y	Yes-47	C	GWCS
Opelika, Ala.	6C3	W	0-9	0.0	Yes-46	5	Y-Y-Y	Yes-46	5	GWS
Orange, Calif.	5C	. . .	0-1	. . .	Yes-46	C	N-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Oskaloosa, Iowa	18M	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GS
Ottawa, Kan.	9C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-47	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Owatonna, Minn.	7C2	. . .	0-9	0.0	No-50	. .	N-N-Y	Yes-50	N	GCS
Owosso, Mich.	5. .3	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GWCS
Oxnard, Calif.	8C3	A	. .-3	0.2	Yes-45	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Painesville, Ohio . . .	3A2	A	. .-0	0.0	Yes-47	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	3	GWCS
Palestine, Tex.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Pampa, Tex.	5C2	E	0-1	. . .	Yes-36	N	N-N-N	Yes-36	N	N
Paris, Tex.	7A2	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	5	N-N-N	Yes-50	5	GWS
Park Ridge, Ill.	5. .	X	0-5	. . .	Yes-. .	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Parsons, Kan.	12M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-30	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Pascagoula, Miss. . . .	None	M	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Pasco, Wash.	5M2	H	0-1	0.1	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Pendleton, Oregon . . .	8C4	A	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-21	N	GCS
Petaluma, Calif.	5C. .	. . .	0-5	1.1	Yes-51	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	6C1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	. . .	N-. .	N	. . .
Phoenixville, Pa. . . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	GCS
Piedmont, Calif.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-29	C	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWC
Piqua, Ohio	3C2	E	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-43	N	N-N-N	Yes-43	N	N
Pittsburg, Calif.	4C5	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-38	C	N-N-Y	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Pittsburg, Kan.	11C. .	X	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	GWCS
Ponca City, Okla.	7C1	H	0-8	0.0	Yes-27	C	N-. .-N	Yes-. .	C	GWS
Port Angeles, Wash. .	7C. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-47	N	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	N
Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	7A2	. . .	. .-. .	2.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	N	. . .
Pottstown, Pa.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-45	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	CS
Princeton, N. J.	6M1	E	0-5	5.0	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-49	C	GWCS
Pullman, Wash.	5C1	E	0-6	0.0	Yes-40	C	Y-N-Y	No-40	N	N
Puyallup, Wash.	. .M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-47	C	GWCS
Rahway, N. J.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-30	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
Raritan tp, N. J.	7M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Reading t, Mass.	5D. .	. . .	0-5	0.0	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	N
Red Bank, N. J.	8M1	H	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-29	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Red Wing, Minn.	21C7	E	0-. .	0.2	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	. .-. .	N	N
Redding, Calif.	6C. .	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-45	. .	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Redlands, Calif.	6C4	. . .	0-0	0.8	Yes-47	C	Y-Y-N	Yes-50	C	GCS
Reidsville, N. C. . . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	G
Rensselaer, N. Y. . . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N
Renton, Wash.	12M3	E	0-0	0.8	Yes-42	C	N-N-N	Yes-48	C	GWCS

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Richfield, Minn.	7C	. . .	0-7	$ 0.8	No-. .	N	Y-Y-N	Yes-44	N	G
Richmond Heights, Mo.	5C4	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	GCS
Ridgewood, N. J.	9M3	. . .	0-9	0.0	Yes-51	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-34	. .	N
River Forest, Ill.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	C	Y-N-. .	No-. .	. .	. . .
River Rouge, Mich.	5M. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-42	N	N-Y-Y	Yes-29	C	. . .
Robbinsdale, Minn.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	C	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	5C	. . .	0-. .	0.0	Yes-41	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Roselle, N. J.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-30	N	N-N-. .	No-. .	N	GWCS
Roselle Park, N. J.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	0.2	Yes-31	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Roseville, Mich.	8C2	B	0-10	0.0	Yes-46	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Ross tp, Pa.	Uno	. . .	0-1	. . .	Yes-49	N	Y-N-Y	Yes-49	C	GWS
Rutherford, N. J.	6M3	. . .	0-1	0.3	Yes-50	C	N-N-Y	Yes-42	C	N
Rutland, Vt.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GS
St. Augustine, Fla.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-38	C	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	9C3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-N-N	Yes-51	. .	. . .
St. Louis Park, Minn.	5C3	. . .	. .-. .	1.5	Yes-49	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-. .	. .	G
Salinas, Calif.	9C2	Pa	1-1	6.8	Yes-38	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Salisbury, N. C.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-52	N	N-N-N	Yes-50	. .	N
San Benito, Tex.	6C. .	X	0-1	0.9	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
San Bruno, Calif.	. . .	X	0-10	0.5	Yes-42	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	C	GWCS
San Buenaventura, Calif.	3C2	E	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	C	GWCS
San Carlos, Calif.	6C1	. . .	0-6	. . .	Yes-48	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	C	GWCS
San Fernando, Calif.	9M1	B	0-1	2.0	Yes-45	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
San Gabriel, Calif.	9C2	E	1-3	6.7	Yes-49	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-49	C	GWCS
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	6C3	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-47	. .	N-N-N	Yes-49	2	GWCS
San Marino, Calif.	2C1	. . .	0-0	0.0	Yes-40	C	Y-N-N	Yes-39	C	GWCS
San Pablo, Calif.	5C4	. . .	. .-. .	2.2	Yes-50	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
San Rafael, Calif.	7C2	Pc	1-1	6.4	Yes-51	C	. .-. .-Y	Yes-R	C	GWCS
Sanford, N. C.	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-48	N	. .-N-N	No-. .	C	G
Sanford t, Me.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-. .	N	N-N-. .	Yes-40	N	. . .
Santa Cruz, Calif.	7C1	E	0-2	. . .	Yes-32	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	GWCS
Santa Maria, Calif.	5M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	No-47	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	N	GWCS
Santa Paula, Calif.	6C3	. . .	0-2	1.7	Yes-50	C	N-N-Y	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Santa Rosa, Calif.	7C3	Pa	1-1	8.3	Yes-48	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-48	C	GWCS
Sapulpa, Okla.	9C3	. . .	. .-. .	1.5	No-. .	N	. . .	No-. .	. .	. . .
Sarasota, Fla.	5C2	A	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-50	0.25	N-N-N	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	N	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	GWS
Scarsdale, N. Y.	5C1	A	0-2	0.7	Yes-47	. .	N-N-Y	Yes-51	N	GWCS
Scottsbluff, Neb.	5C2	A	1-5	. . .	Yes-51	C	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	GWCS
Seminole, Okla.	. . .	. . .	0-5	. . .	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	Yes-45	N	GWCS
Shaler tp, Pa.	5C	. . .	0-5	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-45	N	GWS
Shawnee, Okla.	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-49	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Sheffield, Ala.	7C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-50	N	N-N-N	Yes-47	N	N
Shelton, Conn.	5M1	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-R	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Sheridan, Wyo.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Sherman, Tex.	15C3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-R	N	N-N-. .	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Shorewood, Wis.	None	A	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-37	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-37	C	N
S. Charleston, W. Va.	11M2	H	0-1	2.0	Yes-48	. .	Y-Y-N	Yes-48	1	N
South Euclid, Ohio	3M2	. . .	0-0	3.3	Yes-R	N	. .-N-N	Yes-46	. .	GWCS
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	7D. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.3	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	N	N
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	7C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	0.5	. . .

TABLE XI—PLANNING, ZONING, AND SUBDIVISION DATA—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING			LAND SUBDIVISION		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	5C2	W	0-0	$ 0.3	No-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-51	1	GWCS
South Orange, N. J. . .	7C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-49	C	N-N-Y	No-. .	. .	. . .
S. Pasadena, Calif. . .	7M2	A	0-3	0.7	Yes-50	C	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	C	GWCS
South Portland, Me. . .	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	1.4	Yes-. .	N	Y-Y-N	No-. .	N	. . .
South River, N. J. . . .	. . .	H	0-0	0.0	Yes-40	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	N
Springfield, Ore. . . .	5C3	. . . .	. .-. .	0.9	Yes-47	C	Y-N-Y	No-. .	C	N
Springfield tp, (Delaware Co.), Pa. . . .	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	1.8	Yes-38	N	. . .	No-. .	N	GWCS
Springfield tp, (Montgomery Co.), Pa. . .	5C1	. . .	. .-. .	1.4	Yes-48	N	. . .	Yes-50	N	GCS
State College, Pa. . . .	5M	. . .	. .-. .	0.7	Yes-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	N
Statesville, N. C. . . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-47	N	N-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	N
Staunton, Va.	5C	A	0-5	0.0	Yes-. .	C	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Sterling, Ill.	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-51	N	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	G
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-36	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Stillwater, Okla.	5M1	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	N
Stoughton t, Mass. . . .	5D. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	N-N-N	No-51	N	. . .
Suffolk, Va.	7C. .	A	0-0	0.0	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Summit, N. J.	9M. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
Sumter, S. C.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	3	Y-Y-N	Yes-. .	. .	GWS
Susquehanna tp, Pa. . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-25	N	N-N-N	No-. .	C	N
Swampscott t, Mass. .	5D. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.7	. .-. .	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWS
Sweetwater, Tex.	15C. .	H	0-0	0.1	Yes-50	C	N-N-N	No-50	N	GS
Takoma Park, Md. . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	Yes-. .	C	GWCS
Texarkana, Tex.	7M1	M	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-41	1	N-N-N	Yes-41	N	WCS
Texas City, Tex.	3C2	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	Yes-46	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	C	GC
Thomasville, Ga.	5C1	A	0-1	. . .	Yes-48	N	N-N-Y	No-. .	N	G
Tonawanda, N. Y. . . .	3M1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-44	C	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	N
Torrance, Calif.	9C3	. . .	0-4	5.1	Yes-51	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-48	C	GWCS
Traverse City, Mich. .	6C3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-43	N	N-N-N	Yes-43	C	GWC
Troy, Ohio	5M. .	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-32	. .	N-N-N	Yes-51	N*	GWCS
Tulare, Calif.	. . .	. . .	. .-2	0.3	Yes-47	C	N-N-N	No-. .	C	WS
Twin Falls, Idaho . . .	4C2	A	0-7	0.0	Yes-45	N	N-N-N	Yes-49	1	N
Two Rivers, Wis. . . .	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	. .	N-N-N	No-. .	. .	. . .
Uniontown, Pa.	5C	H	0-5	0.0	No-. .	. .	. . .	No-. .	. .	S
University Hts., Ohio .	5M. .	M	. .-5	. . .	Yes-. .	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	GWCS
University Park, Tex..	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-40	C	N-. .-Y	Yes-40	C	GWS
Urbana, Ill.	6M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	. .	Y-N-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Valparaiso, Ind.	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	. .	. . .	Yes-. .	. .	. . .
Virginia, Minn.	7C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0	No-. .	N	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Visalia, Calif.	5C. .	H	0-5	0.3	Yes-41	C	N-N-N	Yes-. .	C	GWS
Wabash, Ind.	5M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-50	2	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	14C. .	H	0-0	2.0	Yes-51	C	N-N-Y	Yes-. .	C	GS
Wallingford, Conn. . .	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-42	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	G
Warren, Pa.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	No-. .	N	. . .
Washington Ct. Hse., O	5. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-48	. .	Y-Y-Y	Yes-. .	N	N
Watertown t, Conn. . .	. .D1	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	No-. .	N	. . .	Yes-49	N	G
Waterville, Me.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	N-. .-N	Yes-. .	N	GS
Waukesha, Wis.	5M3	Pp	1-1	7.7	Yes-46	. .	N-Y-N	Yes-46	3	GWS
Waycross, Ga.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	No-. .	N	. . .
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	5M. .	H	0-1	0.1	Yes-47	. .	N-N-Y	No-. .	C	N
W. University Pl., Tex.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-. .	N	Y-N-N	Yes-. .	N	GWCS

Table XI—Planning, Zoning, and Subdivision Data—Continued

City	Planning Agency				Zoning			Land Subdivision		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1951 (in thousands)	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Off-street Parking	Comp. Year Last Revised	Miles outside City Limits	Improvements inside City
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Westerly t, R. I.	5C. .	. . .	. .-. .	$ 2.0	Yes-25	. .	N-N-N	Yes-25	. .	G
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	6D. .	. . .	. .-. .	1.7	Yes-. .	. .	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	. .	GWCS
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	Uno	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-R	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .
Whittier, Calif.	4M3	E	0-1	1.1	Yes-30	C	Y-Y-N	Yes-51	C	. . .
Wilmette, Ill.	5C1	. . .	0-1	. . .	Yes-41	C	Y-N-Y	Yes-51	C	GWCS
Wilson, N. C.	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	Yes-51	N	Y-. .-Y	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Winchester, Va.	None	. . .	. .-. .	. . .	. .-. .	C	N-N-N	Yes-50	N	GWCS
Winchester t, Mass. . .	5D	. . .	. .-. .	0.1	Yes-46	N	N-N-N	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Windsor t, Conn.	5C	E	0-1	0.6	Yes-31	N	Y-N-N	Yes-48	N	GWS
Winnetka, Ill.	6M3	W	. .-. .	0.5	Yes-42	C	N-N-N	Yes-50	C	GWCS
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	4. .3	. . .	0-7	. . .	Yes-50	N	Y-Y-N	Yes-. .	N	. . .
Xenia, Ohio	3A2	A	0-5	2.9	Yes-50	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-50	3	GWCS
Ypsilanti, Mich.	15M. .	. . .	0-1	5.8	Yes-51	N	Y-Y-Y	Yes-51	N	G

[1] Some of the cities, towns, or townships contiguous to the city have zoning ordinances.

[2] Off-street parking required only for duplexes and apartment buildings.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: Five members appointed by the parish council and four by the mayor, the parish school board, and the state department of public works. Subdivision regulations applicable to all of parish.

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY: Seven appointed by the mayor, one by city council.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO: Applies only in central business district. Subdivisions regulated for three miles beyond city, but only on major highways.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: A subdivision review board may require the installation of all utilities.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: Mayor appoints six members and city council appoints two members.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Streets and sewers must be installed before building permits are issued.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI: City has right to protest any zoning action by Jackson County, Missouri, affecting areas within one and one-half miles of city limits; the county planning agency can only approve action over city's protest by unanimous vote. Jackson County, Missouri, and counties in Kansas regulate subdivisions.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: The county requires off-street parking for commercial establishments and residential buildings.

MADISON, WISCONSIN: Applies only to theatres and other places of public assembly.

MERCED, CALIFORNIA: Planning director serves city half-time and county half-time; director is appointed by city manager and county board of supervisors.

MISSION, TEXAS: Subdivision regulations apply beyond city wherever public utility services are furnished.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: The city and Orleans parish cover the same area; one of three neighboring parishes has a zoning ordinance.

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY: Mayor appoints three members, county board appoints two members.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA: Not required in central business district.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO: City charter designates city manager, city engineer, and city solicitor as planning board.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: Mayor appoints five members and the president of the common council two members.

PROVO, UTAH: Applies only to hotels.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA: Utilities must be installed but not before approval of plat.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA: Not required in central business district.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA: Four appointed by the mayor and five by the city council.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Four members appointed by the city manager, three by the city council.

TROY, OHIO: Installation of utilities is required before city will annex subdivisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Planning work done by a commission appointed by the President and the National Park Service. Off-street parking required only for hotels.

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA: Subdivision regulations extend to all of the county.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1951

By Wilbur J. Cohen

Technical Adviser to the Commissioner for Social Security, Social Security Administration, and Member of the Welfare Policy Committee of the American Public Welfare Association

THE year 1951 was a turning point in the business of public welfare. In February, 1951, the scale tilted so that more old people were receiving some income for the first time from the contributory system of federal old-age and survivors insurance than from state old-age assistance which is based on a means test. The year also marked the first year's decline in relief rolls and relief costs since 1945. This is remarkable in that the aged and child population potentially eligible for public assistance has been growing faster than the total population. In 1935, when the federal government first entered the public welfare on a permanent basis, there were about eight million people in the country who were 65 years old or older; now there are more than 12 million. The number of children who are under five years old has increased 55 per cent in the last decade.

It is highly significant to the community that the contributory insurance program has taken over the major share in preventing dependency among the aged and among fatherless children. At the end of 1951 there were 3.3 million aged insurance beneficiaries and 2.7 million old-age assistance beneficiaries. Of the 1.5 million children receiving aid to dependent children, only about 350,000 are on the rolls due to the death of a parent. This compares with 850,000 child beneficiaries under old-age and survivors insurance.

The 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act were important in their effect on public welfare and to employees of cities and other local subdivisions of the states. The year 1951 was the first full year of operation under these amendments. The trend nationwide throughout the year was toward a decline in the number of public assistance recipients and a slight improvement in the adequacy of cash payments to needy persons. Three of the most important improvements in the Social Security Act, as they affect the public welfare situation are:

1. A new category of federally aided assistance was set up for the permanently and totally disabled. Many people, formerly cared for by general assistance which involved no federal funds, were transferred to the new category now eligible for federal matching funds. At the end of 1951 there were nearly 125,000 disabled individuals receiving assistance at an average of about $46 per month.

2. The new social security law made the mother or other close relative who provides a home for a dependent child or children eligible to a monthly payment in which the federal government participates. At the end of 1951 there were about 500,000 such relatives acting as the caretakers of 1.5 million dependent children.

3. The third factor in the public welfare picture was the improvement in the old-age and survivors insurance system.

Benefits were increased for those already getting monthly checks by about 77 per cent and some 600,000 to 700,000 persons were made eligible for benefits who were not eligible before the 1950 amendments.

This was important because 10 per cent of all old-age assistance recipients prior to the new amendments were receiving insurance benefits that were so low that they could not live on them and had to apply to the welfare department for supplemental help from public assistance. When the insurance beneficiaries had their benefits raised, their assistance payments were lowered. In about eight of the 10 cases getting both insurance benefits and old-age assistance payments the assistance payments were lowered and in about one out of the 10 cases the assistance files were suspended or closed.

The 1950 amendments made it possible for the first time for states and localities to include their employees under the insurance program. At the end of 1951, 31 states and territories and four interstate instrumentalities had entered into agreements with the Federal Security Agency to cover some employees. By the end of the year there were 150 modifications of these agreements approved which added additional groups of employees to the original agreements. These agreements and modifications included over 7,000 employing units and about 250,000 employees.

Since the federal law permits the federal agency to make an agreement only when on the date the agreement is made none of the positions covered under the federal law are covered under a state or local retirement system, some units have abolished their retirement systems. At the end of the year many additional units were planning to come under the insurance system in 1952.

Public Assistance. Public assistance is not a static program. It is sensitive to changes in economic conditions. State and local administrators handled over one and one-half million changes in their case loads during the year.

For the nation as a whole the average aid to dependent children family receives assistance for only about two and one-half years, an aged or blind recipient about six to six and one-half years.

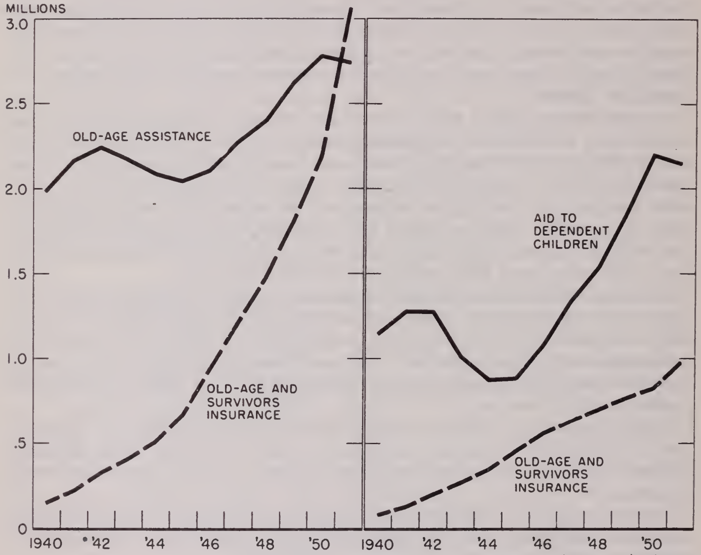
The total number of cases closed in each group were as follows: old-age assistance, 458,052 persons; aid to dependent children, 278,952 families or about 850,000 persons; aid to the blind, 14,054 persons.

During the same period the number of cases opened were: old-age assistance, 397,980 persons; aid to dependent children, 245,791 families; aid to the blind, 15,362 individuals. Net decreases in old-age assistance and aid to dependent children were 60,072 persons and 33,161 families, respectively. There was an increase of 1,308 individuals receiving aid to the blind.

Although persons aided on these programs are not generally considered employable, the improved economic situation enabled over 120,000 to find jobs or, if they were already employed, to increase their earnings sufficiently to become independent.

Almost 1,000 persons are no longer receiving funds from the aid to the blind program, because their sight had been improved or restored through medical attention. Another 900 persons no longer needed aid to the blind funds because they were earning enough to support themselves.

Employment of a parent was the reason why about 100,000 families withdrew from the aid to dependent children program during the year. More than 44,000 mothers were able to earn enough to support their children without further public aid. Almost as many fathers (41,718) took on the support of children who had previously been dependent. They included



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration

Average Number of Aged Persons, Children, and Mothers Receiving Payments Under the Social Security Act, 1940 to 1951

The chart at the left shows the trend in the number of beneficiaries aged 65 and over receiving old age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefits. The chart at the right shows the trend in the number of child and widowed mother beneficiaries; after August, 1950, it includes about 25,000 wives under 65 with child beneficiaries in their care. The graph showing aid to dependent children represents children plus one adult per family when an adult or adults are included in assistance group.

fathers who had either recovered from serious disabilities or who had been able to find employment in spite of their handicaps. Earnings of children helped to bring economic independence to 6,347 families and in about 7,500 families, adults in the home, other than the children's parents, took on their support.

About 15,000 parents of dependent children married someone who could support them. In another 13,000 families the recovery of an incapacitated parent made the children ineligible for ADC even though no employment was reported.

Death accounted for the closing of the largest number of old-age assistance cases—228,331 persons. However, some 28,000 needy oldsters found jobs at wages which made them once again independent.

Improved financial condition of relatives was another major reason for closing cases. Other reasons included changes in State laws or policies relating to eligibility, admissions to institutions, and miscellaneous other changes in the circumstances of the people or in the terms under which aid is granted.

Public assistance legislation enacted by the states during the 1951 legislative sessions was largely the result of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act. The new provisions in state laws by and large continue the long-time trend towards broadening the public assistance programs and liberalizing the assistance paid to needy individuals who are aged, blind, dependent children, or permanently and totally disabled persons.

The Situation at the End of 1951. As a result of the 1950 amendments and favorable economic conditions, developments occurred during 1951 which are far more significant than many people realize. The most important of these developments may be summarized as follows:

1. In January, 1940, 23 million persons were "fully" insured under the federal old-age and survivors insurance system. As of the end of 1951 there were 62.3 million insured—an increase of nearly 40 million persons.

2. In December, 1951, there were 3.3 million workers, 65 years of age or over, who were fully insured under the federal old-age insurance program and eligible to draw benefits. About 2.3 million workers had "retired" and were drawing benefits. In addition, over one million other persons aged 65 or over were receiving insurance benefits as a wife, widow, or parent. A total of 3.3 million persons were drawing benefits in December, 1951.

3. The number of aged persons drawing federal old-age insurance benefits has exceeded the number drawing old-age assistance payments every month since February, 1951. The number receiving insurance is increasing about 40,000 per month.

4. The number of persons receiving old-age assistance has dropped about 110,000 from the high of 2,810,000 in September, 1950, to 2,700,000 in December 1951—a decrease averaging about 7,500 per month.

5. By the end of 1952 the number of aged persons receiving old-age insurance (3,700,000) is expected to be over one million more than the number receiving old-age assistance (2,600,000).

6. The average monthly old-age insurance payment for a retired worker in December, 1951, was about $42; the average old-age assistance pay-

ment was about $44.50. Average payments under both programs are expected to increase slightly during 1952 irrespective of any legislative changes.

7. The number of aged persons receiving an insurance, retirement, or pension payment from any public agency (excluding old-age assistance) has increased from about 600,000 in December, 1940, to about 4.5 million in December, 1951. This number is expected to increase to about 5 million by the end of 1952.

Confidentiality of Assistance Records. In March, 1951, the Indiana legislature passed a law over the Governor's veto opening public assistance lists to public scrutiny. This law, under Indiana practice, was put into effect toward the end of July. Since, at that time, the Indiana law threw the state's old-age assistance and aid to dependent children plans out of conformity with the Social Security Act, the Federal Security Administrator informed state authorities that, according to federal law, he no longer was authorized to certify public assistance grants to Indiana.

In Washington, in September, Senator Jenner of Indiana was successful in getting an amendment to a tax bill providing that a state might permit access to lists of public assistance recipients if the state passed a law to authorize such access. As the Jenner amendment came out of conference between the Senate and House of Representatives it was modified to require that the state law provide safeguards against the exploitation of assistance rolls for political or commercial purposes.

Railroad Retirement Legislation. Congress increased railroad retirement benefits in 1951. Substantial and far-reaching amendments were enacted which transfer persons with less than 10 years of railroad service to the social security system. Benefits were added to the railroad system for the spouse of a retired person. Benefit increases for present and future annuitants (aged and disabled) were increased 15 per cent. Monthly survivors benefits were increased 33-1/3 per cent.

Unemployment Insurance. At the end of 1951 funds available for the payment of state unemployment insurance benefits approached the $8 billion mark. This fund was equivalent to 8 per cent of taxable payrolls. Benefits paid out during 1951 were equivalent to about 1 per cent of taxable payrolls. Benefits and reserves of the various states varied widely. Forty-two states enacted amendments to their unemployment insurance laws in 1951.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) is the national association serving the field of public welfare through agency and individual memberships. The organization held its round table conference in Washington November 29, 30, and December 1, and regional meetings were held in 1951 in six cities. The Association has continuing national committees which are actively at work in such fields as welfare policy, medical care, services to children, and social work education and personnel.

During 1951 the Association issued a statement entitled "Next Steps for Action in the Field of Federal Welfare Policy" and is presently in the process of preparing a statement on public welfare principles, a joint statement with the American Public Health Association entitled "Tax-Supported General Medical Care for the Needy," a definition of the job of the public assistance worker, and other statements pertinent to the field.

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See also Law and Courts, Health.

Public Health

Developments in 1951

By Ira V. Hiscock

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FAVORABLE mortality rates were continued in 1951. Further decreases were recorded for infant and maternal deaths and for several communicable diseases including tuberculosis, for example. Tuberculosis is far from "licked" according to reports of case finding. Degenerative diseases took a heavy toll similar to the experience of the previous two years. Early reports of motor vehicle deaths and of deaths and incapacity due to home accidents indicate the need for constructive action, including health education, in many directions, jointly by numerous groups concerned. The 1951 epidemic of poliomyelitis was second only to that of the previous year. Birth rates changed only slightly.

Legislation. In Arizona all health, welfare, correction, and penal agencies were placed under a new department of health, welfare, and correction. Georgia adopted an act recognizing alcoholism as an illness and (like several other states noted later) creating a commission on alcoholism; and provision was made for voluntary or involuntary commitment of alcoholics for treatment. Among states making additional provisions for the care of patients with mental illness were Idaho, Indiana, Iowa (including care of alcoholics), and Kansas. Minnesota authorized counties to create and maintain nursing homes for chronically ill aged persons; Nevada adopted an act requiring isolation of infectious tuberculosis cases, adopted a basic sciences bill, and tightened the state dental and pharmacy acts. In New Jersey, Chapter 69, laws of 1951, permits the establishment of local health districts, either with a consolidated local board of health or a county board.

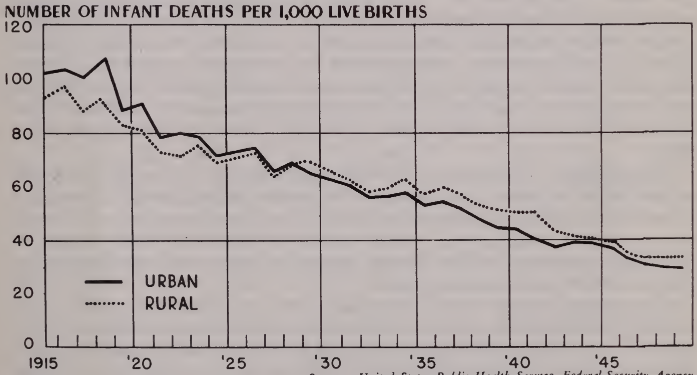
Included in the legislative measures in New York were (a) requirement that all counties provide free hospital care for tuberculosis; (b) provision that the mental health department keep records of admissions and examinations in licensed private institutions as well as state mental institutions; authorization for the state department of health to license and supervise private unincorporated maternity hospitals, and to exercise supervisory and advisory powers for the promotion of child health, including care in hospitals.

North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, also adopted legislation establishing new commissions, divisions, and measures to cope with the problems of alcoholism. Tennessee health legislation included strengthening of stream pollution laws and a statewide anti-rabies law requiring annual vaccination of all dogs. Wyoming authorized the University of Wyoming to establish eight schools of nursing in the state, and authorized creation of city, county, or district public health departments.

As the year 1951 came to a close the President of the United States announced the establishment of a commission of 15 members on the Health Needs of the Nation. The scope is broad for a searching inquiry concerning current and prospective supply of professional personnel, public health requirements, geographical distribution of resources and facilities, medical research, and adequacy of public and private programs designed to provide methods of financing medical care.

Nursing. Hennepin County, Minnesota, cities, villages, and school districts and towns established a nursing district effective the first of January, 1952, under Laws 1951, chapter 563. The district will serve all of the county except Minneapolis, each municipality paying a portion of the expense according to population. The nursing district will be operated by a nursing committee of seven members, including the county superintendent of schools, three members of the governing bodies of the constituent political subdivisions chosen at a meeting of the subdivisions, and three other residents of the district chosen at such a meeting.

Fluoridation. The American Dental Association, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the United States Public Health Service, and numerous state and local agencies have reported favorably on the fluoridation of public water supplies to reduce tooth decay. A special committee of the National Research Council's



Source: United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

ANNUAL NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1915 TO 1949

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration areas; "urban" includes cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 or more population and "rural" refers to areas other than urban places. Prior to 1939 infant mortality data were tabulated by place of occurrence and since 1939 by place of residence.

division of medical sciences has endorsed the process in "any community which includes a child population of sufficient size and which obtains its water supply from sources which are free from or are extremely low in fluorides." This report says that with proper safeguards the addition of fluorides to drinking water for the reduction of tooth decay appears to be harmless. However, it cautions that fluoridation programs should be conducted under expert dental and engineering supervision by the state board of health; also that fluoridation of water supplies "will supplement but not supplant other dental health measures."

Illustrating developments in states, seven municipalities in Minnesota started adding fluorine to their water supplies and plans were approved for fluoridation in 13 other cities and villages. Tuscaloosa became the first town in Alabama to use sodium fluoride in drinking water to prevent tooth decay, while New Britain was the first city in Connecticut to take this step. Ten cities and towns in Florida have won approval to add fluorides to municipal water supplies to reduce dental decay, according to the state board of health, and 12 other cities and towns were planning to add fluorides to the municipal water systems. Kennewick was the only city in Washington which is fluoridating the water, but Chehalis, Centralia, Clarkston, and Longview were in the process of installing equipment.

New Organizations. In the 1950 review reference was made to the new organization (National Association for Mental Health) formed as the result of the consolidation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the National Mental Health Foundation, and the Psychiatric Foundation. This has many implications for local planning in health affairs. In the first annual report are sketched the main lines of the association's program—mental health, education, dementia praecox research, community organization and improvement, and expansion of psychiatric services. The association helped organize nine new state mental health associations in 1951, bringing the total up to 40. Including local societies, the total of related societies is over 300, more than a fifth of which were organized in 1951.

Civil Defense. Among other developments, to assist personnel in health departments and other governmental or private organizations to achieve a broader understanding of radiation hazards and problems, two-week training courses in radiological health have been offered without charge to qualified applicants by the Public Health Service at its Environmental Health Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Local Health Units. A full-time health unit is defined in the 1951 United States Public Health Service directory as "one which is officially organized to provide medical, nursing, and sanitation public health services during all of the regularly scheduled work week of the governmental unit to which it is attached and which is under the direction of a full-time health officer or other designated administrative head." A full-time health officer is defined as "one who is officially designated to direct the activities of a health department and who is paid to so function during all of the regularly scheduled work week of the governmental unit to which the department is attached." Emphasizing the great problem of personnel of nearly 1,300 jurisdictions serving local areas, including state service districts, more than one-fifth were without a health officer as of July 1, 1951.

In December, 1951, the American Public Health Association sub-committee on Local Health Units presented recommendations to the National Advisory Committee of the National Health Council urging that the local health units program be intensified, that assistance be given in developing state conferences, state or local health councils, or other suitable means for getting full citizen participation in developing or improving local health services. While considerable progress has been made toward meeting this major problem, in establishing new local health departments and in expanding the coverage of existing departments, there are 40 million people in the United States who still lack the type of health protection that local departments can give.

Meanwhile, the beginning of what may be a dramatic story was written in Pennsylvania. Citizen groups, professional societies, and voluntary health agencies mobilized public opinion in support of legislation authorizing county health departments to supersede a cumbersome and uneven service which has been provided from the state capital. These groups organized a state health council which increased its activities to make sure that local health departments will follow permissive legislation. Butler County has been selected as the location of a "pilot" health department. According to the legislation the state secretary of health is empowered to decide which counties shall have county units and which counties must combine with others to form joint county health units. The state will subsidize 50 per cent of the county health units' expenditures up to a maximum state grant of 75 cents per capita.

A number of new health departments have been created during the year. In North Dakota two new local districts of five and three counties respectively have been organized. New York added a county of 33,000 making the 14th up-state county to be organized on a county basis. In Illinois three counties with a combined population of 64,000 are creating a consolidated health department following a referendum. In Iowa the first full-time health officer has recently been appointed for Des Moines. In Connecticut a city with a population of 33,600 has appointed a full-time medical health officer, but no towns in the state have yet taken advantage of the state's permissive law authorizing consolidated municipal health departments and providing state aid for them.

Hospitals. A joint commission for the accreditation of hospitals in the United States was created by four national agencies: the American College of Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, the American Hospital Association, and the American Medical Association. This commission will take over the work carried on for some 25 years by the American College of Surgeons, with 3,200 hospitals approved by ACS at present. The hospitals' teaching program will continue to be the province of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

Contracts for the erection of a $3,500,000 tuberculosis hospital at Tampa, Florida, have been reported by the state tuberculosis control board. The project is modeled after the sanatorium at Lantana and will provide 500 beds.

In South Dakota authorization of municipalities to establish, maintain, and tax for hospitals and dispensaries and to regulate such facilities was amended to indicate the capability to tax more explicitly. The tax is not to exceed five mills in cities having an assessed valuation of over eight million dollars. Among illustrations of increasing concern for health here are increased hospital construction, higher minimum standards for milk, restaurant inspection, and inauguration of garbage and refuse disposal in municipalities, besides a beginning of fluoridation.

If a pending court decision is favorable to the 1951 Act of the Indiana General Assembly, beginning in 1952 all city-county public health and hospital activities in Marion County are to be unified into a newly created municipal corporation headed by a legislative body of five persons (three appointed by the mayor of Indianapolis and two chosen by the county board of commissioners). All existing properties of the city and county units are to be transferred to the new unit, which in turn may enact health ordinances, levy taxes, and incur indebtedness. The bill was sponsored by civic and professional groups interested in spreading health and hospital activities to cover more than 100,000 suburban residents of Indianapolis.

Among the many related developments in Michigan communities were the establishment of new quarters for a health clinic in River Rouge; the change of administration of the city hospital in Lapeer to a newly created county hospital board, and the addition of a dental clinic to the health department of Dearborn.

Late in 1951 was published a report of a study of general medical care programs in local health departments, prepared for the subcommittee on medical care of the Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association. This report is concerned with the character and extent of the programs, which in this study include the operation of general hospitals as well as the administration of general medical care of the needy. Following an extensive summary of findings, nearly two-thirds of the report deals with program descriptions from 40 local areas, large and small, in 22 states.

At the close of 1951 there were 766 Hill-Burton hospitals under construction—almost as large as the total of 781 completed and placed in operation since the program's inception five years ago. Another 165 projects are in the initially approved, preconstruction stages.

Housing. A proposed housing ordinance, to be enforced by the health department, was prepared by the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association. This ordinance is based, so far as practicable, on broad performance standards, while more detailed specifications are suggested in supplementary regulations to be adopted if desired under a provision of the basic ordinance. The special committee which prepared this "model" or "proposed" (not "standard") ordinance was headed by the able health commissioner of Milwaukee. The health officer can omit or strengthen individual provisions to fit local conditions. For example, in smaller cities, where the slum is in a state of embryonic development, adoption of an ordinance of this type could put a "check on the evolution of future blight," besides serving as a guide for the health officer who recognizes that this vital area of public health may no longer be neglected.

Responsibilities of health departments vary greatly in relation to housing affairs. For example, by provisions of amended House Bill 113, the 1951 Ohio General Assembly conferred upon the state public health council power to regulate the location, construction, and operation of trailer parks. The council's authority to license such activities, it is assumed, supersedes local ordinances.

Sanitation. Action of the state board of health in condemning water supplies of several cities in Montana, including Helena, has caused concern of city officials. Some municipalities will be compelled to make substantial expenditures to protect the public for improvement of facilities for sewage disposal and for water supplies. Montana is one of the states in which a more active health education program and useful printed materials were developed in 1951 for the interpretation of problems and for information purposes relating to health.

In 1939 the state of Oregon had untreated sewage from 45 communities which was being discharged into the various river systems and there were six more communities discharging into coastal waters polluting shellfish areas. At that time 49 public treatment plants existed in the state but 21 of these were reported to be outmoded or overloaded. In addition 34 sources of major industrial pollution were in need of correction. Just preceding World War II, cities built 11 new treatment plants but during that period four additional existing plants became overloaded. During the war years the federal government constructed 25 treatment plants serving military installations or housing projects. From July, 1946, to 1952, 39 public sewage treatment plants were installed. In all, 101 plants have either been built or are under construction. Thirty-five major sources of industrial waste pollution have been corrected. The efforts to clean up Oregon waters received a substantial boost with the beginning of operation of Portland's primary treatment plant in October, 1951. Salem and Corvallis treatment plants are under construction and Eugene is installing the interceptor from the city to a treatment plant site located to serve the major portion of the suburban area as well as the city.

Of interest is the action in Fraser, Michigan (1,369 population), in taking steps for the disposal of garbage by grinders. An ordinance of July, 1951, permits such units of an approved type to be purchased and installed by the village upon application. The cost of the units and installation may be paid by the applicant in 12 or less installments as a part of the water bill. The building code was amended to require that all new dwelling construction be equipped with an approved type of garbage disposal unit.

Salaries. Five annual studies of salaries in state health departments have been made by the Public Health Service in cooperation with the Committee on Professional Education of the American Public Health Association and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers. Data from the fifth study indicate general upward revision of salaries for public health workers in 1951. Among nine classifications of workers the percentage increase in median salary intervals ranged from 4 to 14 per cent during the year, and from 20 to 50 per cent during the five years. That salaries of public health and allied workers are not "an ivory tower concern" is indicated by at least two articles in issues of the New York Times during the last third of 1951.

Cooperative Action. Joint planning and cooperative action in community health affairs was stepped up in several geographical areas in 1951 through improved health education, better organization, continuing appraisals, and extension of local, state, and national health council activities. An example of possibilities is given in the November, 1951, publication of "Responsibilities of State Departments of Education and Health for School Health Services," sponsored jointly by the National Council of Chief State School Officers and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, with "the sole objective of this cooperative study" to "improve school health services and their administration." Programs of school health services were outlined and patterns of cooperation were suggested, having in mind that "good health is essential to effective living and is an important goal of education"; and also that the school and health departments supplement and reinforce the efforts of the home.

Professional Organization. Members of the several professions making up the public health movement met in San Francisco, over 4,000 delegates, at the annual conference of the American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York). Subjects discussed by speakers in meetings ranged from civil defense to health education, from atmospheric disinfection to rehabilitation, recruitment and training of personnel, to safeguards for maternity and infancy, from housing to the epidemiology of mental health, from local health affairs to world health. The three major standing committees (on administrative practice, on professional education, and on research and standards) held long and useful sessions; the research and standards committee celebrating its 20th birthday. The next meeting will be held in Cleveland in October, 1952.

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Housing

Developments in 1951

By John D. Lange

Executive Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

ALTHOUGH 1951 saw the house building industry gearing into the defense economy, the change-over was so gradual that it was not until the end of the year that cutbacks were noticeable and the rate of building approached the government's announced goal of 800,000 to 850,000 units annually. Housing starts numbered 1,090,000 units—second highest on record and some 28 per cent more than the goal set early in the year.

Production. House building in so-called rural nonfarm unincorporated areas withstood the effects of controls in 1951 better than did the urban areas. Although starts for private urban homes dropped off 32.5 per cent during the year, rural nonfarm area starts were off only 13 per cent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics attributed the shift from urban to small community building to the increase in new housing at military and naval installations, which generally are in small and outlying places and to the less deterring effect of Regulation X in rural nonfarm areas "because mortgage-credit terms in these places have usually been more stringent than in cities where liberal government assisted loans are widely prevalent."

Multi-family apartment building, off 24.4 per cent from 1950, took the biggest drop for the year. The 149,000 units started were about 48,000 fewer than were built in 1950. Single-family house production—904,300 units—showed a drop of 21.6 per cent and two-family structures, with a total of 40,700 units, were down 9.2 per cent.

Defense housing, programmed for designated critical defense areas, accounted for only 3,170 units, 1,810 of which were for sale and 1,360 for rent. However, 65,475 units of such housing had been programmed by the end of the year and private builders had applied to build 169,034 units, more than two and one-half times the number programmed. Approval for construction had been given for 40,877 units.

Meanwhile, by the beginning of 1952, the Public Housing Administration had allocated 4,575 units of temporary or mobile defense housing in 24 projects located in 22 areas, all near army, navy, or air force installations. The poor showing that defense housing made during the year was directly attributable to the delays encountered in Congress in getting basic legislation passed and appropriations made for the program.

Public housing starts of 71,000 units represented only 6.4 per cent of the total housing picture in spite of the fact that such starts were up 62.3

per cent over 1950. The federally aided program under the Housing Act of 1949 accounted for most of the units, with the balance divided between state and city aided programs.

Although the Housing Act of 1949 authorized the construction of 135,000 units of federally aided public housing annually for six years, Congress, through its Independent Offices Appropriation Act, in mid-1951 cut the public housing program to 50,000 units for fiscal 1952 (which began July 1, 1951). This cut was substantially greater than the amount necessary to conform this program to cutbacks in house building generally. By the end of the year, program reservations had been approved for 331,807 units of such federally financed housing, of which 94,041 had been built or were under construction.

Cooperative housing, stimulated by the financing terms available under the Federal Housing Administration's "213" program of insured loans for such housing, appeared to be on the up-grade during 1951. Under this program, mortgages for 7,995 units of cooperative housing in 35 projects were insured during 1951.

Prefabricated housing, although down from 1950 by about 5,000 units on total number of such houses sold in 1951, accounted for a larger percentage of new homes—about 6 per cent—than in any previous year. An estimated 50,000 prefabs were sold and shipped during the year by some 80 producers. Dollarwise, prefabricators showed an increase in gross sales.

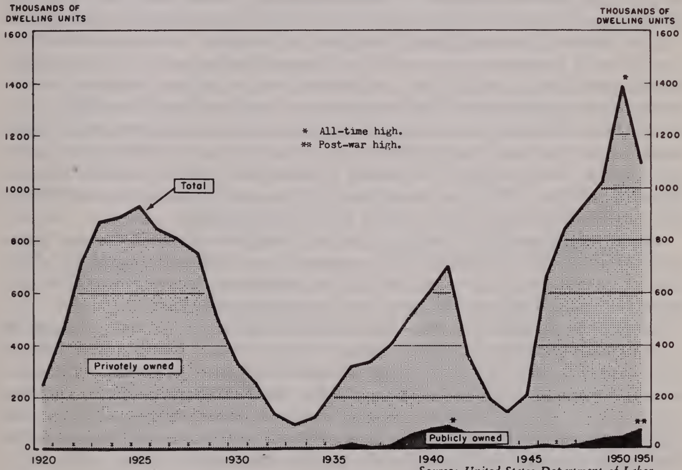
Costs to Build and Buy. Costs to build new residences set an all-time high in 1951 with an increase of 8 per cent over 1950—the biggest yearly increase since 1948, according to the E. H. Boeckh and Associates index of construction costs. Costs rose almost steadily each month during the year until they hit 239.3 in October and November (1939 equals 100 on the Boeckh index), the all-time high. December showed only a fractional drop.

In the public housing program, there was a marked improvement in bidding conditions after July, 1951. With the exception of large metropolitan areas where defense projects had high priorities, a large number of bids were obtained on each project tending to lower costs, particularly in the general construction field. Conventional type construction suffered less by rising costs than did fireproof construction used in the program. Further, local housing authorities pared development plans considerably, in many cases using the Public Housing Administration's minimum standards of space and amenities as the maximum.

Financing. Although the total number of mortgages written on nonfarm properties in amounts of $20,000 or less dropped off during the year from 3,032,452 in 1950 to 2,877,860 in 1951, the dollar amount of all such mortgages and the average amount for each mortgage set new high records—a reflection of the more expensive types of housing built and of rising prices and costs. Total dollar amount of such mortgages was almost 16.5 billion, a 1.4 per cent increase over 1950, and the average dollar amount of mortgages was $5,701, $366 above 1950's average. December, 1951, also hit an all-time high for average dollar amount of such mortgages—$5,831.

Federal Housing Administration insurance or Veterans Administration guarantees again, as in 1950, stood behind 34 per cent of 1951's mortgage loans—although the year saw a drop of 3 per cent in the number insured by FHA and an increase of 3 per cent guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. Mortgage recordings by savings and loan associations made up 32 per cent of the 1951 total—an increase of nearly 5 per cent over 1950 and the highest proportion of the total since 1946. Recordings by individuals showed a 10 per cent increase over 1950—biggest increase for any group of investors, while commercial banks and insurance companies made about the same percentage of loans as in 1950. Mutual savings banks recordings went down 5 per cent and all other mortgage recordings fell off by about 8 per cent.

Investment of private funds in public housing projects took on a new significance in 1951 with the sale of some 330 million dollars worth of bonds to finance projects built under the 1949 housing act by 134 local housing authorities. Congress had been assured by the sponsors of the 1949 act that sale of housing authority bonds to private investors would almost entirely finance the cost of the projects. The first two offerings, one in July and one in October, bore out the contention of the sponsors. The bonds were easily sold because of their virtual government guarantee and because of their tax-exempt status. Moreover, average interest rates on the bonds sold (2.073 for the first and 2.051 for the second) were lower than the government itself could have offered local authorities.



Source: United States Department of Labor

PERMANENT NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED, BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

During 1951, starts (1,094,000 units) were 32 per cent below the 1950 level but exceeded the level of all other years on record. Multifamily provide starts (85,100) were nearly 50 per cent below the high levels of 1950 and 1949, while multifamily public starts were about 70 per cent above 1950.

Federal Government Administration. The organization of federal housing agencies remained unchanged during the year. But the defense economy dictated new responsibilities that were given primarily to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, including the programming of privately financed housing in critical defense areas, of publicly financed portable and mobile housing in defense areas with temporary needs, of public financed permanent housing in areas where private industry was unable to meet the need, and acquisition and planning of sites for defense installations in isolated or removed areas. Many other duties also were assigned to HHFA, and eight regional offices were set up during the year. They were responsible for coordinating agency defense activities in the field, keeping in close touch with developments related to housing and community facilities in defense areas, and recommending to the administrator on matters of credit controls. They also serviced prefabricated housing loans and administered the community facilities program on a regional basis.

The Public Housing Administration also underwent some changes because of the defense economy. Four field offices—Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Seattle—were closed in mid-year and their jurisdictions consolidated with other field offices when the public housing program was cut back. During the year the PHA was also given responsibility for (1) processing applications for schedules and allotments of controlled materials for publicly financed (federal, state, city) multi-unit housing; and (2) for provision and management of publicly financed defense housing.

The Federal Housing Administration, in addition to administering the new Title IX insurance program for defense housing, was made responsible for processing applications and schedules for critical materials under the Controlled Materials Plan for privately built multi-unit housing.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation, supervised by the Home Loan Bank Board, was liquidated and closed its doors to business in May, 1951, after turning over to the federal treasury a 14 million dollar surplus from its operations. The HOLC in its 18 years of operation helped some 800,000 home owners save their properties from foreclosures.

Credit and Materials Controls. Recognizing the need both to curb inflationary pressures in housing and to prevent too much of the supply of critical materials from being drained off by nondefense activities, the federal government instituted a series of controls during the year.

Regulation X, issued in the fall of 1950, had been the first attempt at controls on new housing construction. In mid-year of 1951 some attempt was made, through the Voluntary Credit Restraint program, to control credit terms on existing housing. Under the voluntary program, lenders were asked but not forced to follow a conservative policy on real estate lending and not to make loans in which the outstanding credit would exceed the limits imposed by Regulation X on new construction.

Meanwhile, the government became increasingly aware that credit controls alone could not cut back materials use sufficiently and keep housing starts within the prescribed 800,000 to 850,000 limit. Thus, early in the year began a whole series of more or less minor materials controls. Early controls banned certain types of commercial construction and required federal permission to build others. Other controls limited production on specific items, such as aluminum window frames, and set up a system of quotas for obtaining supplies for maintenance, repair, and operation.

By October 1 all housing construction went under the Controlled Materials Plan, a system of allotting in advance by quarter-years available critical materials to all nondefense industries on the basis of available supply after defense needs were met. Under the Controlled Materials Plan, strictest controls were put on multi-unit buildings.

Rent Control. Rent control, which in 1950 had been on the wane because of local option provisions of the existing rent control act, again became a vital part of defense economy measures in 1951. Under authority of the 1951 amendments to the Defense Production Act, the rent stabilization office certified 58 localities as critical defense areas and put under control approximately 400,000 units.

In areas relatively unaffected by defense efforts an estimated 507,887 units were decontrolled during the year, leaving an estimated 6,968,000 units under control or recontrol in the country at the end of the year. A year before, an estimated 7.5 million units were under control. Average rent increases of $ 6.24, or 13.2 per cent, per month were granted on units under control.

Public Housing. Public housing—long called upon to fight for its life against strongly organized opposition—in 1951 became the target of a new attack made in the name of "defense economy." In Congress, in state legislatures, and in local communities big and small, opponents used the defense motto and every other device available to attempt to kill the program.

Pressures in Congress to eliminate the program as a defense measure were felt first when the House in mid-May voted in its Independent Offices Appropriation bill to cut the number of public housing starts under the Housing Act of 1949 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 to 5,000—a token amount that virtually spelled the end of the program. However, widespread and strenuous protests persuaded the Senate to vote for 50,000 units, the number recommended by House and Senate committees. When the bill again went to a vote in the House in August, 50,000 units were approved.

Meanwhile, opposition forces—mainly realtors and home builders—were working through state legislatures to force local referenda on almost every step of the public housing program. In all, 15 state legislatures considered 20 separate bills that would have demanded such referenda. Only one of the 20 attempts, however, was completely successful—that in Nebraska.

In three states housing opponents brought suits attacking the constitutionality of enabling legislation but the state supreme courts—Minnesota, Georgia, and North Carolina—ruled in favor of public housing.

Locally, opponents of the program continued their campaign of bringing about delay and confusion by calling for referenda and re-votes by city councils; by applying for court rulings on state and local laws; by bringing pressure to hold up zoning changes and building permits for projects; and by organizing neighborhood protests against site selections for projects. Almost all such local campaigns showed the earmarks of the national "canned campaign" directed by the real estate lobby against public housing.

Attempts to force local referenda were not as successful in 1951 as they had been in 1950, however. Public housing questions were put to a vote 11 times in 10 different communities during the year (as against some 30 such votes held in 1950). In four cases the outcome was favorable to public housing; in seven unfavorable. Two votes were held in Milwaukee, both on the same ballot. In one case public housing was rejected but in the other it was approved. In Los Angeles and Waukegan, Illinois, re-votes by the city councils forced by the opposition resulted in blocking at least temporarily programs that had both been approved earlier.

In the vast majority of cities and small towns operating under the program steady progress was made in public housing. With the 1949-50 "tooling up" period over, the Public Housing Administration by December 31, 1951, had given the go-ahead signal to 594 localities for construction of 101,130 units, although not all were actually building. By the end of the year, 998 communities were participating in the program, either in planning or construction stages. The vast majority of localities building or planning to build under the program were areas with less than 50,000 population. A little over 29 per cent of the reservations for participation in the program were for unincorporated areas of less than 2,500 population; better than 54 per cent were in cities of 2,500 to 50,000 population; and only about 15 per cent were in cities larger than 50,000 persons.

A major effort to reconcile differences between disagreeing factions on housing questions was a "National Housing Policy Conference" called by Mayor Joseph Darst of St. Louis in that city in March. Leaders in various fields met and drew up a series of resolutions aimed toward solving overall housing problems.

Urban Redevelopment. The slum clearance and urban redevelopment program, given its first federal aid through the Housing Act of 1949, during 1951 progressed far enough into the planning stages in many communities to get some idea of the trends that redevelopment is taking.

A study of 32 cities and towns that had made the most progress in the program by the end of the year indicated a strong trend toward reuse of cleared areas for residential purposes, principally through privately built sale and rental housing. The 32 cities surveyed had selected for redevelopment 54 areas, ranging from four to 178 acres with a median size of 35 acres. Of these 54 areas, 47 will be reused principally for residential purposes; two will be reused for mixed residential, commercial, and industrial purposes; and five will be left predominantly open.

Not many localities, however, had reached the point of actually clearing sites for specific redevelopment projects by year's end. Activity during the year indicated that for a number of reasons the urban redevelopment program would proceed slowly. Newness and complexities of the program were among the major reasons for the seemingly slow progress. In many cities a great deal of ground work had to be undertaken in explaining the purposes and operation of the program before full public acceptance was given. In two cities—Cincinnati and Los Angeles—bond issues to provide the local share of funds for acquiring land and clearing slums were voted down, apparently because of lack of public familiarity with the programs.

Relocation of families from slum clearance sites proved to be another major difficulty that slowed the program. In a tight housing market it was difficult for many cities to find suitable quarters for families to be moved from the sites of proposed projects, particularly for families of low income.

In the face of these difficulties, however, five cities—Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Norfolk, and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico—began acquiring land for projects and two cities—Indianapolis and Philadelphia—saw actual construction started by redevelopers on cleared land.

By the end of the year 238 localities had received approval of reservations for federal funds for capital grants in the amount of $183,102,223; more than 130 localities had already received preliminary planning funds; and 60 cities had received funds for final planning of specific projects.

Increasing interest in the urban redevelopment program was evidenced by the enabling legislation to permit urban redevelopment that passed in six states—Delaware, Kansas (later declared unconstitutional), Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Alaska. In several states laws were passed that broadened the scope of existing legislation and permitted use of federal funds for local projects.

Moreover, test cases of state urban redevelopment laws generally resulted in favorable decisions. The Tennessee Supreme Court ruled favorably on its state law, as did Michigan. In Illinois a United States district court upheld the state redevelopment act. The Kansas Supreme Court, however, ruled that its law, because it applied to Kansas City only, was special legislation and therefore unconstitutional. And in Texas the supreme court refused to rule on whether or not the state's housing authority act could be used for redevelopment, thus allowing a lower court's decision against redevelopment to stand.

Disposition of Federal Housing. Progress in removing World War II housing from the federal government's jurisdiction was slowed up considerably in 1951 by the "freeze" placed on such activities by Congress because of the Korean situation. At the end of 1951, there were 286,602 units of permanent and temporary war housing still under federal control as compared with 296,087 a year before. Some 31,600 units of veterans reuse housing also were still in federal control.

Most of this war housing was built under terms of the Lanham Act for immigrant war workers—civilian and military—near war plants and military installations. The original law provided for the disposition of such housing as promptly as "may be advantageous under the circumstances and in the public interest." After the war, however, shortages of housing and other considerations delayed much of the disposition program and in 1950 and 1951 the Korean situation held up disposal activities.

Veterans reuse projects, temporary or demountable housing built by the federal government for war workers, in many cases moved to different localities for use by educational institutions and other local bodies for veterans families, was gradually being closed down during the year by local owners. However, some quarter million such units still remained in local use at the end of the year.

Pending the lift of the "freeze" on disposition activities, local authorities were taking all necessary steps to acquire permanent projects from the government short of actually taking them over. Thus, once the "freeze" was off, 26,584 units in 92 projects could almost immediately be turned over to local authorities for operation on a low-rent basis.

Temporary war projects were not held to the "freeze" as rigidly as were permanent ones. Properties in both critical and noncritical areas could be transferred to local ownership on an individual "case" basis after the Department of Defense had declared them unnecessary to their needs. Some 7,000 units of temporary housing were "disposed" of in this manner in 1951.

Action in the States. Connecticut increased authorizations for its moderate-rental housing program by 50 million dollars to provide approximately 4,000 additional dwellings, mostly for veterans, bringing the total authorization for the program to 115 million dollars.

Wisconsin amended its veterans housing law to increase to $3,500 the amount veterans could borrow to purchase homes and upped the maximum value of houses eligible for purchase under the program from $10,000 to $15,000. California passed a constitutional amendment for a 150 million dollar bond issue to increase its existing program of loans to veterans for purchase of homes and farms. The amendment will be voted on in the 1952 elections. Ohio's supreme court upheld the constitutionality of tax exemption for low-rent housing in the state.

Race Relations. Los Angeles passed an ordinance banning discrimination and segregation in redevelopment projects. Toledo, through a cooperation agreement between the city and the local housing authority, prohibited discrimination and segregation in new low-rent public housing projects. Cincinnati's city council outlawed discrimination in its redevelopment and relocation program. Pontiac, Michigan's, housing authority issued regulations based on a former city ordinance that forbids discrimination or segregation in all public low-rent housing in the city.

Regulatory Measures. Growing interest in regulation of housing through housing codes setting up minimum standards for health and safety and by rehabilitation programs was found in at least a half-dozen cities during the year. Norfolk and Kansas City, Missouri, both passed comprehensive housing codes. St. Louis, Memphis, Boston, and Pasadena (California), either undertook programs of clean-up and rehabilitation or started comprehensive plans for such programs. Baltimore continued its "Baltimore Plan" attack on housing and Philadelphia's "Operation Fix-Up" program also continued to make strides through the year. New York state late in the year issued a state building construction code applicable to one- and two-family dwellings.

Professional Organization. The broadening scope of work of the National Association of Housing Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) in housing and redevelopment administration was emphasized by the organization of a Redevelopment Section to coordinate redevelopment activities and to serve as a clearing house on redevelopment problems. The Technical and Maintenance Section of the Association, organized in 1950, highlighted its year with an exposition of housing operating problems and treatment methods held in Washington, D. C., during the Association's annual conference there. As a means of recognizing outstanding public administration in housing and redevelopment, the Association in 1951 initiated annual awards to the individual ajudged to have contributed most to housing and redevelopment during the year and to three local authorities that represented the best in public administration. Annual awards also were made to local authorities for the best annual reports. Much of the Association's activity centered around the work of the Federal-Local Relations Committee and the Redevelopment Committee, both of which met numerous times during the year with Washington officials to work out solutions to problems arising in administration, development, and management of housing and redevelopment under the Housing Act of 1949 and to confer on the financial assistance contracts under which 1949 housing act projects would proceed. At the close of the year the Association had 420 agency members, 2,399 individual members, 148 subscribers to the RIS Newsletter, and 368 independent subscribers to the Journal of Housing.

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Public Works

Developments in 1951

By Allen L. Sandberg

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PUBLIC works improvements suffered heavy setbacks during 1951 because of material shortages and high construction costs created by the defense effort and the inflationary spiral. Emphasis was placed on completing projects underway and finding ways and means to cut operational and maintenance costs of present facilities. Even under such difficult conditions, state and local public works activity was at an all-time high of almost six billion dollars in new construction. New peaks were registered in 1951 in the construction of school, hospital, electric light and power (private and public), and state and local sewage disposal and water supply facilities.

Labor and material shortages and high prices provided stimulus for new ideas in construction work especially that of highway and bridge construction. A European innovation, prestressed concrete, has found increasing favor in bridge and building construction in this country. Precast concrete has facilitated work during winter months and has given better results than field construction because conditions are more controllable at the precasting site. Snow sheds, culverts, and bridges are some of the facilities constructed by this method. It is expected that precasting and prestressing concrete will become more widespread once methods are developed and tested and economies are shown. Prestressed concrete buildings offer municipalities the opportunity to build their city hall, sewage plant, or other structure during the steel shortage at a possible saving.

Highways. Toll roads and freeways (although many are still in the planning stage) are rapidly being completed in many states and cities. The possibility of driving from Chicago to New York, Boston, or Washington without halting for stop lights and without dangerous intersections is expected to be a reality in the not too distant future. The New Jersey Turnpike, opened to traffic on December 18, 1951, created an important link between Washington and New York. An extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike to the Ohio boundary was completed and several other projections of the road started. New York has started its throughway system which will link with those of New Jersey and Massachusetts. Many of the major cities have opened their freeways to traffic.

Although less money was spent for highway construction in 1951 than in 1950, rapid expansion of planned municipal and state highway programs was hampered by material shortages and high costs. Expressway construction in cities where property is built up has been slow because of the difficulty in obtaining rights-of-way as well as material procurement difficulties.

Principal problems in the nation's highway picture are the congestion on outmoded municipal traffic facilities and the financing of municipal street programs. Surveys show that motor vehicle traffic is predominately local, short-run traffic—with 85 per cent of most trips less than 20 miles and 95 per cent less than 50 miles. Yet in most states the allocation to municipalities of state-collected, locally paid highway taxes (licenses, gasoline tax, etc.) has been too small to aid properly in maintaining their primary streets as well as aiding the maintainence of secondary streets and assisting in providing for new construction. Although the Federal Highway Act of 1950 provided for the use of federal funds to pay 50 per cent of the cost of land acquisition and permitted cities to sell bonds payable in part from future state and federal aid, these advantages have been almost nullified by inflation costs.

Many cities are seeking a low-cost pavement that will last longer and be cheaper to maintain. A development in paving that has interested many officials is the use of rubber (both synthetic and natural) in bituminous wearing courses. Although still in the experimental stage, rubber roads show promise as being a long lasting pavement of skid resistant qualities. Playground areas have also been considered as a use for the new-type pavement.

Airports. Airport construction has decreased after the postwar surge in the construction of these facilities. However, the advent of the jet age is causing considerable re-evaluation of present facilities. New materials and designs for runways and aprons appear to be necessary for the high speeds and temperatures of jet planes. Many officials with an eye to the future are planning for the expansion of present facilities or for the creation of new sites and the modernization of equipment to meet the demands of jet aviation.

One of the biggest problems confronting municipalities is making their airports self-supporting. Airline fees and space rentals do not pay for the cost of running an airport. Small cities find that maintenance costs are keeping airport operations in the red and many are re-examining the community's need for air facilities. Larger cities are faced with a different problem, for several cities find themselves cramped for space not only for runway facilities, but also for terminal quarters because of the increase in air travel and the increased use of air freight services.

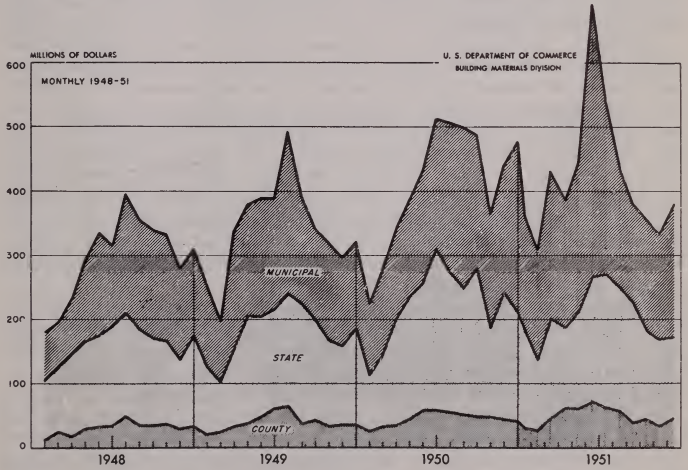
Airport design has moved toward a co-ordinated pattern on a national level with the establishment of the Civil Aeronautic Administration's uniform airport standards. The CAA has attempted to aid communities in the development and planning of their airports so that these facilities will properly fit into the national plan.

Street Lighting. More attention has been given to street lighting as a remedy to night traffic accidents and crime. Modern installation of mercury-vapor lamps and modern lamp standards have been made in cities throughout the country as it became obvious that lighting systems were far from sufficient for safe night driving.

Sewage Treatment Facilities. Despite difficulties of shortages and financing, sewage treatment plants rated top priority as a public construction need. Publicity and the enforcement of pollution abatement laws by state health departments and "river basin authorities" like the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, have contributed to the increased construction of treatment facilities. Most communities now recognize that protection of the nation's water supply is a co-operative measure. Chief obstacle in building a treatment plant is its cost especially when so many other public works needs have yet to be fulfilled. Many industries are privately financing their own treatment plants thereby reducing the need for a larger municipal plant and also reducing the city's financial burden. Recovery of materials for re-use in manufacture has been a persuading factor in the development of private plants.

The discovery that sewage sludge contains the vitamin B-12, a highly potent promoter of animal growth, will have a decided effect on sewage sludge disposal methods. More cities are processing their sludge to manufacture fertilizer in an effort to help pay for the operation of the sewage treatment plant.

Still in the luxury class as a household item, the kitchen garbage grinder continued to increase in use. Some new communities and suburban developments have 100 per cent installation and many officials see the grinder as the eliminator of the garbage problem. However, the increased



Value of State and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded, by Governmental Jurisdiction, 1948 to 1951 use of packaged and frozen foods has decreased the amount of garbage and increased the amount of trash to be disposed, so refuse collections are not eliminated. Studies have yet to be made in communities which have a high percentage of garbage-grinder installation to determine whether present sewage facilities are adequate enough to meet the increase in sewage created by the use of grinders.

Equipment. More and more cities turned to mechanized operations as the manpower shortage and high costs continued to plague public works officials. Year after year it has become more obvious that hand labor is too expensive, too slow, and too inefficient for modern municipal public works functions. Even though equipment is expensive, more efficient and cheaper operations are effected and in certain functions like refuse collection and snow removal mechanized equipment is a necessity. Manufacturers and public works officials are constantly seeking to develop equipment to meet the general and special needs of municipal operations.

Increased use of equipment has created a problem for many cities large and small and that is the need for garage and maintenance facilities. Outdoor storage has caused delay in getting equipment into service during winter months because of freeze-ups. Cramped maintenance area has tied up equipment longer than necessary, but the construction of garage facilities has lagged behind the need. Some municipalities are contracting with garage and equipment dealers for maintenance services, while others find that equipment rental is the most economical procedure. Whatever the procedure, most cities are finding it difficult to finance needed new equipment and also to provide garage and maintenance facilities once the equipment has been purchased.

Personnel. A serious drain of engineering talent has been made on municipal public works departments. Many men have left city employment for more lucrative income in private industry. Few replacements were available and engineering schools reported lower enrollments so that future graduating classes are expected to be insufficient to fill the number of future engineering jobs that will be available. In-service training has become a necessity for many cities and the ICMA reports greater use of its on-the-job training courses in Municipal Public Works Administration. One healthy development created by this lack of personnel has been the increased movement of public works men from city to city. More communities have let down their local residence barriers and public works men are proving they can do a good job in any city.

Administration. Some small cities and towns turned to contractors to handle their services—particularly the function of garbage collection and refuse disposal. Heavy labor turnover and the high cost of training new personnel have been the main reasons for this change. Several cities report economical results from this contractual arrangement.

As suburban developments increased the problem of disposing refuse has become more serious. Dumps and sanitary landfills have been moved far from collection points so that trucks must make long hauls to dump their load. This is not only expensive but it also keeps equipment out of service and thus increases collection time. Michigan passed a law permitting cities to form an authority for the purpose of jointly building and operating an incineration plant, thereby eliminating the problem of long hauls and each city financing its own plant.

The increased operating cost of refuse disposal also has made many municipal officials conscious of salvage. Efforts have been made to recover tin cans, rags, and other materials for resale to help meet the cost of refuse disposal. Several communities have established contracts with salvage companies which allow these companies to operate at city dumps and incinerators to reclaim scrap and other materials.

Providing water and sewerage service to areas outside the city limits is another problem that city officials re-examined in a new light. Several cities set up an agency or empowered the planning commission or public works department to determine where, when, and how much service should be extended. Existing rates were also re-examined and moved upward to meet increased operating costs. The main reason for establishing an extension policy is to encourage conformity to city standards so if the area is later annexed the water and sewerage systems will not have to be abandoned because they proved inadequate.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued in its 57th year to serve the public works official as a clearing house of information on all phases of public works. Membership continued its upward trend. Publications included Special Report No. 13, "An Evaluation of Household Food Waste Disposers," the Public Works Engineers' Yearbook-Directory, the 1951 Public Works Congress Proceedings, and the monthly Public Works Engineers' News Letter. During 1951 the Association continued its efforts to assist public works officials to improve their administrative procedures and practices.

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See also Utilities Section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1951

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

THE 1951 public utility developments were largely of the same order as those of the year before. There were normal expansions, extraordinary projects, and extensive rate increases, due primarily to the impacts of inflation which has been accentuated by the national defense program.

Inflation has hit most seriously in transit and telephone rates. Transit companies have not only been subject to advancing wages, which constitute a much higher proportion of total costs than for other utilities, but also to diminishing traffic caused by mounting automobile travel, and by consequent service deteriorations. This situation calls for special municipal policies and administrative measures to modernize service, to induce people to use mass transportation instead of automobiles, and so to eliminate or reduce street-traffic congestion.

The telephone companies also have been subject to fast increasing costs, partly due to wage rises and largely to costly or uneconomical plant expansion. The Bell companies have been mostly on their third and fourth rounds of rate increases since the war. Municipalities have commonly intervened, including joint intervention through leagues of municipalities or otherwise as reported from Virginia, Colorado, and Wisconsin. An important new factor in the determination of intrastate or local rates is the projected revision of the so-called Separation Manual for allocation of costs between interstate and intrastate business. With the changes agreed to by the Federal Communication Commission, approximately $82,000,000 of plant investment and $17,000,000 of operating expenses will be transferred from intrastate to interstate operation, for the benefit mainly of local exchange rates.

Electricity and gas have been subjected less to rate increases than transit and telephone utilities, but they too have been moving upward. For example, the natural gas utilities under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission made 48 filings of proposed rate increases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, which involve more than $22,000,000 a year, but most are under inquiry as to their justification. The companies have had the benefit of rapid expansion. During the fiscal year the FPC authorized new pipe line construction of over 30,000 miles at an estimated cost of nearly $2,000,000,000. For the year ended October 31, 1951, natural gas sales had increased about 19 per cent over the preceding 12 months, while revenues had advanced 21.5 per cent. However, operating costs and taxes had risen 24.3 per cent; net income to the companies, after all income deductions, had increased less than 1 per cent, as against additional net-plant investment of over 19 per cent.

Electric expansion too proceeded rapidly. According to the FPC, at the end of November 1951, total electric utility installation had reached 75,184,000 kw, an increase of 7,209,000 over the year before, or 10.6 per cent. For the 12 months the record production was nearly 368 billion kilowatt hours, an increase of 13.2 per cent. The fast expansion and rising costs have precipitated a surge of rate cases.

A quick summary of utility developments and rate changes is presented here, first for the larger cities and then for the smaller municipalities for which reports have been received. Concluding consideration will be given to needs of regulatory improvements for joint protection of consumer and investor interests, especially under the conditions of inflation and fast-rising costs.

Buffalo. No rate changes in electricity or gas. Telephone pay-station calls advanced from 5 cents to 10 cents. Industrial and commercial metered water rates increased 32 per cent. Bus fares lifted from 12 to 12-1/2 cents or two for 25 cents.

Cincinnati. This was the historic year which marked the end of street railway operation, with complete conversion to trolley and motor buses. Cash fares were increased from 15 to 16 cents, and tickets from 14-1/2 to 15-1/2 cents. The city succeeded in getting FPC approval for construction of new pipe lines needed for additional natural gas supply; until construction is completed in 1952, natural gas will not be available for new space-heating installations.

Columbia (South Carolina). The new city manager government has intervened in regard to the justification of the proposed increase in electric rates, pending before the state public service commission. The city has engaged special counsel and experts to see that the public side is properly prepared and presented.

Dallas. Electric rates were increased about 11 per cent. The basic transit fare was fixed at 15 cents, but passengers may still ride at the token rate of 11-2/3 cents. This was the fifth fare increase since the war. With an 11 per cent increase in the number of gas customers, there was no increase in domestic and commercial rates, but the new state gathering tax (which amounts to about 6 per cent of the prevailing fixed price) has been placed upon the industrial consumers. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company is seeking a rate increase, but no determination had been made at the end of the year. The city-owned water department is nearing completion of a 96-mgd water treatment plant; water rates were increased about 20 per cent.

Detroit. Transit fares for school children were raised from 5 to 10 cents, and express bus fares from 15 to 20 cents, no other rate lifts. Transit and water are municipally owned. The water department is working on a development project of $20,000,000 scheduled for completion in 1955.

Houston. The water supply program that has been long in the planning stage has been brought to the actual starting point—construction of the San Jacinto Dam, creating a 13,000-acre lake extending 20 miles upstream, and a filter plant that will handle 50 million gallons of water daily. The cost of the entire project is estimated at $21,500,000. Completion will require at least two years. Needed steel supply has been assured by the NPA. No rate increases, but applications for telephone and gas increases were pending at the close of the year.

Jacksonville (Florida). The municipal electric department actually reduced rates; for example, the monthly residential bill for 100 kilowatt hours was cut from $4.60 to $4.22. The department has practically completed a $ 15,000,000 expansion program including a new 60,000 kilowatt plant. The city council removed the 10 per cent utility tax on electricity, water, gas and telephones.

Kansas City (Missouri). An increase of about 10 per cent in electric rates and 20 per cent in water rates, but a reduction of 10 per cent in gas rates in the northern portion annexed to the city on January 1, 1950. Rate cases pending involve 25 per cent increases in telephone and transit rates.

Knoxville. The city owns the electric, gas, and water systems, and has put through an extensive expansion program. In 1950 the gas system was converted from manufactured to natural gas; rates were then reduced about one-third; and consumption has since increased about five times.

Memphis. The city owns the electric, gas, and water systems for which there were no rate changes. It started construction of the Thomas H. Allen pumping station which will cost about $6,000,000. Telephone rates were increased and transit fares were advanced from an average of 8.5 to 9.7 cents.

Milwaukee. The city owns only the water system, which initiated a fluoridation program, with equipment costing $50,000, and operation $25,000 per year. Fluorine salt will be mixed with water at the rate of one part fluorine to one million parts water. There were two increases in transit fares: in March the weekly pass was advanced from $1.60 to $2.00, and the cash fare from 13 to 15 cents; in October a further 40-cent increase was allowed in the weekly pass, and the sale of tickets (7 for 90 cents) was discontinued. There were pending natural gas, electric, and telephone rate cases before the state public service commission.

Minneapolis. A 23-year franchise extension was granted to the local, privately owned gas company. The city will receive 1.6 per cent of the gross revenues for the use of the streets. The basic allowable return was reduced by $50,000. Rates were lowered approximately 4 per cent for the typical domestic consumers.

Newark. The city owns the water system and spent nearly $1,000,000 for extensions. It increased rates between 16 per cent and 20 per cent. Transit fares were advanced first from 5 to 7 cents, then to 8 cents, and there is pending a petition for a 10-cent fare.

Oklahoma City. The city owns the water system and has been engaged in a large expansion program; no water rate increase. There has been a 10 per cent increase in local telephone rates; transit fares were not changed, but in 1950 cash fares were advanced from 10 to 15 cents, and token fares from two for 15 cents to two for 25 cents; a zone system of fares is under consideration. Both the telephone and gas companies are seeking further rate advances.

Pasadena. The municipal light department's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, gives impressive results for the inflationary year. Its gross electric revenues totalled $3,478,000, an average of 1.79 cents per kilowatt hour. After all operating costs and income charges, including $ 440,000 contributed to the city, it had a surplus of $564,000 for the year. Not bad!

Philadelphia. The city completed about 50 per cent of its $32,000,000 water works improvements, and started a $36,000,000 program for improved gas works. Trackless trolleys have replaced buses and street cars on some of the surface lines. Work continued on the extension of the Market Street subway in West Philadelphia, involving $30,000,000.

Portland (Oregon). It was confronted for a time with an electric power shortage because of protracted drought, with the prospect of rate increases due to necessary steam generation. This situation, however, was relieved by rains and restored water supply for hydro-electric generation. A telephone rate case has been pending, without decision at the end of the year. Gas rates are pegged to the price of Diesel oil and so are variable. The transit company, losing patronage, has requested a fare increase from 15 to 16 cents.

Providence. Its only municipally owned utility is water, which serves also nearby communities; its chief development has been a 23,000 foot 30-inch truck line to reinforce the supply system. Plans have been completed for fluoridation. The rates established in 1923 are still in effect.

Richmond (Virginia). The city owns the water and gas systems and has been engaged in an active expansion program.

St. Louis. The city completed plans for modernizing its primary water pumping system. There were no rate increases, but a petition for a 27 per cent increase in natural gas rates is pending before the Federal Power Commission, also one before the Missouri Public Service Commission for an advance of about 20 per cent in telephone rates.

St. Paul. It has had normal growth in utility demands and facilities. Transit has suffered decline in patronage, but the company was denied an increase in fares. Water rates were raised about 5 per cent.

San Diego. The municipal water department spent $2,000,000 for distribution system and general improvements. In addition it completed a new filtration plant at a total cost of $3,700,000. No rate increases for electricity, gas, and water; approximately a 5 per cent increase in telephone rates and 24 per cent in transit fares. The city is advertising for a transit franchise.

San Francisco. Progress on construction of the San Joaquin pipe line No. 2 has been continued. This is to supplement the existing line in the San Joaquin division of the Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, and will increase available capacity from 62 to 135 million gallons daily. The city is proceeding also with the Cherry Valley dam project. The city's transit modernization program, for which $20,000,000 bonds were approved in 1947, is nearing completion; some street car lines were converted to trolley coach operation. Gas rates were increased 11.5 per cent in February and 8.4 per cent in October.

Syracuse. No change in water, electric, and gas rates; but gas rates were reduced 7 per cent in 1950. Telephone rates were increased about 11 per cent. Transit token rates at 9 cents were replaced by a straight 10-cent fare.

Worcester. The municipally owned water system installed a 10,000-foot 16-inch water main to connect new housing projects; it raised the rates to domestic consumers about 16-2/3 per cent and about 55.6 per cent to manufacturing concerns. There were also electric, gas, and telephone rate advances.

Nebraska. The voters of York gave overwhelming approval for the city to purchase the water system of the York Water Company, which is reputed to be the only private water corporation serving municipalities in the state. Lincoln, the state capital, has a serious controversy with the local transit company, which has been granted a 10-cent fare, but still claims an operating loss and is confronted with a strike; it has given notice of its intention to cease operation, so the city is confronted with the problem of what course to adopt. Five Nebraska cities are planning for municipal gas distribution: Hastings, Nebraska City, Punca, Alma, and Pender.

Colorado. The home-rule cities, most of the larger municipalities, have had local control over public utility rates. A constitutional amendment will be voted on in November, 1952, which, if approved, would transfer utility regulation to the state public utilities commission. The Colorado Municipal League adopted a resolution at its 1951 convention in opposition to the amendment. Meanwhile, Pueblo has had a study made of the local electric and gas rates and is considering a program of systematic-home-rule regulation.

Iowa. The cities have been active in making improvements in water works, sewage disposal, and municipally owned electric systems. Cedar Rapids, Burlington, and several others voted bond issues to enlarge or improve their municipal water works. Des Moines voters approved placing the management of the municipal water works in the hands of a board of trustees. Cedar Falls improved its municipal power plant by the purchase of a $450,000 steam generating unit. Keosaqua added a Diesel generating unit at a cost of $70,000 to its municipal plant.

Michigan. Lansing voters approved a charter amendment creating a transit commission of three members, whose duty will be to establish reasonable rates for all public carriers not subject solely to the jurisdiction of the state public service commission. Water service expansion and improvements have been reported by Blissfield, Big Rapids, Grand Rapids, Concord, Flat Rock, Grand Haven, and Plainwell. Substantial electric improvements have been installed in Allegan and Grand Haven. Harbor Springs adopted an ordinance creating a "lien" as security for collection of any public utility (1) rate, (2) assessment, (3) charge, or (4) rental.

Ohio. The general assembly enacted a water pollution control act, applying comprehensively to state agencies, municipalities, and other political subdivisions, as well as to persons and corporations. A board is established with power, after hearings, to issue orders prohibiting the discharge of sewage and requiring the construction or modification of disposal facilities.

Oregon. Because of the unusually dry summer cities have been confronted with water shortages and needs of additional water supplies. Portland has initiated construction of a new 25-mile line to bring water from its Bull Run source of supply. The cities of Medford, Bend, Silverton, Grant's Pass, Reedsport, Coquille, Eugene, Cottage Grove, Astoria, Redmond, Sweet Home, North Bend-Coos Bay, Medras, Joseph, Tualatin, and Pilot Rock have reported plans for additional supplies and improvements.

South Dakota. Legislation has authorized municipalities to purchase electricity from outside their limits, to sell electricity to the outside, to maintain transmission outside, and to enter into contracts with the federal government for the purchase of electric energy, including energy for resale.

Texas. The legislature authorized 10 cities in North Texas to form a water control and water improvement district for the purpose of developing water supply for those 10 cities. A similar district previously authorized is getting under way in West Texas.

Wisconsin. Following an informal postcard referendum conducted by the city council, the voters of Fort Atkinson rejected a proposal to have the city purchase the bus system.

The Tennessee Valley Authority. Not even the low-cost power agency has been able to "duck" the impact of inflation. TVA has been conducting a series of conferences with a committee appointed by the TVA Power Association—distributors of TVA power—for the consideration of adjusting rates to increasing costs, especially in view of extensive new construction of steam generating capacity to supplement the hydro-electric power. Moderate increases have been agreed to as affecting industrial power consumers, for whose benefit the steam-generating capacity is deemed to be particularly needed.

The foregoing survey indicates how municipalities have been hit by inflation in regard to utility rates. This experience has further accentuated the need of modernizing the standards and procedures of regulation, so that rates can be promptly adjusted according to exact showing of facts, without protracted hearings and inconclusive or dubious decisions. The need applies not only to regulation by state commissions, but also and particularly to home-rule cities, which are mostly stymied in exercising their local power to fix rates.

Some cities, however, are striving to make home-rule regulation effective. For example: Pueblo, Colorado, is considering a precise regulatory program for electric and gas rates. Jackson, Mississippi, is likewise working on systematic control of transit fares and service. New Orleans is striving similarly for definite regulation of all utilities under local jurisdiction.

All home-rule cities can establish exact and systematic manageable regulation at very moderate cost if they adopt appropriate programs. Cities subject to state regulation can also get modernized effective systems through cooperation and pressures exerted on the commissions and legislatures, if they concentrate on exact program; nothing radical is involved. Rates in general are based on cost of service as shown by the ac–

counts and records of the companies. This principle applied throughout, except that one factor—return to investors—is left in the vague-obscure state of undefined fairness.

The companies are held to be entitled to a "fair return" or to a "fair rate of return" on the "fair value" or "rate base," without precise definition and measurement of what is fair; hence there are the inevitable conflicts between private and public interest, the unwieldiness of regulation, and extensively the sacrifice of public interest. Regulation as constituted remains in the horse-and-buggy stage of dealing with modern economic interests in the vastly important local-monopoly industries—and the public mostly gets the rough part of the ride.

The problem of modernizing regulation consists chiefly of converting the indefinite-return provisions into exact-cost categories. This can be done without economic subversion or confiscation. It is intrinsically a simple matter, but even an outline of the necessary procedure is beyond the space limits here. To get effective regulation is one of the prime policy and public-administration jobs awaiting municipal attention.

City-Owned Electric Utility Data

A TOTAL of 402 cities or 83 per cent, of the 487 cities over 5,000 population which have municipally-owned electric utilities, provided information for the 1952 Year Book on their electric plant. Not included in the total of 487 electric utilities are 12 utilities which are owned or operated by counties, special districts, or other units of government, or serve less than 10 per cent of the customers in their area. Information on the salary and selection of utility superintendents and contributions to city government was obtained from city officials early in 1952 while other data were taken from Federal Power Commission reports. Table XII lists all 402 reporting cities and specific data on salary and selection of utility superintendents; type, capacity, and value of electric plant; annual operating revenues and income; gross long-term debt; contributions to the city government; and electric utility rates. This article summarizes the individual city data in Table XII.

Utility Organization. Electric utilities are managed by public utility boards in 134 cities. Over one-half of these boards (68) are appointed by the city council, an additional 49 by the mayor, and four by the city manager. Board members are elected in 10 cities, and in three cities the board is self-perpetuating.

The city council appoints the utility superintendent in one-third of the cities reporting and the utility board appoints him in an additional one-third. The city manager appoints the superintendent in 20 per cent of the cities, and the mayor in the remainder. In larger cities, the superintendent is more often appointed by a board, while in the smaller cities he is more often appointed by the city council. Salaries of electric utility superintendents are summarized in Table 1. The median salary is consistently above that for city engineers and directors of public works in comparable population groups (see Table VI).

Operating Data. A total of 181 cities (45 per cent of those reporting) have no electric generating plant and purchase all electricity distributed. An additional 72 cities purchase part of their electricity. Of these 72 cities, seven purchase from 75 to 99 per cent of their distributed power, 12 buy from 50 to 74 per cent, 14 buy from 25 to 49 per cent, and 39 buy from 1 to 24 per cent.

TABLE 1

SALARIES OF ELECTRIC UTILITY SUPERINTENDENTS: 1952

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary	Distribution of Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Over 100,000......	6	$16,207	$9,000	....	$13,568	....	$28,829
50,000 to 100,000 ...	7	10,439	6,866	....	8,441	....	21,243
25,000 to 50,000....	29	7,586	5,000	$5,726	7,200	$9,900	12,000
10,000 to 25,000....	100	6,607	3,600	5,370	6,314	7,500	12,500
5,000 to 10,000.....	158	5,493	2,921	4,440	5,200	6,225	13,800

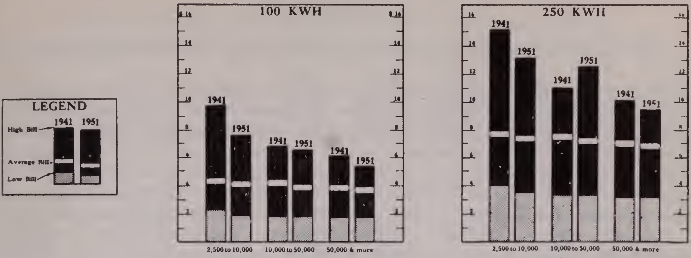
A total of 138 cities (36 per cent of those reporting) have no electric utility debt. In the other 242 reporting cities, debt ranges from $500 to over one million dollars in many of the larger cities.

Payments in lieu of taxes and other contributions to city government were reported by 232 cities and range from $2,100 to over one million dollars. Nineteen of these cities reported that all profits of the utility are transferred to the general fund. In 77 cities the utility makes no cash contribution to the city government. Contributions consist of cash payments only and, where possible, exclude contributions of service (street lighting, electricity for municipal purposes, etc.).

Electric Utility Rates. Monthly rates of electric utilities for typical usages are presented for individual cities in Table XII. The Federal Power Commission report, "Typical Residential Electric Bills: 1951," gives the following average monthly bills for electrical service in all cities in the United States over 2,500 population:

	100 kwh	250 kwh
Over 50,000 population	$3.62	$6.76
10,000 to 50,000 population	3.86	7.15
2,500 to 10,000 population	4.04	7.32
All cities over 2,500............	3.74	6.95

These figures can be used in comparison with the individual city rates in Table XII. They indicate that rates generally are higher for comparable service in the smaller cities. Sales taxes are not included in the rate data shown in Table XII.



Source: Federal Power Commission

LOWEST AND HIGHEST TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE, 1941 AND 1951

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS IN TABLE XII

Superintendent—Salary;—How Appointed—Annual salary as of January 1, 1952; for appointment, see code in table headnote.

Plant—Capacity (KW); Type—Total kilowatt-per-hour capacity of all plants owned by the city; for type of plant, see code in table headnote.

Value of Plant—Includes original cost of land, structures, generating equipment, accessory electrical equipment, reservoirs, dams, waterways, rights-of-way, towers, poles, overhead conductors, underground conductors, and roads and trails for the electric plant. Depreciation and amortization reserves have been deducted.

Total Annual Operating Revenues—Includes income from residential, commercial, and industrial sales; public streets and highway lighting; sales to other utilities, public authorities, and railroads; interdepartmental sales; rent, forfeitures, and penalties; servicing of customer installations; and miscellaneous electric revenues.

Annual Electric Operating Income—Includes total annual operating revenues plus net income from utility plants leased to others less operating expenses, depreciation, and taxes, including in-lieu payments. Operating expenses include production, transmission, and distribution expense, customer accounting and collections, sales promotion, and administrative and general expenses.

Gross Long-term Debt—Includes the face value of all bonds outstanding which the utility has issued and for which the utility has assumed payment, the face value of all receivers' certificates of indebtedness, real estate mortgages, notes and unsecured certificates of indebtedness, receipts outstanding for long-term debt, and other obligations maturing more than one year from date of issue or assumption.

Contributions to City Government—Includes gross payments in 1951 in lieu of taxes and other contributions. Where possible, contributions of service (street lighting, electricity for municipal purposes, etc.) are excluded.

Electric Rates—100 KWH—Average usage is for lighting, small appliances, and refrigeration; 250 KWH—Average usage is for lighting, small appliances, refrigeration, and cooking; 500 KWH—Average usage is for lighting, small appliances, refrigeration, cooking, and water heating.

Note: Definitions of accounting classifications are taken from the Federal Power Commission's "Uniform System of Accounts Prescribed for Public Utilities and Licensees" (1937).

TABLE XII

CITY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000

This table includes data for 402 cities out of 487 with city-owned electric utilities among cities over 5,000 population. Utilities have been excluded which serve less than 10 per cent of the customers in their area, or are owned or operated by counties, special districts, and other units of government. Information on salary and selection of utility superintendents and contributions to city government was obtained from city officials in early 1952. Electric rates were taken from the Federal Power Commission Report, "Typical Residential Electric Bills: 1951" and are as of January 1, 1951. All other information was taken from the Federal Power Commission Report, "Statistics of Publicly Owned Electric Utilities: 1950" and is for calendar year 1950 or the fiscal year ending in 1950. See preceding page for explanation of column heads. A single dagger (†) following the name of the city indicates that the city is also served by a privately owned utility. An asterisk (*) indicates that information was not reported in the FPC Report "Statistics of Publicly Owned Utilities: 1950" and was obtained directly from city officials. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported; superscript numerals (1) refer to notes at end of table.

Appointing Authority for Superintendents	*Type of Plant*
A—City Manager	H—Hydro-electric
B—Utility Board or Commission	IC—Internal Combustion
C—City Council or Commission	P—Purchased Power
M—Mayor	S—Steam

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant—Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contributions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
Over 100,000										
Chattanooga, Tenn.	$ . . . .B	. . . .P	$16,254.7	$ 8,406.9	$ 1,420.8	$11,325.0	$285.0	$2.50	$5.00	$6.90
Cleveland, Ohio†	11,118M	87,500S	15,029.7	5,621.9	414.3	8,500.0	0.0	2.65	5.40	9.15
Fort Wayne, Ind.†	. . . .	47,925HPS	5,835.1	2,697.4	500.2	0.0	. . .	2.75	5.40	7.55
Kansas City, Kan.	. . . .	99,000S	7,188.5	5,657.2	1,298.1	0.0	. . .	2.80	4.95	7.20
Los Angeles, Calif.	28,829B	608,525HPS	266,174.7	53,478.1	17,262.4	135,505.8	915.0	2.77	4.90	6.65
Memphis, Tenn.	9,000B	. . . .	29,240.2	12,069.4	2,351.5	2,692.0	763.4	2.50	5.00	6.90
Nashville, Tenn.	. . . .	. . . .P	21,537.8	9,610.2	1,761.3	13,150.0	. . .	2.50	5.00	6.90
Pasadena, Calif.	12,135A	75,000PS	9,548.5	3,266.1	2,716.5	0.0	440.2	3.00	5.25	6.00
Sacramento, Calif.	21,160B	. . . .P	20,227.0	8,370.1	2,533.6	13,096.0	. . .	2.85	4.95	7.10
San Antonio, Tex.	. . . .B	174,600HPS	41,950.8	11,341.2	. . . .	26,783.0	871.0	3.59	6.21	10.59
Seattle, Wash.†	15,000M	249,256HPS	81,218.0	14,078.8	4,661.8	67,841.0	563.1	2.72	5.10	5.70
Tacoma, Wash.	C	238,000HPS	45,803.2	7,678.7	2,583.2	25,837.0	607.1	1.70	3.20	5.35
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	9,500B	. . . .P	959.1	1,457.0	433.9	0.0	511.7	2.82	5.00	7.37
Bay City, Mich.*†	6,866C	. . . .P	1,373.5	734.8	76.3	0.0	0.0	3.10	5.80	8.50
Hamilton, Ohio	8,441A	23,500HP	3,792.6	1,257.0	87.4	0.0	12.4	2.75	5.65	10.15
Holyoke, Mass.	. . . .	19,778HPS	4,006.2	1,487.9	272.0	1,533.0	. . .	3.75	6.75	10.50
Lansing, Mich.	21,243B	112,700HS	18,462.1	6,712.3	1,927.6	136.0	. . .	3.00	6.13	8.63
Lincoln, Neb.†	8,360M	8,900PS	2,056.7	515.5	56.1	0.0	7.2	2.45	4.40	6.65
Lubbock, Tex.*†	7,260A	18,550ICS	4,225.5	1,064.2	654.4	3,951.0	0.0	3.60	7.20	11.70
Orlando, Fla.	. . . .	43,000S	7,184.5	2,707.7	1,319.3	2,300.0	. . .	5.33	7.76	11.83
Springfield, Ill.	. . . .	60,750S	7,840.2	2,403.8	434.1	2,021.0	5.83	3.02	4.80	6.75
Springfield, Mo.	11,400C	23,900PS	4,726.6	2,101.1	822.6	5,350.0	153.6	3.00	6.00	10.00

TABLE XII—CITY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA—Continued

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant—Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contributions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
25,000 to 50,000										
Albany, Ga.	$ 5,452B	....P	$ 605.2	$ 769.1	$ 381.7	$ 0.0	$340.0	$3.35	$5.85	$8.34
Alexandria, La.*	5,220C	14,000S	2,444.1	1,169.6	647.0	0.0	450.0	4.25	7.50	12.50
Anderson, Ind.	10,000M	29,000PS	2,363.2	2,461.6	452.9	0.0	0.0	4.75	8.30	12.15
Belmont t, Mass.	....B	....P	979.9	607.8	72.2	0.0	0.0	3.90	8.13	10.25
Bessemer, Ala.†	7,200M	....P	1,254.8	363.5	130.7	504.0	11.0	2.50	5.00	6.90
Brownsville, Tex.	....	17,000S	....	969.2	523.7	....	...	5.13	8.50	13.50
Burlington, Vt.†	6,156C	1,100PS	652.3	650.7	179.2	0.0	90.0	4.07	8.10	12.10
Chicopee, Mass.	....	....P	977.4	971.4	52.5	150.0	...	3.18	6.18	11.18
Colorado Springs, Colo.	9,000A	31,000HS	5,219.8	1,858.7	620.7	1,000.0	307.5	3.35	6.35	9.35
Columbia, Mo.	7,920A	18,500S	3,294.0	929.6	154.3	1,330.0	220.0	4.00	8.00	14.25
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio†	5,280M	....P	2,528.7	750.8	121.4	0.0	0.0	3.24	6.97	10.91
Danville, Va.	9,800A	21,125HS	5,196.5	1,563.6	723.2	4,034.7	0.0	3.85	7.60	10.85
Eugene, Ore.	10,000B	46,500HPS	9,619.5	2,063.6	817.3	1,476.3	67.1	1.80	3.30	4.93
Fayetteville, N. C.	5,000C	....P	1,115.5	1,388.1	179.0	799.3	...	4.40	7.70	10.45
Gainesville, Fla.	10,000C	10,162ICPS	1,939.4	1,088.8	455.5	1,150.0	35.0	5.30	10.05	16.30
Hagerstown, Md.†	6,180C	18,800S	2,396.9	863.7	299.4	1,648.0	...	3.45	7.70	10.83
High Point, N. C.*	5,040A	....P	355.6	947.0	428.8	57.0	250.0	4.00	7.50	10.50
Independence, Mo.*	....	11,500S	2,500.0	583.7	....	0.0	58.4	3.37	6.75	12.37
Jamestown, N. Y.	10,000B	38,500PS	6,745.3	1,709.4	215.3	2,300.0	175.0	2.55	4.80	8.55
Johnson City, Tenn.	7,800B	....P	3,118.2	1,254.3	381.1	2,638.0	37.9	2.50	5.00	6.90
Key West, Fla.	7,200B	6,690IC	1,790.1	850.2	286.8	1,407.0	18.0	6.00	9.00	10.50
Lafayette, La.†	....	6,297ICP	3,192.0	946.7	497.5	7,000.0	120.0	5.00	7.50	15.00
La Grange, Ga.*	5,200A	....P	1,400.0	600.0	294.0	0.0	385.6	4.45	7.30	11.05
Lakeland, Fla.	10,920..	32,500S	....	....	....	5,587.0	678.0	5.20	8.20	11.20
Manitowoc, Wis.	....B	30,000S	3,668.8	1,219.1	200.1	1,500.0	0.0	2.15	4.40	6.65
Mishawaka, Ind.†	7,200B	....P	747.0	847.5	275.9	0.0	145.0	4.05	6.52	10.08
Monroe, La.	....	19,500S	3,550.8	1,255.1	863.2	3,976.0	...	5.25	9.25	12.75
N. Little Rock, Ark.	6,000M	....	814.0	655.4	....	0.0	517.6	3.75	7.38	9.76
Norwalk, Conn.[1]	....	....P	416.2	197.4	45.1	0.0	...	3.50	7.50	13.75
Norwalk, Conn.[1]	....	5,100ICP	764.6	484.9	116.2	0.0	...	3.28	6.21	9.36
Owensburg, Ky.	6,600B	22,500PS	2,344.9	1,313.6	438.9	915.0	394.0	3.80	6.80	9.60
Palo Alto, Calif.	7,800A	....P	1,131.1	772.1	287.2	516.7	330.8	3.35	5.90	8.55
Provo, Utah	....B	14,000S	2.786.9	650.7	179.2	0.0	50.0	3.10	6.25	8.30
Richmond, Ind.	12,000C	45,000S	4,404.3	2,110.3	191.0	0.0	300.0	3.38	6.63	9.63
Riverside, Calif.	8,052B	....P	3,145.9	1,489.8	660.3	0.0	158.1	3.26	5.89	8.14
Rochester, Minn.	....	21,840HS	4,127.7	1,070.2	238.3	0.0	...	2.30	4.32	6.57
Rocky Mount, N. C.	5,000A	30,000PS	2,407.4	1,309.1	581.7	4,165.0	200.0	4.30	7.73	10.73
Tallahassee, Fla.	6,300A	....P	....	1,440.1	951.7	5,675.0	650.0	4.80	7.68	11.55
Taunton, Mass.	8,500B	21,500S	2,799.3	1,673.4	350.4	600.0	150.0	4.20	7.95	11.08
Wyandotte, Mich.	10,000B	12,000PS	3,518.5	975.0	303.6	0.0	...	2.96	5.96	8.48
10,000 to 25,000										
Albemarle, N. C.	6,780C	....P	....	377.7	232.6	2,375.9	164.9	3.98	7.48	12.48
Ames, Iowa*	....A	16,500ICS	....	772.7	30.2	2,440.0	12.1	5.25	10.50	13.00
Anaheim, Calif.	6,000C	....P	....	528.1	238.1	....	221.0	3.76	6.76	9.26
Austin, Minn.*	9,000B	16,000S	4,200.0	931.7	320.7	0.0	174.0	3.75	7.25	9.75
Beatrice, Neb.	6,000B	....P	771.4	325.9	92.8	590.0	2.1	2.88	5.48	8.23
Berea, Ohio	....	4,050S	786.3	306.0	46.3	202.0	...	3.80	8.08	15.20
Bowling Green, Ky.	....B	....P	922.4	409.0	97.5	568.0	...	2.25	4.13	6.03
Bowling Green, Ohio	6,100B	....P	671.3	448.8	125.2	424.0	0.0	3.81	7.16	10.29
Brainerd, Minn.*	4,828B	....P	564.4	434.2	135.9	0.0	43.5	3.46	6.49	8.99
Braintree t, Mass.	....B	13,000S	2,035.5	695.0	150.2	0.0	0.0	2.93	6.30	8.55
Bristol, Tenn.	....	....P	1,781.2	792.9	281.8	1,264.0	...	2.50	5.00	6.90
Bristol, Va*	7,000B	....P	1,182.4	652.3	212.7	1,070.0	9.5	2.50	5.00	6.90
Bryan, Tex.*	7,200A	14,490ICS	2,351.3	574.5	224.5	2,900.0	0.0	5.00	8.50	13.50
Carthage, Mo.*	8,400B	8,055IC	2,697.7	364.4	84.6	0.0	0.0	3.50	5.75	8.40

TABLE XII—CITY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant—Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contri-butions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
Cedar Falls, Iowa	$ 7,200C	6,575ICHS	$	$ 572.2	$ 120.5	$ 0.0	$ 48.0	$4.66	$8.33	$12.50
Chambersburg, Pa.	C	7,000PS	1,447.1	665.4	234.8	900.0	152.0	3.65	6.80	9.05
Clarksdale, Miss.	7,200B	7,500S	1,170.3	....	....	0.0	175.0	5.00	9.50	15.75
Clarksville, Tenn.	....B	....P	745.7	520.0	103.1	0.0	...	2.00	3.50	5.10
Cleveland, Tenn.	....B	....P	1,164.0	656.2	172.8	397.0	...	2.50	5.00	6.90
Coffeyville, Kan.*	5,535C	15,000S	4,000.0	676.0	220.4	1,501.5	240.5	4.50	6.95	10.70
Colton, Calif.	6,120C	....P	....	345.6	153.7	....	0.0	4.31	9.26	16.41
Columbia, Tenn.	....B	....P	1,022.1	633.1	152.9	722.0	29.9	2.50	5.00	6.90
Columbus, Miss.*	7,146C	....P	1,133.2	404.5	61.1	142.0	34.3	2.00	3.50	5.10
Concord, N. C.	....	....P	723.9	542.5	256.9	1,355.0	...	3.72	7.19	10.99
Crawfordsville, Ind.	6,628M	....P	1,748.2	720.6	194.3	0.0	123.2	3.20	6.20	8.95
Danvers t, Mass.	5,250A	....P	396.9	431.7	103.3	0.0	79.0	3.69	7.15	10.98
Denton, Tex.*	8,250M	12,140IC	3,000.0	500.9	140.1	1,271.0	120.0	3.51	5.54	8,91
Dothan, Ala.*	3,952C	....P	2,054.0	1,025.0	605.8	213.6	172.1	4.55	7.30	9.55
Duncan, Okla.†	....	2,410ICP	....	176.6	.....	0.0	...	4.46	8.71	13.90
Dunkirk, N. Y.	....	....P	771.0	458.3	66.7	0.0	...	2.41	4.79	8.35
Dyersburg, Tenn.	7,000C	15,500S	....	....	....	1,469.5	50.0	3.75	6.50	10.00
Elizabeth City, N. C.	5,200B	....P	....	514.9	155.2	1,038.4	21.0	4.25	8.05	12.55
Elizabethton, Tenn.	7,200B	....P	1,377.6	576.7	201.0	903.0	9.9	2.50	5.00	6.90
Ellwood City, Pa.	4,860C	....P	315.2	320.4	147.4	0.0	90.0	4.30	6.93	11.30
Endicott, N. Y.†	5,500C	....P	306.4	164.4	165.1	0.0	0.0	3.11	5.61	8.36
Escanaba, Mich.	5,124A	....P	696.0	458.1	177.6	10.0	185.8	3.63	6.63	9.63
Fergus Falls, Minn.	6,000B	....P	434.0	305.4	25.4	0.0	30.8	3.05	6.05	9.55
Florence, Ala.	6,600C	....P	2,205.4	849.2	244.1	795.0	60.1	2.00	3.50	5.25
Fort Collins, Colo.	....A	7,000S	1,389.7	483.0	154.3	300.0	48.0	3.85	5.85	8.35
Fort Pierce, Fla.	....A	10,200ICS	....	....	....	....	0.0	5.25	9.25	13.75
Frankfort, Ind.*	4,800M	7,800S	3,209.5	824.0	239.8	2,222.0	0.0	3.90	7.90	10.30
Freeport, N. Y.	....M	12,530IC	1,883.9	723.0	193.2	217.0	0.0	3.65	7.15	12.15
Fremont, Neb.	8,700B	21,000S	2,871.0	606.5	139.2	1,087.5	...	2.64	4.92	6.82
Fulton, Mo.	....M	7,656S	1,555.7	340.1	98.3	600.0	14.5	4.74	9.99	18.74
Garden City, Kan.*	4,800A	....P	40.0	304.4	....	314.0	0.0	3.60	6.35	10.10
Garland, Tex.*†	5,400A	2,850ICP	710.7	225.3	62.1	349.6	8.0	3.87	7.24	11.97
Gastonia, N. C.*	6,000A	....P	1,131.2	542.9	206.3	368.0	272.9	3.40	6.75	9.00
Goshen, Ind.	8,100M	7,260IC	1,170.2	399.4	49.1	552.0	0.0	4.10	7.10	9.85
Grand Island, Neb.*	7,750A	10,000PS	2,685.0	803.3	185.8	0.0	16.0	2.83	4.59	7.51
Greenville, N. C.	8,100B	....P	1,335.2	904.8	260.0	2,627.0	80.0	4.50	8.25	12.00
Greenville, Tex.*	C	6,260IC	....	442.4	247.8	0.0	160.0	3.90	7.20	12.20
Greenwood, Miss.	7,980B	15,500S	1,707.3	659.6	331.0	200.0	100.0	4.00	6.50	8.50
Griffin, Ga.*	6,000A	....P	558.8	484.0	189.5	124.0	240.0	4.60	6.73	9.35
Hannibal, Mo.	....B	13,500S	1,592.4	664.7	214.6	0.0	125.3	3.80	8.05	14.30
Harrisonburg, Va	4,440A	5,970HICPS	1,370.8	505.3	134.4	0.0	109.9	4.10	8.35	11.03
Hastings, Neb.	8,000M	17,500S	2,593.6	510.2	123.5	600.0	15.0	2.70	4.73	8.10
Henderson, Ky.	6,000B	7,460ICPS	....	704.4	282.8	....	...	4.50	9.00	16.50
Hibbing, Minn.	7,740C	10,500S	668.3	613.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	2.90	6.65	12.90
Hingham t, Mass.	5,161B	....P	421.4	298.1	31.3	0.0	0.0	3.65	7.02	10.02
Holland, Mich.	10,500B	20,000S	1,470.2	856.1	184.2	0.0	81.7	3.06	5.70	8.04
Hopkinsville, Ky.	....	....P	764.8	354.5	92.7	395.0	...	2.25	4.13	6.03
Hunstville, Ala.	....B	....P	2,712.8	1,455.1	475.8	592.0	65.0	2.50	5.00	6.90
Idaho Falls, Idaho*	5,000C	9,600HP	1,781.6	702.7	300.1	0.0	374.0	3.40	5.60	7.60
Jonesboro, Ark.	....	15,000PS	1,115.9	547.7	159.5	150.0	...	3.75	6.20	8.45
Kinston, N. C.	6,600A	17,500S	1,427.8	710.2	335.5	3,276.0	321.0	4.40	7.70	11.83
Kirkwood, Mo.	5,200C	....P	788.6	391.1	63.6	358.0	20.2	3.13	6.22	8.24
Lodi, Calif.*	6,360A	....P	18.0	443.2	200.0	0.0	216.8	3.50	5.50	8.00
Logan, Utah	4,140C	8,460ICHP	889.1	495.8	161.9	264.0	67.0	2.79	5.71	7.74
Logansport, Ind.*	....	15,500PS	1,658.2	1,215.9	327.1	0.0	...	4.45	7.45	12.45
Madisonville, Ky.	6,300C	....P	....	342.3	132.3	....	115.0	4.85	7.50	10.63
Marblehead t, Mass.	....B	3,493ICPS	642.0	366.0	42.2	0.0	...	4.10	8.05	11.80

TABLE XII—CITY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA—Continued

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant— Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contributions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Marietta, Ga.*	$ 4,800B	. . . .P	$ 518.9	$	$	$ 370.0	$ 60.0	$3.40	$6.15	$8.65
Marquette, Mich.	6,780A	10,700ICH	1,703.6	638.0	166.5	248.0	56.0	3.30	5.78	9.90
Marshfield, Wis.	5,700B	12,500S	1,992.1	548.5	105.8	653.0	0.0	4.10	7.10	10.23
Martinsville, Va.	7,000A	1,300HP	466.1	560.1	299.1	0.0	316.4	3.85	7.60	11.85
Menasha, Wis.	6,500B	9,670ICPS	2,042.0	454.9	63.6	1,410.0	14.4	4.10	7.85	10.98
Mesa, Ariz.*	8,800C	. . . .P	612.9	370.6	94.4	10.0	132.6	3.00	6.25	10.00
Miami, Okla.	. . . .	3,480ICP	255.5	385.1	214.8	0.0	. . .	5.42	8.79	14.42
Middleborough t, Mass.	7,500C	. . . .P	467.1	288.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	4.17	8.27	11.64
Monroe, N. C.*	4,158A	. . . .P	782.0	288.3	118.3	493.5	146.6	3.20	6.20	9.95
Moorhead, Minn.	8,000B	8,250S	. . . .	547.9	98.0	. . . .	100.0	3.40	6.95	9.78
Morristown, Tenn.	7,200B	. . . .P	574.6	333.0	81.1	854.5	31.0	2.25	4.13	6.03
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	7,140B	. . . .P	755.9	421.0	104.4	329.0	29.6	2.25	4.13	6.03
Muscatine, Iowa.	9,000B	14,750PS	3,077.7	702.0	131.3	1,005.0	. . .	3.00	5.40	7.87
New Bern, N. C.*	6,000A	6,000IC	1,782.5	680.6	390.1	652.0	630.6	4.68	8.28	12.78
Niles, Mich.	7,200B	460HP	643.9	509.6	94.8	0.0	. . .	3.46	6.49	9.51
Niles, Ohio	. . . .	. . . .P	. . . .	744.5	113.4	. . . .	. . .	3.50	6.50	11.50
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	4,875B	. . . .P	136.6	326.3	52.4	. . . .	40.0	3.41	7.01	13.01
Norwich, Conn.	12,500B	15,850HPS	1,940.9	1,175.3	350.9	498.0	200.0	4.00	7.51	12.01
Ocala, Fla.	4,680A	. . . .P	. . . .	784.6	268.9	. . . .	257.3	4.75	8.50	12.50
Opelika, Ala.	5,800C	. . . .P	398.6	265.4	100.3	0.0	75.0	4.00	6.75	9.00
Opelousas, La.	. . . .	3,510IC	1,649.7	364.4	135.0	600.0	. . .	5.50	10.00	17.50
Ottawa, Kan.	6,300C	7,750S	. . . .	301.1	. . . .	0.0	75.0	2.60	5.35	9.10
Owatonna, Minn.	8,000B	4,500S	1,650.9	393.1	133.7	0.0	0.0	4.25	7.25	12.25
Painesville, Ohio*	6,060A	15,500S	3,500.0	508.3	118.5	355.0	. . .	3.14	6.42	10.39
Peabody, Mass.	. . . .	9,225ICP	1,407.9	793.7	203.0	1,041.0	. . .	4.27	8.32	15.07
Peru, Ind.	7,000B	19,500S	2,528.8	874.4	191.0	1,110.0	0.0	4.00	7.40	10.60
Piqua, Ohio	10,000A	20,500S	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	0.0	4.00	6.00	8.50
Plattsburg, N. Y.	. . . .	2,100ICP	990.3	652.1	176.6	675.0	. . .	3.65	5.90	9.65
Ponca City, Okla.	9,600C	8,515IC	1,285.6	830.5	572.3	0.0	1,435.0	5.32	10.07	16.32
Port Angeles, Wash.	6,156C	. . . .P	593.4	480.5	48.7	0.0	25.0	3.10	5.30	5.70
Reading t, Mass.	6,303B	. . . .P	933.3	777.2	104.4	91.0	54.0	4.45	8.19	12.01
Redding, Calif.*	5,910A	. . . .P	57.4	564.8	199.7	11.0	100.0	2.89	4.80	6.92
Rock Hill, S. C.	5,000A	. . . .P	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	451.6	4.00	8.00	11.75
Rockville, Centre, N. Y.	11,000C	7,700IC	1,622.5	709.0	253.5	675.0	220.0	3.95	7.15	11.65
Santa Clara, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .P	. . . .	402.1	. . . .	0.0	. . .	3.16	5.60	8.25
Sheffield, Ala.*	9,000B	. . . .P	1,734.8	527.3	154.0	637.1	21.8	2.50	5.00	6.90
Shelby, N. C.	6,325M	. . . .P	542.9	403.4	. . . .	194.0	. . .	3.40	6.75	9.00
Sikeston, Mo.*	6,000B	7,746IC	1,203.7	427.4	113.4	0.0	0.0	4.05	7.05	12.05
South River, N. J.*	9,000B	2,575IC	76.3	347.5	193.2	84.0	179.5	5.67	9.42	11.92
Statesville, N. C.*	4,100A	. . . .P	3,000.0	729.0	280.9	1,666.0	200.0	4.50	8.25	11.25
Stillwater, Okla.*	8,400M	8,000S	. . . .	519.5	370.0	826.0	486.5	5.50	11.00	17.50
Terrel, Tex.*†	4,200C	IC	. . . .	160.0	35.0	0.0	10.0	5.00	6.90	11.90
Thomasville, Ga.	7,500C	15,500S	1,479.5	707.9	277.7	665.0	100.0	4.20	8.03	10.81
Traverse City, Mich.	5,760A	5,530HPS	1,619.9	464.2	147.6	730.0	0.0	3.60	6.60	9.10
Trinidad, Colo.	. . . .A	6,000PS	1,880.6	324.7	102.9	1,800.0	12.0	4.37	7.46	10.13
Troy, Ohio	10,000M	11,000PS	3,727.1	696.6	157.4	1,842.0	0.0	4.60	8.05	12.60
Tupelo, Miss.*	4,500C	. . . .P	660.9	267.9	56.0	0.5	100.0	2.00	3.50	5.10
Two Rivers, Wis.	5,280A	125ICP	640.0	299.1	38.7	208.1	38.8	3.10	6.10	9.23
Vernon, Tex.*†	5,100M	3,200IC	. . . .	180.7	36.0	0.0	0.0	3.00	7.25	12.50
Virginia, Minn.	7,000B	10,000S	500.5	440.8	67.0	660.0	0.0	2.18	4.88	7.38
Wakefield t, Mass.	5,850B	. . . .P	460.9	462.4	40.8	0.0	35.0	3.45	7.20	12.70
Wallingford, Conn.	7,500B	. . . .P	662.9	955.5	108.5	0.0	0.0	3.52	6.37	10.17
Washington, Ind.	4,800M	10,000S	1,370.5	450.2	158.1	0.0	50.0	4.20	5.60	8.25
Watertown, S. D.	5,120C	5,100S	2,058.8	772.8	279.0	632.5	0.0	4.25	8.00	11.13
Wellesley t, Mass.	3,600C	. . . .P	1,260.4	593.6	74.4	0.0	0.0	4.05	8.65	12.89
Westfield, Mass.	6,050B	. . . .P	317.2	710.0	. . . .	0.0	0.0	3.50	7.25	13.50
Wilson, N. C.	6,960C	15,310HS	3,241.3	1,088.0	95.5	2,802.3	0.0	4.70	8.45	11.45

TABLE XII—CITY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA—Continued

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant—Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contributions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Winnetka, Ill.	$ 8,700A	10,500S	$ 2,137.4	$ 481.0	$ 135.9	....	$ 58.8	$4.00	$7.00	$9.50
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5,854B	....P	857.8	562.8	73.4	$ 207.5	0.0	3.10	5.90	9.03
5,000 to 10,000										
Albertville, Ala.	....B	....P	535.9	242.4	84.9	88.0	5.4	2.50	5.00	6.90
Alexandria, Minn.	6,300B	....P	2,151.0	342.4	....	1,180.0	...	4.18	7.80	10.80
Alliance, Neb.	....A	9,000S	....	....	....	....	40.2	3.80	7.46	9.96
Altus, Okla.*	4,500C	....P	....	296.7	159.0	....	0.0	5.15	10.65	18.15
Anadarko, Okla.*	4,080A	1,500IC	500.0	190.4	77.3	100.0	111.0	6.60	10.00	17.50
Anoka, Minn.*	4,560A	....P	....	....	....	....	56.0	4.64	8.02	11.23
Ashland, Ore.	6,300M	300HP	400.5	259.8	0.0	0.0	30.0	3.65	6.15	8.65
Athens, Ala.	6,000C	....P	1,739.4	407.1	78.1	1,182.0	41.8	2.25	4.13	6.03
Athens, Tenn.	....	....P	741.5	369.1	88.7	230.0	...	2.50	5.00	6.90
Atlantic, Iowa	....	6,250S	1,628.1	317.4	94.5	750.0	0.0	4.50	8.25	11.15
Auburn, Ind.	6,000M	....P	....	....	....	....	0.0	3.05	6.05	9.05
Banning, Calif.	5,400C	....P	367.5	212.7	89.6	0.0	26.0	4.55	7.30	11.05
Bartow, Fla.	....A	3,500PS	1,859.5	416.7	150.6	1,343.0	56.0	5.50	9.50	13.50
Batavia, Ill.	5,280M	....P	269.6	215.2	65.6	0.0	90.0	5.50	11.00	18.50
Bath, N. Y.	6,775B	2,721IC	547.0	163.1	21.1	45.6	0.0	3.79	6.79	10.79
Blackwell, Okla.	6,000C	7,750S	867.3	439.7	258.8	1,520.0	293.2	5.40	8.53	11.65
Bluffton, Ind.	5,000M	6,500ICS	735.6	679.2	41.2	0.0	0.0	4.00	7.56	11.31
Boonville, Ind.	....	....P	182.7	170.4	....	255.0	...	4.65	7.90	11.65
Bountiful, Utah*	3,300B	1,550ICP	376.0	116.0	18.4	99.5	0.0	3.10	6.35	8.30
Brackenridge, Pa*	4,378C	....P	....	124.6	74.9	0.0	51.0	4.76	7.73	12.68
Brady, Tex.*	5,400C	2,800ICP	42.5	178.0	109.4	57.0	78.7	4.25	5.75	8.25
Brigham City, Utah*	4,800C	1,200HP	732.6	262.8	138.1	61.0	123.3	3.24[2]	5.49	8.87
Brookings, S. D.	6,000C	6,000S	666.0	399.0	39.1	200.0	0.0	4.77	9.49	12.86
Bryan, Ohio*	7,000B	6,750IC	1,500.0	306.4	....	360.0	0.0	4.75	8.75	12.50
Burley, Idaho*	5,700C	....P	....	300.0	....	....	68.0	2.79	5.71	7.47
Cairo, Ga.	4,020C	....P	....	164.9	....	0.0	...	3.81	6.56	10.31
Camden, S. C.*	5,400C	....P	....	231.0	222.5	280.0	0.0	3.80	6.75	9.75
Canton, Miss.	6,000C	1,250PS	219.9	168.0	74.8	0.0	60.0	5.26	7.19	11.56
Cartersville, Ga.*	3,450A	....P	233.3	383.0	209.0	0.0	0.0	3.50	6.12	8.62
Centralia, Wash.	8,700C	4,000HP	1,563.1	391.0	157.3	0.0	22.0	2.45	3.86	5.61
Chillicothe, Mo.	....	9,300S	738.6	326.9	84.4	115.0	...	4.14	5.94	8.76
Coleman, Tex.	3,540A	2,600PS	648.1	191.7	77.1	270.0	32.3	5.50	8.25	12.00
Conway, Ark.	C	3,700IC	1,412.1	255.2	101.5	224.5	9.0	4.59	8.19	10.89
Cookeville, Tenn.	3,990C	360HP	665.9	223.7	75.4	231.0	16.9	2.25	4.13	6.03
Corbin, Ky.*	3,900B	1,500PS	500.0	204.0	46.5	300.0	52.0	5.30[2]	8.55	12.30
Covington, Ga.*	4,200C	....P	....	206.7	80.8	0.0	212.0	3.95	6.58	9.70
Cuero, Tex.	5,400C	....P	420.9	180.2	56.5	183.0	13.6	3.00	5.50	7.70
Cullman, Ala.	6,000B	....P	624.1	197.5	48.7	439.0	14.4	2.25	4.13	6.03
Cushing, Okla.	4,320A	3,300IC	927.5	328.7	204.1	249.9	75.0	5.50	8.50	13.00
Decatur, Ind.	7,200M	8,000PS	1,257.6	769.2	169.7	134.0	6.5	4.00	6.50	9,00
Dover, Del.	....A	4,500PS	....	449.9	114.4	0.0	110.0	5.94	9.90	13.03
Dover, Ohio	....	8,410S	....	300.3	....	0.0	...	3.67	7.42	8.42
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,652B	3,781IC	630.4	190.2	49.3	169.0	0.0	3.90	7.25	10.38
Easley, S. C.	4,840B	....P	907.0	198.6	96.4	0.0	0.0	3.00	5.75	9.00
E. Palestine, Ohio	4,510M	5,000S	....	218.7	....	0.0	0.0	3.50	7.25	9.75
Ellensburg, Wash.	5,280A	2,500HICP	997.8	319.2	37.8	828.0	45.0	2.50	4.00	5.88
Ephrata, Pa.	7,000C	6,500S	1,060.4	308.0	....	146.0	0.0	4.64	8.40	10.90
Estherville, Iowa*	4,400C	8,160IC	1,500.0	455.0	210.0	218.0	40.0	4.50	7.88	11.26
Etna, Pa.	6,600C	1,600PS	400.0	162.2	....	340.0	0.0	5.63	13.05	24.08
Fairbury, Neb.	....	4,740HS	1,217.4	331.4	47.2	902.5	...	4.70	6.73	9.23
Fairfield, Ill.*	3,965M	....S	....	247.1	28.7	550.0	46.1	4.85	7.60	11.35
Fairmont, Minn.	7,200B	12,000S	1,432.2	577.5	107.1	161.0	99.1	3.33	5.38	7.88

TABLE XII—CITY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA—Continued

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant—Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contri-butions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Fairport, N. Y.	$ 9,000B	....P	$ 425.5	$ 222.6	$ 36.9	$ 0.0	$...	$3.14	$6.19	$9.94
Fayetteville, Tenn.	....	....P	329.4	149.7	27.7	40.0	...	2.00	3.50	5.10
Flora, Ill.*	4,800C	6,000S	2,500.0	234.0	33.0	815.0	0.0	5.68	9.48	11.98
Ft. Morgan, Colo.	4,140M	4,000PS	299.2	303.0	97.5	0.0	65.8	3.11	6.27	9.14
Fort Valley, Ga.	....	1,350PS	306.1	168.8	83.2	0.0	...	3.86	6.67	9.17
Franklin, La.	4,200M	1,925IC	....	169.8	60.3	0.0	0.0	6.30	10.80	18.30
Front Royal, Va.	....A	....P	232.0	200.3	66.2	30.0	54.0	3.60	7.59	14.24
Gaffney, S. C.	....	....P	250.0	185.5	119.8	0.0	...	3.17	6.17	11.16
Geneva, Ill.	6,000C	....P	258.3	333.1	91.1	0.0	75.0	4.84	8.14	13.09
Gonzales, Tex.	7,200C	....P	234.9	142.8	48.8	112.0	2.3	3.00	5.50	7.70
Grand Haven, Mich.	10,500B	12,430ICS	1,079.2	557.5	90.9	0.0	6.7	3.05	5.85	8.78
Greeneville, Tenn.	....	....P	1,803.8	556.4	182.9	1,911.0	...	2.50	5.00	6.90
Greenfield, Ind.	3,600M	....P	386.7	188.2	47.2	230.0	5.0	4.25	8.25	12.00
Greer, S. C.†	....	....P	1,476.7	265.2	110.4	624.0	...	2.56	4.99	7.99
Groton, Conn.	7,500B	....P	305.6	532.5	121.1	200.0	81.0	4.30	8.05	14.30
Grove City, Pa.	8,600C	3,415IC	872.2	241.1	70.7	102.0	31.7	3.55	6.30	9.05
Guntersville, Ala.	....B	....P	386.4	159.6	25.2	65.0	9.4	2.00	3.50	5.10
Herkimer, N. Y.	7,200C	5,560ICS	536.5	338.7	46.5	402.0	...	3.72	7.07	10.82
Hillsdale, Mich.	5,832B	7,415ICS	657.6	463.4	62.0	220.0	0.0	3.88	6.70	11.40
Hinsdale, Ill.	7,500A	6,250S	919.2	326.1	47.9	205.0	20.7	5.15	9.20	11.95
Hope Ark.	4,200C	4,000S	698.6	243.1	156.1	64.0	123.0	4.41	7.11	11.61
Houlton t, Me.	7,000C	....P	660.8	356.1	44.8	240.0	15.0	4.37	8.12	11.87
Indianola, Iowa	4,800C	3,300IC	517.3	128.6	34.2	200.0	0.0	4.14	6.84	11.34
Iola, Kan.	4,800C	7,000S	768.0	255.0	97.1	100.0	50.0	4.30	7.65	12.65
Jackson, Ohio	....	....P	....	147.0	....	0.0	...	4.60	8.85	15.10
Jasper, Ind.	....	9,500S	1,616.4	307.8	191.6	510.0	...	4.04	6.54	8.91
Kaukauna, Wis.	9,800B	8,100HP	1,837.4	753.3	206.6	125.0	62.5	2.50	4.75	6.89
Kendallville, Ind.	5,250B	5,500S	903.4	349.1	109.2	615.0	0.0	3.85	8.35	11.66
Kings Mountain, N. C.	3,600C	....P	39.1	111.7	62.7	0.0	74.4	3.50	5.99	10.36
Kosciusko, Miss.	....	2,275IC	661.9	178.7	49.0	9.0	...	4.75	8.00	12.00
La Follette, Tenn.	....B	....P	1,050.0	448.0	123.4	628.8	15.0	2.50	5.00	6.90
LaJunta, Colo.	6,600A	4,637IC	1,028.7	274.3	77.3	363.0	25.0	3.45	6.45	8.95
Lamar, Colo.	7,000C	6,216ICS	844.8	386.6	135.5	34.0	126.9	4.60	7.30	9.80
Lansdale, Pa.	7,200C	13,000S	1,091.8	506.3	114.1	0.0	76.3	3.95	6.95	9.45
Laurinburg, N. C.*	3,900A	....P	219.8	163.0	67.8	41.0	0.0	4.00	7.50	11.50
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	....	400HP	1,623.1	404.1	117.3	963.0	...	2.50	5.00	6.90
Lebanon, Ind.*	6,000B	....P	185.0	302.8	109.4	0.0	27.0	3.93	6.93	9.83
Lebanon, Mo.	3,957A	3,500ICPS	....	240.9	39.6	0.0	0.0	4.60	8.35	11.48
Lebanon, Tenn.	....	....P	530.4	244.2	57.2	0.0	...	2.25	4.13	6.03
Leesburg, Fla.	4,000A	....P	717.8	451.3	....	0.0	172.5	5.30	10.07	14.58
Lenoir City, Tenn.*	7,500B	....P	330.0	147.7	38.2	215.0	14.0	2.25	4.13	6.03
Lewisburg, Tenn.	6,000B	....P	391.9	227.2	39.3	6.0	...	2.00	3.50	5.10
Lexington, Neb.	3,600M	....P	531.8	225.4	90.7	124.0	1.4	4.48	7.98	10.98
Lincolnton, N. C.	....	....P	130.9	165.8	62.0	0.0	...	3.60	6.60	11.60
Lockhart, Tex.	....A	....P	200.5	113.4	46.5	45.8	5.5	3.00	5.50	7.70
Lompoc, Calif.	5,220C	....P	464.6	148.9	55.0	0.0	...	3.49	6.59	9.59
Longmont, Colo.	....	5,087HIC	462.9	367.2	139.3	75.0	...	3.85	7.15	9.90
Louisville, Miss.	4,800B	....P	276.9	133.9	35.9	78.0	10.0	2.50	5.00	6.90
Loveland, Colo.	5,078C	1,500HICP	674.5	263.8	111.7	95.0	64.0	4.15	6.90	10.65
Lumberton, N. C.*	4,800A	....P	144.8	381.8	177.8	0.0	214.4	4.50	6.75	9.00
McMinnville, Ore.	....	2,940HICP	768.2	346.7	128.8	440.0	...	2.50	4.00	5.50
McMinnville, Tenn.	....	....P	797.1	502.0	152.2	261.0	...	2.50	5.00	6.90
McPherson, Kan.	12,000C	16,500ICS	....	503.2	173.9	....	60.0	4.50	6.50	11.50
Madison tp, N. J.	4,947C	....P	177.9	352.2	170.5	0.0	168.7	5.75	12.50	23.75
Madison, S. D.*	....A	3,186IC	835.0	213.4	49.2	80.0	0.0	4.35	8.85	12.60
Mansfield t, Mass.	....A	....P	305.6	362.4	45.1	0.0	30.0	4.00	7.75	13.00
Marshall, Mich.	6,615B	4,743HICP	1,318.8	259.5	68.0	200.0	...	4.17	7.90	12.49

Table XII—City-Owned Electric Utility Data—Continued

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant—Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contributions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Marshall, Minn.	$ 5,940B	4,497ICS	$ 1,713.2	$ 332.4	$ 97.1	$ 711.0	$ 0.0	$5.06	$8.36	$10.86
Marshall, Mo.	5,640B	8,000S	1,420.7	335.4	79.6	346.0	18.9	3.80	7.20	9.70
Maryville, Tenn.	. . . .	. . . .P	731.1	408.3	90.7	0.0	. . .	2.00	3.50	5.10
Mayfield, Ky.	. . . .	. . . .P	579.7	286.2	48.6	315.0	. . .	2.50	5.00	6.90
Metropolis, Ill.	4,800C	3,500S	678.5	193.1	60.8	393.0	0.0	5.60	8.75	15.00
Miamisburg, Ohio	5,200M	6,500PS	1,152.5	354.3	. . . .	480.0	. . .	4.50	9.00	12.00
Middletown, Pa.	3,900C	. . . .P	175.0	189.4	68.5	0.0	67.2	4.10	7.10	12.10
Minden, La.	. . . .	2,963IC	646.5	242.6	107.4	134.0	. . .	4.30	8.00	11.85
Morgan City, La.*	4,800C	3,566IC	956.5	393.3	165.8	0.0	85.0	5.80	8.80	13.80
Morganton, N. C.*	3,600C	. . . .P	. . . .	292.1	127.2	14.7	. . .	3.75^2	7.50	11.00
Mount Pleasant, Iowa*. .	. . . .A	3,000S	. . . .	251.1	136.2	890.0	15.0	6.08	9.90	13.65
Murray, Ky.	6,500M	. . . .P	425.0	268.0	67.0	95.0	2.1	2.50	5.00	6.90
Murray, Utah	C	4,565HICP	1,038.4	248.7	62.3	179.0	31.0	3.06	5.40	7.20
Naperville, Ill.	. . . .	250ICP	. . . .	279.3	. . . .	0.0	. . .	5.75	8.65	14.90
Napoleon, Ohio.	6,000B	5,000S	829.7	293.1	. . . .	0.0	. . .	4.65	8.40	11.78
Nebraska City, Neb.* . .	7,200B	2,500PS	950.0	363.1	175.6	1,291.0	9.7	3.20	5.70	9.45
Negaunee, Mich.*	3,225A	. . . .P	. . . .	127.8	27.0	0.0	134.6	4.00	7.00	12.00
Newberry, S. C.*	4,620A	. . . .P	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	2.75	5.25	9.00
New Castle, Del.	. . . .	. . . .P	91.1	116.9	. . . .	0.0	. . .	4.55	8.55	14.80
New Ulm, Minn.	8,069B	9,750S	1,350.5	500.9	119.6	0.0	43.9	3.50	7.00	10.23
Newnan, Ga. , ...	5,500B	. . . .P	197.5	217.6	131.1	0.0	64.0	4.25	7.07	10.62
Oberlin, Ohio	4,800A	7,550IC	502.6	239.7	83.9	250.0	0.0	4.18	8.14	13.64
Oconomoc, Wis.	4,680C	. . . .P	463.2	145.7	28.8	0.0	0.0	2.85	5.60	8.35
Olyphant, Pa.*	4,800C	. . . .P	. . . .	145.0	20.0	0.0	30.0	4.92	9.42	13.92
Orrville, Ohio	6,000B	9,750PS	1,174.6	355.0	100.4	0.0	0.0	3.30	5.75	8.25
Paragould, Ark.†	. . . .	3,900IC	633.0	221.2	37.5	100.0	. . .	3.22	5.92	8.42
Paris, Tenn.	4,500C	. . . .P	1,428.1	460.9	107.1	1,035.0	52.4	2.50	5.00	6.90
Penn Yan, N. Y.†	5,000C	3,500PS	463.7	206.9	0.7	22.6	0.0	3.15	6.55	11.05
Perry, Okla.	4,200M	2,520IC	750.0	151.9	73.0	661.8	65.1	6.00	10.40	16.65
Peru, Ill.	. . . .	4,350S	. . . .	250.8	18.1	0.0	. . .	4.20	7.20	9.65
Petoskey, Mich.	4,560A	3,870HIC	1,280.5	292.8	139.8	455.0	41.5	5.00	8.50	12.25
Pierre, S. D.	4,200C	5,290IC	802.0	302.5	100.8	606.0	106.0	6.00	10.50	14.25
Pitcairn, Pa.	. . . .	1,971IC	299.3	136.8	19.6	75.0	16.0	4.25	9.00	17.25
Plaquemine, La.*	C	2,200IC	591.7	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	60.0	5.88	8.82	13.72
Pratt, Kan.*	4,680C	5,937S	1,750.0	275.0	125.0	515.0	65.0	4.63	7.25	12.25
Price, Utah.	4,500M	. . . .P	. . . .	220.3	95.0	0.0	. . .	3.10	6.35	9.35
Princeton, Ill.	4,800C	3,360ICS	943.4	265.8	34.6	91.0	0.0	5.40	7.20	10.33
Pulaski, Tenn.	6,000B	. . . .P	1,242.3	431.6	83.4	894.0	37.6	2.50	5.00	6.90
Quakertown, Pa.	5,500A	6,000S	1,052.6	275.3	50.5	72.0	. . .	5.28	9.55	12.99
Quincy, Fla.	4,290A	. . . .P	122.9	305.9	124.6	230.0	137.7	4.50	8.00	12.00
Radford, Va.	4,225C	800HP	342.0	335.3	151.8	0.0	132.0	3.85	7.60	10.25
Raton, N. M.	6,180B	3,000S	1,225.1	257.6	94.6	0.0	35.6	3.78	6.48	8.73
Rayne, La.	. . . .	2,170IC	880.7	137.2	79.8	328.0	. . .	5.00	8.50	13.50
Reading, Ohio	5,940M	4,400S	552.5	225.8	6.1	402.0	0.0	4.20	8.45	12.70
Rice Lake, Wis.	3,960C	. . . .P	450.1	222.4	9.7	0.0	8.2	3.05	5.65	8.65
Robstown, Tex.	. . . .	3,319IC	855.0	243.6	122.0	154.0	. . .	4.94	7.94	10.44
Rochelle, Ill.*	8,000C	5,400IC	441.7	341.1	57.7	141.0	36.0	4.50	8.25	12.00
Rock Falls, Ill.	5,520M	. . . .P	359.4	247.1	102.2	33.0	76.4	5.10	7.40	9.90
Rolla, Md..	6,000B	376IC	351.1	303.7	111.9	350.0	18.0	4.67	8.30	11.43
Rushville, Ind.	5,000M	8,250S	1,030.9	300.1	34.5	292.0	0.0	4.20	6.30	8.80
Russell, Kan.	. . . .A	2,953IC	988.3	254.7	99.0	400.0	. . .	5.10	8.25	13.50
Russellville, Ala.	4,200C	. . . .P	387.9	179.8	52.2	45.0	11.0	2.50	5.00	6.90
St. Bernard, Ohio*	5,350M	2,500S	500.0	204.3	15.1	69.6	0.0	3.40	6.40	11.40
St. Charles, Ill.	5,100M	. . . .P	21.1	350.8	36.5	0.0	0.0	4.73	8.66	15.23
St. Clair, Pa.*	3,300C	. . . .P	250.0	130.0	73.0	60.0	66.0	5.04	11.04	21.04
St. Peter, Minn.	4,520C	. . . .P	296.4	183.2	65.1	0.0	40.0	4.00	7.00	9.50
Salamanca, N. Y.	5,100B	. . . .P	594.6	237.2	32.0	0.0	30.0	2.92	5.54	9.29

TABLE XII—CITY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA—Continued

City	Sup't. Salary; How App'td.	Plant—Cap. (KW); Type	Value of Plant (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Revenues (000 omitted)	Annual Oper. Income (000 omitted)	Gross Debt (000 omitted)	Contributions to City (000 omitted)	Electric Rates		
								100 KWH	250 KWH	500 KWH
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Salem, Ill.*	$ C	5,000S	$ 910.0	$ 284.1	$ 130.4	$ 735.0	$ 25.0	$6.50	$10.50	$16.75
Salem, Va.	4,800A	. . . .P	224.5	259.7	99.6	0.0	105.8	3.82	7.15	9.50
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	5,500C	3,250S	1,141.2	214.3	74.5	90.0	25.0	4.00	7.75	14.00
Seguin, Tex.*	5,100C	510HICP	479.6	270.5	109.8	186.0	71.0	4.40	6.65	9.15
Sharpsburg, Pa.	4,800C	2,950PS	853.0	251.4	. . . .	377.0	55.0	5.35	10.85	18.35
Shawano, Wis.	3,900M	. . . .P	604.5	285.6	16.7	279.0	0.0	2.85	5.10	7.85
Shelby, Ohio	7,200. .	4,500S	1,315.0	325.8	53.5	354.0	0.0	3.50	7.00	10.20
Shelbyville, Tenn.*	. . . .B	. . . .P	311.0	341.2	107.6	69.0	28.9	2.50	5.00	9.00
Smithfield, N. C.*	4,095C	. . . .P	16.4	208.9	152.6	0.0	. . .	4.25	6.75	11.75
Solvay, N. Y.	4,500C	. . . .P	328.6	202.8	29.1	69.0	36.3	3.24	5.49	9.24
South Haven, Mich.	8,800B	10,000S	490.4	354.4	54.2	0.0	. . .	3.58	6.58	8.71
S. Sioux City, Neb.	. . . .M	. . . .P	. . . .	118.5	. . . .	0.0	. . .	3.33	6.71	12.33
Spanish Fork City, Utah	3,780C	. . . .P	. . . .	115.0	. . . .	0.0	0.0	3.75	7.00	9.25
Spencer, Iowa	. . . .B	6,000S	. . . .	328.4	103.5	. . . .	27.0	4.50	7.00	9.50
Springfield, Tenn.*	5,100M	. . . .P	. . . .	170.3	31.0	0.0	11.8	2.25	4.13	6.03
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	5,640B	. . . .P	480.9	268.9	34.2	0.0	17.9	3.10	5.60	7.49
Sturgis, Mich.	5,200A	6,450HICP	835.0	. . . .	. . . .	75.0	0.0	4.00	6.25	10.00
Tarboro, N. C.*	5,000C	5,843IC	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	173.7	5.50	9.50	12.00
Tarentum, Pa.	5,112C	3,750S	906.9	274.7	103.3	0.0	88.8	4.85	8.28	11.53
Tarrant City, Ala.	4,440C	. . . .P	407.6	233.2	33.9	98.0	7.9	2.50	5.00	6.90
Tell City, Ind.	5,200B	4,200PS	672.7	401.3	75.5	372.0	5.9	5.15	10.15	14.00
Thibodaux, La.*	C	IC	. . . .	228.0	129.6	351.0	55.0	6.50	11.00	17.25
Thomaston, Ga.*	4,200C	. . . .P	. . . .	195.6	104.8	0.0	. . .	4.75	7.50	11.25
Tipton, Ind.	5,580C	3,380ICP	1,122.9	336.4	55.1	669.0	0.0	4.73	9.23	14.23
Tucumcari, N. M.	5,400A	5,302IC	1,090.8	279.9	67.6	540.0	36.0	5.15	8.15	12.65
Tuscumbia, Ala.*	6,600B	. . . .P	106.5	208.7	61.1	193.0	20.3	2.50	5.00	6.90
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,000C	. . . .P	633.0	267.3	118.3	229.0	130.9	3.50	6.00	8.50
Ukiah, Calif.	4,350C	. . . .P	293.5	222.9	94.5	0.0	30.0	4.00	6.50	9.00
Valley City, N. D.	7,800M	5,000S	1,091.2	343.4	. . . .	25.0	44.0	3.05	5.30	7.80
Vermillion, S. D.*	3,900C	2,440IC	700.0	168.3	47.9	0.0	27.5	4.60	8.34	11.22
Vineland, N. J.	13,800C	16,000S	2,299.0	1,171.9	223.8	330.0	130.4	4.05	7.25	9.75
Wadsworth, Ohio*	4,860M	. . . .P	300.0	275.0	210.0	0.0	. . .	4.00	6.75	10.00
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,000M	. . . .P	68.7	198.8	. . . .	0.0	. . .	3.50	6.50	11.50
Waupun, Wis.	5,220B	. . . .P	363.1	232.4	12.0	0.0	11.8	3.11	5.74	9.24
Waverly, Iowa*	7,200C	4,590HIC	949.0	275.8	77.5	264.0	22.9	5.09	9.30	11.83
Waynesville, N. C.	2,921C	. . . .P	. . . .	129.5	. . . .	0.0	43.4	4.00	7.00	9.75
Webster City, Iowa*	4,680A	7,875S	935.2	334.5	80.1	200.0	0.0	3.88	7.18	9.68
Wellington, Kan.	6,240C	7,500S	1,432.0	340.7	117.5	0.0	45.1	5.30	8.05	13.80
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,500B	2,000PS	618.0	208.4	196.6	255.6	0.0	3.80	6.55	10.30
West Memphis, Ark.	. . . .	1,147ICP	291.8	260.1	76.0	449.9	. . .	4.28	7.53	9.78
Willmar, Minn.	7,200B	7,750S	1,564.6	338.0	51.0	670.0	35.0	3.90	7.40	9.90
Woodstock, Ill.	. . . .	14,000S	1,139.7	514.9	1.0	410.0	. . .	5.00	8.25	10.75
Worthington, Minn.*	8,267B	7,750S	1,540.5	438.0	149.0	1,285.0	70.0	4.05	6.65	8.90
Yazoo City, Miss.	. . . .	7,540S	888.8	368.8	189.7	0.0	. . .	6.45	9.45	12.45
Yoakum, Tex.	. . . .A	846ICP	347.9	147.9	14.3	0.0	60.0	3.85	6.60	10.35

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[1] Norwalk, Connecticut is served by two publicly owned electric plants. Data for the Norwalk Third Taxing District are shown first in the table followed by data for South Norwalk Electric Works.

[2] Utility did not report data for January 1, 1951. All rates shown are those previously reported.

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See also Public Works Section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1951

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

THE Committee on Fire Casualty Statistics and the fire record department of NFPA have been working on the obtaining of more accurate statistics on deaths and injuries from fires and are working toward the universal acceptance of a model reporting form for fire casualties. The best estimates from these sources for the fire fatalities during 1951 in the United States and Canada stand at 12,518. In the light of present knowledge of fire hazards and how to eliminate them, this is certainly a disgraceful record.

The preliminary estimates of property losses for 1951 are $823,500,000, of which $742,000,000 is in buildings and contents and $81,500,000 in outdoor fires such as fires in aircraft, motor vehicles, and forest and brush fires. These figures compare with a building and contents loss in 1950 of $ 699,600,000 and an outdoor fire loss of $76,840,000. The total dollar value of loss in 1951 was greater than any previous year in history, but of course such figures must be used with a full understanding of the effects of inflation. The actual amount of property destroyed probably was not any larger than the 1950 loss.

The fire record department of NFPA estimates that there were approximately 290 fires during 1951 with a loss of one-fourth million dollars or more. This compares with 243 such fires in 1950.

There were a number of individual fires that attracted widespread interest and attention during the year. The first of these occurred in Lansing, Michigan, on February 8 when the state office building was seriously damaged with a large loss of state records. While this fire was set by one of the employees, the construction and protection of the building were such that large damage ensued, this in spite of the fact that some years previously the state fire marshal had made recommendations pointing out the hazard of the building.

The second of these fires occurred in Montreal on June 15 in a Catholic hospice. This fire took the lives of 35 people and again was an example of poor construction and inadequate built-in protection.

The Newark, New Jersey, propane terminal fire of July 7 involved some 70 large tanks, each 70 feet long and 105 inches in diameter, and was perhaps the most spectacular fire of the year.

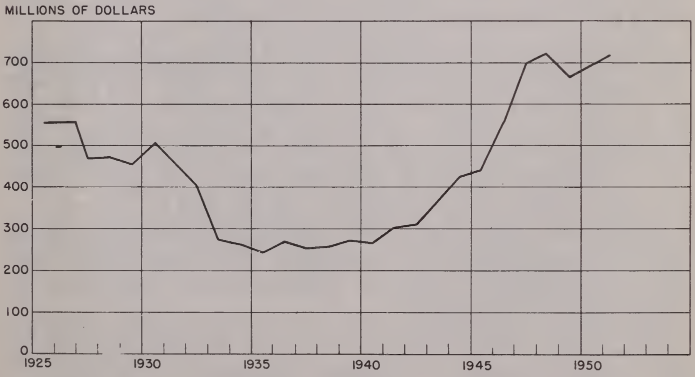
The series of gas explosions in Brighton, New York, a suburb of Rochester, on September 21 caused some death and injury and considerable destruction of a group of substantial dwellings and offered numerous interesting lessons to students of fire protection.

Fire Departments. So far as municipal fire departments are concerned, the number of changes in working hours and pay did not appear to be nearly as evident or pronounced as during the previous year. With the advent of the NPA and material controls, there arose considerable confusion and difficulty with respect to the purchase of municipal fire apparatus, and many cities found it difficult to place orders and to forecast when orders, if placed, would be filled. There are indications that this situation may be improved early in 1952.

The trend to more extensive and effective fire prevention work in fire departments mentioned in recent surveys has continued during the past year and was greatly stimulated by a special campaign for reduction of deaths to children in fires which was instituted by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. This campaign was specifically pointed at the inspection of dwellings by fire departments, a procedure that has proved highly effective in a good number of cities and one that can be carried on with no extra expense to the taxpayers. This movement should expand rapidly and become universally accepted by fire departments everywhere, because most deaths and injuries from fire and the greatest proportion of all fires occur in private dwellings.

Some fruitful conferences were held in 1951 between representatives of the building officials of the country and the city fire marshals and fire prevention bureau chiefs to iron out conflicts of jurisdiction which often exist between those two agencies.

Standards. A substantial body of new standards of particular interest to the states and cities were developed by various NFPA committees during the past year. The 1951 edition of the National Electrical Code made its appearance and was very widely adopted throughout the country. The new



Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1951

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1951 is provisional.

National Fire Codes issued by the NFPA on extinguishing and alarm equipment, building construction and equipment, and flammable liquids, gases, chemicals and explosives, embody all of the standards in these important three fields and are widely used as reference material for legislation. New standards on motor fire apparatus, on liquefied petroleum gases, and on oil burning equipments were developed and a new edition of the model flammable liquids ordinance made its appearance.

Interest in legislation controlling fireworks continued with new state laws adopted during the year in Oregon and Colorado. The city of Los Angeles adopted a comprehensive "dangerous chemical code" covering some 2,000 chemicals.

Fire Prevention. Great advances were made during 1951 in the field of public education in fire waste control. A very important development has been the issuance of the National Education Association or four manuals on fire safety prepared by teachers for teachers and covering primary grades, intermediate grades, junior high school, and senior high school teachers. The widespread acceptance of this material by teachers is bound to have a long-range effect upon the habits of people.

The acceptance by the Advertising Council of a campaign on home fire prevention with the NFPA as the sponsor secured during the past year valuable radio and television time and magazine and newspaper space for fire prevention on a scale never previously attained. This campaign is on a year-round basis and it is expected to gain increasing momentum during 1952.

Awards for excellence among cities for year-round fire prevention activity are made by the National Fire Waste Council in April of each year. The awards for 1950 for the various classes of population were to Houston, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; Hartford, Connecticut; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Parkersburg, West Virginia; and Fort Collins, Colorado; with the city of Detroit, Michigan, emerging as the grand winner.

Fire Prevention Week in October was more widely observed throughout the United States and Canada than any year in its long history and thousands of communities filed entries with the NFPA in the contest. The grand winners in the United States and Canada were, respectively, Fort Wayne, Indiana and Ottawa, Ontario, and the winning cities by classes in their population groups were: Chicago, Louisville, Fort Wayne, Alameda (California); Tuscaloosa (Alabama), and Atlantic (Iowa). For Canada: Ottawa, Hull, Arvid (Quebec), Kenora (Ontario), Kentville (Nova Scotia).

A unique development in the field of publicity during the year was the conducting of a joint contest for fire photographs by the NFPA and the National Press Photographers' Association. This contest aroused great interest and resulted in a large and valuable collection of spectacular and educational fire photographs.

Civil Defense. The situation with respect to civil defense is of special interest to fire authorities because of the great importance of the fire aspects of modern warfare. Civil defense developments of 1951 were extremely spotty with rather spectacular strides being made in individual states and cities but with an over-all lag and apathy that was evident throughout the year. It is safe to say broadly that the civil defense authorities, particularly on the federal and state levels, have not for the most part created public awareness and enthusiasm for a real civil defense effort in this country. It is to be hoped that during the coming year the public can be made to realize that cities are subject to a devastating attack because of new developments in weapons which radically change the whole concept of war. Should this country ever be subjected to such an attack, numerous and large-scale fires would be inevitable. Fortunately the training of the population in simple fire fighting measures is sound and constructive whether or not there should be an attack.

Other Developments. Special new developments of the year initiated by the National Fire Protection Association included the program in the field of control of the fire hazards of flammable liquids instituted in the late fall of 1950 and carried through in 1951 with conspicuous success.

The new Society of Fire Protection Engineers launched by the Association in the early spring of 1951 has aroused widespread interest among fire protection engineers. This society is intended to bring recognition of the importance of this special branch of engineering and its recognition by the state licensing boards and by others concerned with fire protection problems.

Perhaps the most useful and practical of all special publications for fire inspectors of all kinds is the NFPA Fire Inspection Manual which made its appearance during the year and which is widely used.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—the work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XIII shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work and overtime policy, salaries of fire fighters and fire chiefs, vacation and sick leave policies, expenditures, fire losses and insurance classifications. The same data, except for fire losses, are shown in Table XIV for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make comparisons as to costs, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments. The fire insurance classifications give an indication of the fire hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Fire loss comparisons may be indicative of the general effectiveness of the fire department's activity.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.17 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.52 employees per 1,000 population;

cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.00 fire employee per 1,000 population (see Table 1). These data are not directly comparable with data reported in the 1951 Municipal Year Book because preliminary census figures were used to derive the number of fire fighters per 1,000 population for 1951, while final census figures are used in the 1952 Year Book.

The number of full-time paid firemen, officer, and civilian employees are shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XIII and XIV; the number of volunteers and call men is also shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XIV. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the medians and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In most cases data reported for the 1952 Year Book are somewhat higher than those reported for the 1951 Year Book. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population is attributable in part to variations in manpower in different cities of approximately the same size which, in turn, is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risk.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Table XIII shows for each city over 25,000 population, the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief. The fire chief is appointed by the city manager in 132 cities, by the mayor in 86 cities, by the city council in 84 cities, by a fire or safety board in 46 cities, and by a fire or safety commissioner in 38 cities.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XIII and XIV and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1952 are summarized in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary for firemen ranges from a high of $3,500 in cities over 500,000 to $2,911 for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. Maximum salaries are also high in the larger cities; the median maximum salary ranges from $4,178 in cities over 500,000 to $3,168 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. These figures indicate an increase in both entrance and maximum salaries of $300 to $400 per year in all population groups. The median annual salary for fire chiefs ranges from $9,666 in cities over 500,000 to $4,068 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Hours of Work. Information on hours of work per week and hours of work on the day shift, as shown in Table 2, were obtained from city officials late in 1951 and are shown for cities over 10,000 in Tables XIII and XIV. The average work hours per week for municipal fire departments have remained unchanged at 72 hours since 1947. Table 2 shows that 72 hours per week is the average in all cities under 100,000 population. Reductions in the work week by a number of cities over 100,000 have resulted in a lower average work week for these cities; cities between 250,000 and 500,000 now work 67 hours compared with 72 last year, and cities between 100,000 and 250,000 now work 71 hours compared to 72 last year. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours

TABLE 1

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1951)						
Cities Over 500,000	14	$1.35	$1.85	$2.58	$3.04	$9.39
250,000 to 500,000	21	1.19	2.02	4.04	5.68	9.27
100,000 to 250,000	58	0.51	2.13	3.09	4.46	9.24
50,000 to 100,000	112	0.30	1.60	2.38	4.03	25.50
25,000 to 50,000	233	0.08	1.19	2.22	3.83	48.74
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1951)						
Cities Over 500,000	14	$ 202	$525	$850	$1,680	$1,959
250,000 to 500,000	20	162	408	854	1,872	2,752
100,000 to 250,000	57	137	524	699	1,112	4,228
50,000 to 100,000	112	83	401	674	1,018	5,153
25,000 to 50,000	220	35	262	520	927	8,061
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1951)						
Cities Over 500,000	17	2.1	2.8	3.7	4.8	6.7
250,000 to 500,000	20	1.6	2.4	4.2	5.3	8.2
100,000 to 250,000	60	1.1	2.8	3.9	5.6	9.0
50,000 to 100,000	115	1.1	2.8	3.9	5.3	11.3
25,000 to 50,000	224	0.9	3.0	4.4	6.4	16.0
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES[1] PER 1,000 POP. (1952)						
Cities Over 500,000	18	0.92	1.24	1.37	1.57	3.06
250,000 to 500,000	23	0.84	1.19	1.32	1.79	2.13
100,000 to 250,000	62	0.99	1.33	1.52	1.86	2.89
50,000 to 100,000	121	0.24	1.14	1.37	1.76	3.74
25,000 to 50,000	240	0.03	1.05	1.31	1.70	3.54
10,000 to 25,000	591	0.04	0.67	1.00	1.30	3.46
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1952)						
Cities Over 500,000	14	$3,240	$3,408	$3,500	$3,817	$3,955
250,000 to 500,000	22	2,520	2,985	3,120	3,495	3,925
100,000 to 250,000	49	2,362	2,675	3,066	3,290	3,852
50,000 to 100,000	107	2,286	2,730	3,036	3,432	4,136
25,000 to 50,000	215	1,970	2,700	3,025	3,300	4,089
10,000 to 25,000	446	1,800	2,553	2,911	3,240	4,208
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1952)						
Cities Over 500,000	14	$3,800	$3,927	$4,178	$4,404	$4,500
250,000 to 500,000	22	3,000	3,557	3,800	3,970	4,295
100,000 to 250,000	49	2,612	3,214	3,540	3,580	4,287
50,000 to 100,000	108	2,568	3,171	3,395	3,846	4,700
25,000 to 50,000	213	2,160	3,028	3,323	3,695	4,644
10,000 to 25,000	439	1,800	2,760	3,168	3,600	4,524
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1952)						
Cities Over 500,000	14	$8,208	$8,772	$9,666	$11,598	$15,000
250,000 to 500,000	23	5,520	6,900	7,800	8,520	10,000
100,000 to 250,000	48	3,856	5,500	6,119	7,323	9,432
50,000 to 100,000	107	4,100	5,000	5,500	6,350	8,640
25,000 to 50,000	210	2,820	4,200	4,800	5,480	8,100
10,000 to 25,000	418	2,190	3,600	4,068	4,800	7,905

[1] Excludes volunteers and call men.

worked per shift and the number of shifts worked during the week. Fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night duty in order to man fire equipment at all times and secure relief for firemen on duty.

A total of 82 cities reported that they reduced the work week for firemen during 1951. This compares with 112 cities over 10,000 which reported such reductions in 1950. Fourteen cities reduced the work week from 84 to 72 hours while nine reduced the work week from 72 to 56 hours. Twenty-four cities reduced the work week to 56 hours, 19 to 72 hours, 9 to 60 hours, 5 each to 67 and 48 hours, 4 to 63 hours, 3 each to 69 and 76 and 65 hours, 2 to 70 hours, and one each to 68, 66, 64, 62, and 49 hours. Twenty-seven of the cities reporting a reduction in the firemen's work week are over 50,000 population.[1]

TABLE 2

HOURS PER WORK WEEK PLATOON SYSTEM, AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

Population Groups	Work Week		PLATOON SYSTEM				
			Single Platoon	Three Platoon	Two Platoon by No. Hours on Day Shift		
	Range	Median			10	12	24
Cities over 500,000. . .	46-72	60	0	1	6	1	9
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	48-78	67	0	0	4	1	18
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	48-84	71	0	8	16	1	35
50,000 to 100,000	48-120	72	1	5	28	3	83
25,000 to 50,000	48-96	72	0	19	45	5	167
10,000 to 25,000	44-123	72	11	27	62	15	452
All cities over 10,000 .	44-123	72	12	60	161	26	764

[1] The 82 cities over 10,000 population reducing firemen's work week in 1951 are: 250,000 to 500,000: Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; Oakland, California; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California. 100,000 to 250,000: Cambridge, Massachusetts; Camden, New Jersey; Knoxville, Tennessee; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Somerville, Massachusetts; Tampa, Florida; Trenton, New Jersey; Waterbury, Connecticut; and Wilmington, Delaware. 50,000 to 100,000: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; East St. Louis, Illinois; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Lorain, Ohio; Madison, Wisconsin; Manchester, New Hampshire; Mount Vernon, New York; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Portsmouth, Virginia; Rockford, Illinois; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and York, Pennsylvania. 25,000 to 50,000: Alliance, Ohio; Amsterdam, New York; Belleville, New Jersey; Danville, Illinois; Dubuque, Iowa; Easton, Pennsylvania; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Ferndale, Michigan; Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Great Falls, Montana; Haverhill, Massachusetts; Jackson, Tennessee; Massillon, Ohio; Melrose, Massachusetts; Meriden, Connecticut; Owensboro, Kentucky; Plainfield, New Jersey; Royal Oak, Michigan; Waukegan, Illinois; and West New York, New Jersey. 10,000 to 25,000: Boulder, Colorado; Bozeman, Montana; Corona, California; East Detroit, Michigan; Englewood, New Jersey; Garden City, New York; Gardner, Massachusetts; Gloversville, New York; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Harrison, New Jersey; Hollywood, Florida; Hornell, New York; Huron, South Dakota; Jennings, Missouri; Leominster, Massachusetts; Maplewood, Missouri; Marietta, Ohio; Monterey Park, California; Morristown, New Jersey; New Iberia, Louisiana; North Tonawanda, New York; Port Chester, New York; Rahway, New Jersey; Renton, Washington; St. Augustine, Florida; St. Clair Shores, Michigan; Salinas, California; San Carlos, California; Skokie, Illinois; Talladega, Alabama; Visalia, California; Wallingford, Connecticut; Watsonville, California; Willimantic, Connecticut; and Winfield, Kansas.

Platoon System. The two-platoon system continues to be the most popular shift arrangement; 959 of 1,031 cities reporting use the two-platoon system. Sixty cities use the three-platoon system (compared with 47 last year). Twelve use the single-platoon system. Table 2 shows that of the 959 cities using the two-platoon system, 764 work the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift and 161 use the 10-hour day and 14-hour night shift. Twenty-six cities use the 12-hour day and eight cities use shifts of 9 and 11 hours.

Overtime Pay. For the first time the 1951 Municipal Year Book shows in both Tables XIII and XIV the policy of individual cities on payment of overtime for firemen. Over 70 per cent (761 out of 1,043 reporting) do not pay overtime; 122 cities pay straight time for overtime; 112 give time off; and 28 pay time and one-half. An additional 17 cities pay an hourly wage which is not related to the base pay. Two cities report that they pay double for actual hours on overtime, and one city adds overtime to the annual paid vacation allowance

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. The median annual paid vacation is 15 days for all cities over 10,000 population. In all but the largest size cities, the median allowance is representative of most of the leaves given firemen. The 15-day annual vacation allowance often is figured on a calendar day basis and thus represents two weeks vacation which is comparable with the annual vacation given most city employees (see Personnel section).

Tables XIII and XIV show the number of days paid annual sick leave for all cities over 10,000 population. The amount of sick leave actually allowed ranges from five days per year to a full year with pay. The median number of days reported by all cities is 14. A total of 681 cities report that they make a policy of granting paid sick leave; 193 additional cities do not have a formal policy but usually pay firemen for such time off. Ninety-three cities do not allow sick leave with pay. Some cities reported that they pay one-half or more of the salary when a fireman is ill.

Pay for Holidays. Cities were asked to report their practice in paying firemen for work on Christmas, Labor Day, and other regular holidays. Nearly 85 per cent of the cities reporting (925 out of 1,087 cities) do not pay firemen for holiday work. Of the 162 cities which do pay firemen for holidays, 98 give extra time off and 27 add legal holidays to the vacation allowance. Thirty-four cities report that they give an extra day's pay for holiday work, while three pay time and one-half.

Regular Physical Examinations. Information was obtained from fire chiefs on the policy of cities requiring periodic physical examinations for firemen and policemen to ascertain physical fitness for duty. Over 85 per cent of the reporting cities have no plan for regular physical examinations for firemen. Of the 130 cities requiring regular physical examinations, 109 examine all men annually, four give examinations semi-annually, and eight cities provide examinations every two years. Nine other cities require physical examinations on promotion only. A number of cities report that they require physical examinations only on entrance into fire service or after extended sick leave or injury.

Work Clothes, Uniforms, or Clothing Allowances. The 1951 Year Book reported the policy of cities in furnishing work clothes (helmets, boots, and rubber coats or dress uniforms) or annual cash allowances for firemen. The information showed that 65 per cent of the reporting cities make some provision for furnishing clothes or uniforms; 345 cities furnish work clothes, 60 cities furnish dress uniforms, 174 cities provide both work clothes and dress uniforms, and 135 cities make annual cash payments to firemen for work clothes and uniforms. Annual cash payments range from $15 to a high of $200 per year with the median at $60 per year.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XIII and XIV show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and the total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XIII also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 3 shows 1951 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1951 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and per capita basis for population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $6.11 in cities over 500,000 population to $3.63 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the same pattern with the highest amount in the cities over 500,000 and the lowest amount in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salary and wage expenditures represent over 90 per cent of total departmental expenditures for all cities over 10,000. While not directly comparable with last year's figures, both per capita expenditures and per capita salaries and wages show an increase for all population groups over last year, and salary and wage expenditures represent a larger percentage of total departmental expenditure.

TABLE 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1951

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1951 Salaries and Wages Amount (in thousands)	Salaries and Wages Per Capita	Total Amount (in thousands)	Total Per Capita	Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
Cities over 500,000. . .	13	18,356	$106,038	$5.78	$112,152	$6.11	94.5
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	22	7,834	39,790	5.08	44,293	5.65	89.8
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	44	6,589	34,164	5.19	37,664	5.72	90.7
50,000 to 100,000	103	7,365	36,453	4.95	40,557	5.51	89.9
25,000 to 50,000.	194	6,777	29,904	4.41	34,285	5.06	87.2
10,000 to 25,000.	447	6,935	20,015	2.89	25,198	3.63	79.4
All cities over 10,000 .	823	53,856	266,364	4.95	294,149	5.46	90.6

Fire Losses. Summary data on 1951 fire loss per capita, as shown in Table 1, and individual city and summary data on fire loss per building fire and number of building fires per 1,000 population, as shown in Table 1 and Table XIII, indicate roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities. In addition, the loss per building fire may give some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires.

All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1952 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the Year Book. The

1950 census was used in reducing these figures to a per capita basis or a per-1,000-population basis.

The statistical distribution of fire loss per capita as shown in Table 1 is useful for city officials in making comparisons of any city's performance against the average for cities in various population groups. City officials in making fire loss comparisons must give due regard to other factors affecting first risks which include climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and other conditions which vary considerably from one city to another. Nevertheless the fire loss figures in Table 1 do indicate where any city stands in relation to other cities in its population group. Such comparisons are useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of causes of fires, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Officials in any given city can tell readily whether or not the loss record of that city is generally high, average, or low in comparison with other cities.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total dollar amount of fire losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many calls other than fires including trivial calls for dump fires, automobiles, grass, rubbish and the like. On the other hand, almost all fire losses occur in buildings. Therefore, the loss per building fire as shown for individual cities in Table XIII is a figure which when taken with other information may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.

Tables XIII and XIV present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 4 for all cities for which information was available. Seventy-eight per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in class 3, 4 or 5, while only 42 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in class 3, 4, or 5. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[2]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a

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[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of Municipal Fire Administration (International City Managers' Association, 1950). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	30	6.1	8	5	9	4	4	0	28	0
3	112	22.9	5	10	28	42	27	8	69	9
4	153	31.4	4	7	21	36	85	81	82	26
5	117	24.0	0	1	4	29	83	205	79	87
6	64	13.1	0	0	3	11	50	278	80	148
7	12	2.5	0	0	0	1	11	106	56	138
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	17	14	87
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	39
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Reporting	488	100.0	17	23	65	123	260	697	420	543
Not Reporting	21		1	0	0	5[2]	15[2]	140[2]	89[3]	294[3]

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XIV.

[2] Includes cities in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XIII and XIV).

[3] Includes cities in New England states, Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas, New Jersey and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XIII and XIV).

fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7--901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of fire department (Table 4), shows 55 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 28 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 22 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5, and no departments are in class 1 or 2.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1951 are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 43 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1951 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 39 cities in 1950 and an annual average of 24 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 20-year period from 1930 to 1950, inclusive. Sixteen of the cities regraded in 1951 had been previously graded sometime during the 10 years from 1941-1950. The average number of years since the previous grading was 10.5 years with a range of 3 to 22, as compared with 11.1 years in 1950. (Several of the 43 cities were regraded in 1950 but the data were not available until 1951.)

As the result of the new grading in 1951, 34 of the 43 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 18 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 3 to class 2—San Francisco, California; from class 4 to class 3—Oakland and Berkeley, California; Miami, Florida; Greensboro, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; and Lansing, Michigan; from class 5 to class 4—Miami Beach, Florida; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Fargo, North Dakota; Youngstown, Ohio; Salem, Oregon; and Beloit, Wisconsin; from class 6 to class 4—Parma, Ohio; from class 7 to class 4—Pensacola, Florida; from class 6 to class 5—Ottumwa, Iowa; from class 7 to class 5—Galveston, Texas; and from class 7 to class 6—Danville, Illinois. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the 16 other cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Tuscaloosa, Alabama; West Palm Beach, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; Alexandria, Charlottesville, and Danville, Virginia; Davenport and Burlington, Iowa; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Oklahoma City and Muskogee, Oklahoma; Laredo, Texas; Yakima, Washington; Covington and Lexington, Kentucky; and Odessa, Texas.

Nine of the 43 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1951 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in three cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4—Jacksonville, Florida, and St. Paul, Minnesota; and from class 2 to class 4—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Six cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Alhambra, California; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Reading, Pennsylvania; and East Orange, New Jersey.

The fire departments in 24 of the 43 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1951 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 3 to class 2—San Francisco, California, and Miami, Florida; from class 4 to class 2—Berkeley, California; from class 5 to class 2—Oakland, California; from class 4 to class 3—Lansing, Michigan; from class 5 to class 3—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Salem, Oregon; and Covington, Kentucky; from class 5 to class 4—Columbia, South Carolina; from class 6 to class 4—Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Burlington, Iowa; from class 8 to class 4—Miami Beach and Pensacola, Florida; from class 6 to class 5—Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Laredo, Texas; from class 7 to class 5—Fargo, North Dakota, and Beloit, Wisconsin; from class 8 to class 5—Galveston, Texas, and Parma, Ohio; from class 7 to class 6—Tuscaloose, Alabama; from class 8 to class 6—Danville, Illinois; and from class 8 to class 7—Ottumwa, Iowa. In six other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 5—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; from class 3 to class 4—Jacksonville, Florida, and St. Paul, Minnesota; from class 4 to class 5—Alexandria, Virginia; and from class 5 to class 6—Hot Springs, Arkansas and Reading, Pennsylvania. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments of the remaining 13 cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Seventy cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1951, which compares with 67 in 1950. Since data for previous gradings were not available for four cities this discussion is limited to 66 cities. The regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Forty-seven of the 66 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, but in only 28 cities was this reduction sufficient to put the city into a better class: from class 4 to class 3—Burlingame, California; from class 5 to class 4—Chico, California; from class 6 to class 4—Westchester, Pennsylvania and University Heights, Ohio; from class 6 to class 5—Twin Falls, Idaho; Elmwood Park, Illinois; Dodge City, Kansas; Greenwood, Massachusetts; and Watertown, Wisconsin; from class 7 to class 5—Oxnard, California; from class 7 to class 6—Decatur, Alabama; Calumet City and Mattoon, Illinois; Bedford, Indiana; Sault St. Marie, Michigan; and Bucyrus, Ohio; from class 8 to class 6—Corona, California, and Bismarck, North Dakota; from class 8 to class 7—Seminole, Oklahoma, and Hobbs, New Mexico. This list of cities going into a better class does not include one New Jersey city and seven Texas cities where different grading schedules are used. These cities are: Lodi, New Jersey; and Bellaire, Bryon, Cleburne, Grand Prairie, Mercedes, Orange, and San Benito, Texas.

The remaining 19 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Brawley, Eureka, and Santa Paula, California; Greeley, Colorado; Laramie, Wyoming; Opelika and Phenix City, Alabama; Hialeah, Florida; Dublin and La Grange, Georgia; Hickory, Sanford, and Shelby, North Carolina; Hopewell, Virginia; Park Ridge, Illinois; Marshalltown, Iowa; Monroe, Michigan; Athens, Ohio; and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Nineteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1951, and in six the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4—Walla Walla, Washington; from class 5 to class 6—Greenville, North Carolina, and Chicago Heights, Illinois; from class 6 to class 7—Camden, Arkansas; and from class 7 to class 8—Clovis, New Mexico, and Sheridan, Wyoming. The 13 cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses in a poorer class were Anaheim, California; Sheffield, Alabama; Bradenton, Florida; Thomasville, Georgia; Reedsville, North Carolina; La Grange and Melrose Park, Illinois; Manhattan, Kansas; Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan; Mankato and Winona, Minnesota; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; and Kennewick, Washington.

Thirty-five of the 66 cities regraded in 1951 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1941 to 1950, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 9.1 years, as compared with 9.2 years for the cities regraded in 1950 and 8.5 years in 1949.

Of the 58 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which comparative data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 39 cities, and this was sufficient in 28 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Camden, Arkansas; Brawley, Burlingame, Chico, Oxnard, and Santa Paula, California; Hobbs, New Mexico; Decatur and Phenix City, Alabama; Dublin and La Grange, Georgia; Sanford and Shelby, North Carolina; Hopewell, Virginia; Westchester, Pennsylvania; Twin Falls, Idaho; Calumet City and Mattoon, Illinois; Bedford, Indiana; Marshalltown, Iowa; Dodge City, Kansas; Sault St. Marie, Michigan; Mankato, Minnesota; Bismarck, North Dakota; Greenwood, Mississippi; Bucyrus and University Heights, Ohio; and Watertown, Wisconsin.

In 19 of the 58 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in 11 cities to put the department into a poorer class: Clovis, New Mexico; Sheridan, Wyoming; Bradenton, Florida; Greenville, North Carolina; Chicago Heights, La Grange, and Melrose Park, Illinois; Grosse Point Woods, Michigan; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; and Kennewick and Walla Walla, Washington.

Table XIII

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1952

This table includes the 509 municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1951 and early in 1952 by city officials, except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1952, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1952. Under "Number of Employees," the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Under "Fire Chief—How Appointed," "A" indicates by city manager, "B" by fire or safety board, "C" by council, "M" by mayor, "S" by fire or safety commissioner. Under "Work Hours Per Week" are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under "Hours on Day Shift," "SP" indicates single platoon; "3P" indicates three-platoon system; all others have two-platoon system using either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off plan or some other plan shown by hours on the day shift. Under "Overtime pay," an "N" indicates no overtime pay, "S" pay at straight time, "H" pay at time and one half, and "T" equal time off. "No. Days Vacation; Sick Leave" shows the annual allowance for vacation (before the dash) and sick leave (after the dash); "N" in the sick leave column means the city has no formal policy governing sick leave. "Fire Department Expenditures" are for calendar year 1951 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. "Salaries and Wages" is followed by "v" when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. "Total Expenditures" include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. Under "Total Fire Insurance Class" the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table IV for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1950 figures; superscript numerals (²) refer to notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1951			
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	3,325	$3,782-4,250	$13,000M	68-24	N	26-365	$12,441†	$ 0†	$13,083†	3.5	747	3-1189	289	39
Detroit, Mich.	1,840	3,914-4,414	.... B	63-24	N	20-60	7,693	0	8,919	3.2	887	2-632	100	35
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,535	3,828-4,500	13,284B	62-24	N	14-14	10,635	1,041	12,097	6.7	202	3-1194	138	47
New York, N. Y.	11,237	3,400-4,400	15,000S	46-9	N	30-N	47,820	0	49,383	2.7	979	no grading		
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,212	3,300-3,700†	10,300S†	48-3P	N	14-30	10,681†	0†	....	2.9	1,959	4-1875	658	48
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	1,561	.... -	....	67-10	N	22-N	....	...	....	5.7	1,637	2-991	338	46
Boston, Mass.	2,452	3,500-3,800	9,390M	48-10	N	14-30	8,729	0	9,467	4.9	....	2-A-note 3		
Buffalo, N. Y.	983	3,500-3,800	8,800M	56-10	N	15-N	3,270	119	3,530	2.1	1,199	2-993	290	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	648	3,628-4,195	9,451A	72-24	N	15-15	2,887	0	2,939	4.1	483	2-909	162	43
Cleveland, Ohio	1,281	3,328-4,452	9,732S	60-24	N	20-100	4,952	0	6,040	2.6	1,807	4-1813	693	46
Houston, Tex.	733	3,240-3,960	9,600M	60-24	H	15-15	2,501	0	2,673	...	...	4-1907	864	46
Milwaukee, Wis..	877	3,955-4,315	10,975B	72-24	N	15-15	3,649	108	3,963	4.7	670	2-855	122	34

Minneapolis, Minn.	588	3,504-4,020	8,208C	60-24	T	15-90	2,326	0	2,476	2.1	1,860	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La.	858	....-....	8,688C	60-12	N	15-365	1,673	0	1,848	3.1	812	4-1593	451	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	914	....-....	.... M	60-10	S	14-14	....	...	....	4.6	327	3-1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo.	1,066	3,458-3,828	8,514S	67-24	N	20-24	3,869	0	4,033	3.8	...	3-1104	201	49
San Francisco, Calif.	1,706	3,480-4,080	10,980B	56-10	..	14-14	6,806	0	7,549	...	...	2-914	185	51
Washington, D. C.	1,040	3,410-4,160	11,130C	60-10	..	26-30	4,180	0	4,543	3.7	652	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	231	3,432-3,828	7,062M	72-24	N	12-15	811	0	922	2.5	2,113	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	614	2,928-3,600	9,000B	60-12	N	20-30	1,511	0	1,681	4.5	454	4-1586	307	48
Birmingham, Ala.	401	3,119-3,396	6,884C	60-24	N	14-12	1,307	74	1,494	...	...	3-1458	416	50
Columbus, Ohio	508	3,084-3,276	7,020S	56-24	T	15-90	1,570	0	1,753	6.1	247	4-1652	357	48
Dallas, Tex.	633	3,060-3,960	8,520A	72-24	N	15-30	2,097	0	2,277	2.5	2,593	4-1784	695	46
Denver, Colo.	495	3,528-3,795	7,112M	78-24	T	15-90	1,837	116	2,071	...	...	4-1546	422	38
Fort Worth, Tex.	367	3,204-3,804	7,800C	72-24	N	20-15	1,202	0	1,318	5.9	787	4-1857	638	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	710	2,880-3,700	6,900M	72-24	N	15-N	2,150	480	3,047	5.2	386	3-1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.	600	3,500-4,000	10,000C	56-10	N	20-N	2,286	0	2,851	5.3	226	2-941	169	25
Kansas City, Mo.	457	3,000-3,720	8,520S	72-24	S	14-15	1,698	0	1,935	4.1	2,020	3-1442	435	43
Long Beach, Calif.	317	3,612-4,160	8,340A	67-24	N	12-12	1,162	0	1,276	1.7	1,310	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky.	399	2,520-3,000	6,024M	72-24	S	14-12	1,215	0	1,397	5.7	162	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	471	2,910-3,426	7,000M	72-24	S	22-N	1,561	0	1,760	...	...	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J.	937	3,000-3,900	6,900S	56-10	N	14-..	3,626	0	3,867	5.3	1,028	2-870	227	32
Oakland, Calif.	630	3,720-4,080	9,900A	67-24	T	15-60	2,441	195	2,790	1.6	2,589	3-1241	212	50
Omaha, Neb.	321	2,940-3,180	5,520C	78-24	N	18-18	1,080	0	1,174	4.4	939	3-1394	367	30
Portland, Ore.	705	3,120-3,756	8,400M	60-24	N	21-30	2,614	0	3,352	8.2	720	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	609	3,120-3,780	6,700A	56-10	N	15-180	2,202	41	2,407	2.5	1,428	4-1645	541	49
St. Paul, Minn.	388	3,477-3,906	7,998S	63-24	T	15-15	1,458	58	1,597	2.3	2,752	4-1586	512	50
San Antonio, Tex.	444	2,535-3,420†	6,720B†	72-24	N	20-15	1,229†	0†	1,337†	3.3	921	5-2069	692	47
San Diego, Calif.	352	3,468-4,116	9,900A	67-24	N	18-15	1,343	67	1,570	3.4	476	3-1392	396	42
Seattle, Wash.	837	3,480-3,900	10,000M	48-10	T	16-0	2,895	48	3,041	4.2	393	2-993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	411	3,925-4,295	6,145A	56-24	N	14-12	1,724	0	1,792	3.3	634	3-1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000														
Albany, N. Y.	213†	2,362-2,612	5,225	84-24†	..	..-..	466	0	501	...	...	2-971	295	38
Allentown, Pa.	110	3,130-3,280	4,590S	56-3P	N	14-30	353	0	397	1.4	707	6-2504	1074	34
Austin, Tex.	164	2,680-3,360	4,800A†	72-24	H	21-15	488	0	529	2.6	1,059	4-1761	548	50
Baton Rouge, La.	153†	2,436-2,676	7,800M	72-10†	..	..-..	540	74	646	4.5	568	3-1410	568	34
Berkeley, Calif.	164	3,852-4,200	9,432A	72-24	S	14-12	659	71	779	3.7	306	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn.	369	2,650-3,410	6,970B	56-..	..	7-N	1,119	228	1,477	4.2	...	3-B-note 3		
Cambridge, Mass.	250	3,110-3,660	6,500A	48-10	N	14-N	786	0	821	5.7	510	3-B-note 3		
Camden, N. J.	219	2,640-3,160	4,885S†	56-3P	N	24-15	694	0	757	2.2	525	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	135	2,790-3,180†	4,620S†	63-24	N	14-15	...	...	...	2.2	2,332	5-2057	773	38
Charlotte, N. C.	210	3,149-3,590	7,500C	72-10	N	15-12	636	0	759	8.4	347	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	203	2,880-3,600	6,000S	72-24	N	15-N	677	7	729	...	...	4-1784	497	48
Corpus Christi, Tex.	123	3,084-3,444	6,216A	72-24	H	15-15	350	0	419	2.8	987	6-2509	663	47
Dayton, Ohio	323	3,635-4,087	7,446A	72-24	T	14-15	1,242	0	1,344	2.9	434	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	213	3,339-3,594	6,300A	72-24	N	20-90	642†	0†	721†	3.7	1,081	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	162	3,444-3,840	6,060S	72-24	H	14-60	569	27	624	2.1	2,996	4-1751	540	40

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1951	
100,000 to 250,000—continued												
Elizabeth, N. J.	225	$3,400-3,800	$ 6,000B	56-3P	N	17-N	$ 876	$ 0	$ 925	...	...	2-938 265 44
El Paso, Tex.	140	3,076-3,247	5,808C	72-24	N	15-15	420	43	487	1.1	143	4-1709 624 49
Erie, Pa.	185	3,220-3,520	5,220C	60-10	N	14-120	629	0	726	2.2	4,228	4-1752 696 41
Evansville, Ind.	188	3,201-3,399	5,500B	72-24	N	14-N	611	0	694	5.7	2,357	3-1343 422 33
Fall River, Mass.	301	2,600-2,900	6,100B	48-3P	N	16-N	867	0	968	3.7	502	2-A-note 3
Flint, Mich.	227	3,639-4,048	6,500A	63-24	H	20-N	859	0	916	5.1	888	4-1652 539 50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	178	2,910-3,000†	4,720M†	72-24	N	15-30	493†	0†	542†	7.0	502	3-1445 448 34
Gary, Ind.	168	3,060-3,600	5,760M	72-24	N	19-90	633	...	...	...	...	4-1570 381 41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	257	3,224-3,666	7,540A	72-24	N	14-14	918	108	1,148	1.7	1,942	3-1294 277 36
Hartford, Conn.	431	3,066-3,654	8,387A	56-10	S	14-21	1,444	0	1,669	4.9	415	2-A-note 3
Jacksonville, Fla.	320	2,746-3,560	6,305C	72-24	N	21-N	1,087	56	1,292	3.5	879	4-1564 539 51
Kansas City, Kan.	178	3,240-3,420	5,540M	72-10	N	15-..	629	0	663	5.5	688	4-1929 559 41
Knoxville, Tenn.	149	2,820-3,180	5,400S	72-24	S	15-60	518	71	656	7.4	140	3-1378 382 48
Little Rock, Ark.	133	2,610-2,940	4,800M	72-24	T	15-N	399	32	519	6.9	654	4-1988 589 47
Miami, Fla.	487	2,856-3,528†	8,000A†	72-24	T	18-12	1,151†	20†	1,479†	2.2	906	3-1444 273 51
Mobile, Ala.	128	2,388-2,714	C	84-24	N	14-12	324	...	359	5.3	379	5-2439 957 50
Montgomery, Ala.	151	2,460-2,760	5,520C	84-24	N	14-12	407	128	605	5.0	1,117	4-1671 552 47
Nashville, Tenn.	315	....-....	....	60-12	N	20-60	...	...	...	5.2	949	3-1249 349 46
New Bedford, Mass.	273	2,800-3,000†	4,800M†	48-3P	N	15-12	843	0	949	1.7	1,453	2-A-note 3
New Haven, Conn.	360	3,138-3,503	7,320M†	56-3P	N	14-15	927†	0†	1,077†	4.8	691	3-B-note 3
Norfolk, Va.	336	2,532-3,252	.... A	72-24	N	15-12	1,007	0	1,064	4.5	346	4-1637 417 49
Oklahoma City, Okla.	348	2,820-3,000	6,600A	72-24	T	16-15	765	0	880	4.2	660	4-1604 448 51
Pasadena, Calif.	154	3,562-4,287	8,077A	72-24	H	14-60	637	0	683	3.7	137	3-1429 281 46
Paterson, N. J.	217	2,700-3,100†	5,000B†	72-24	N	15-0	671†	76†	795†	5.8	...	4-1656 667 46
Peoria, Ill.	134	2,550-3,000†	4,800B†	84-24	N	14-90	414†	69†	567†	6.5	1,257	5-2214 972 42
Phoenix, Ariz.	202	3,384-3,960	6,900A	48-3P	N	17-15	712	0	779	4.2	985	4-1948 486 38
Providence, R. I.	474	3,055-3,393	6,825S	68-10	N	14-15	1,438	22	1,681	2.5	1,611	2-A-note 3
Reading, Pa.	...	....-....	3,856..	..-..	..	..-..	...	0	...	...	....	4-1950 859 51
Richmond, Va.	380	2,730-3,276	6,552S	72-24	N	15-12	1,157	291	1,558	9.8	562	3-1387 533 33
Sacramento, Calif.	213	3,456-4,140	9,000A	72-24	N	21-..	857	0	930	3.5	591	3-1274 340 38
Salt Lake City, Utah	216	3,000-3,780	5,400C	63-24	N	14-30	736	0	806	3.1	385	5-2364 957 40
Savannah, Ga.	160	2,310-2,700†	5,100M†	84-24	N	15-N	443†	0†	496†	8.5	128	4-1807 669 50
Scranton, Pa.	227	3,113-3,600	4,061M	56-10	N	15-365	631†	0†	...	2.5	2,210	4-1799 666 39
Shreveport, La.	178	2,670-2,904	6,138C	72-24	H	15-N	524	0	600	4.3	974	3-1462 531 35
Somerville, Mass.	229	2,496-2,858	5,600M	48-..	N	21-20	781	...	...	6.0	750	4-B-note 3
South Bend, Ind.	203	3,295-3,554†	5,370M†	72-24	..	15-30	673†	0†	819†	6.5	507	3-1483 534 42
Spokane, Wash.	230	3,180-3,600	6,000S	63-24	N	14-180	828	0	923	6.6	586	3-1498 322 36
Springfield, Mass.	468	....-....	....	48-10	N	14-72	...	...	...	3.4	988	2-A-note 3

Syracuse, N. Y.	379	3,350-3,650	7,600M	70-10	N	18-180	1,249	0	1,350	2.8	2,486	3-1202 393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	257	3,600-3,900	7,200C	56-10	N	12-12	926	90	1,085	9.0	822	3-1217 343	49
Tampa, Fla.	157	2,532-2,862	5,500M	67-24	N	14-14	436	38	540	3.4	2,691	6-2511 1014	44
Trenton, N. J.	237	·2,850-3,700	5,900S	56-10	N	21-365	863	0	916	4.0	869	3-1243 228	44
Tulsa, Okla.	274	....-....	....	56-10	N	14-0	...	...	...	3.7	602	3-1378 473	44
Utica, N. Y.	201	2,650-3,100	5,100S	70-24	T	18-180	617	66	744	2.6	1,618	2-941 170	40
Waterbury, Conn.	269	....-....	....	56-10	N	14-0	...	...	...	3.8	612	3-B-note 3	
Wichita, Kan.	197	3,240-3,756	7,440A	84-24	N	14-12	682	112	851	3.8	597	3-1442 483	43
Wilmington, Del.	196	2,847-3,031†	6,000B†	60-10	S	14-15	578	...	...	6.6	345	3-1218 235	50
Worcester, Mass.	474	2,798-3,526	7,682A	56-10	T	14-15	1,699	0	1,888	...	...	2-A-note 3	
Yonkers, N. Y.	215	2,800-3,800	7,800A	61-10	N	21-N	836	0	880	3.6	664	3-1124 309	36
Youngstown, Ohio	176	3,540-3,540	5,500M	56-3P	N	14-..	637	0	684	2.2	1,126	4-1942 873	50

50,000 to 100,000

Alameda, Calif.	76	3,678-4,146	7,086A	72-24	N	14-30	326	0	350	3.2	655	3-1480 353	45
Albuquerque, N. M.	97	2,688-3,084	5,832A	72-12	S	12-12	229	0	315	...	...	6-2528 969	49
Alexandria, Va.	50	2,946-3,828	5,775A	64-24	N	14-N	160	0	233	5.5	1,262	5-2009 725	51
Alhambra, Calif.	51	3,258-3,936	6,660A	67-24	N	15-14	198	0	235	1.7	784	4-1558 587	51
Altoona, Pa.	101	....-....	4,344M	60-10	N	14-12	328	0	344	2.9	420	6-2327 976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	108	2,760-3,360	4,500A	72-24	H	21-15	295	0	364	2.2	3,356	5-2211 919	48
Asheville, N.C.	76	2,508-3,168	5,400A	72-10	N	19-15	242	0	311	3.0	1,923	4-1650 586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	232	2,850-3,350	5,400S†	70-10	N	21-15	798	0	836	5.6	2,917	4-1667 530	46
Augusta, Ga.	130	2,640-2,886	5,000B	72-24	N	14-12	395	0	443	...	...	4-1672 414	40
Aurora, Ill.	43	3,000-3,300	4,620M	84-24	N	14-180	139	0	194	5.8	1,395	5-2104 912	37
Bay City, Mich.	111	3,407-3,567	4,971C	63-24	H	20-10	371	45	478	4.7	423	4-1925 532	39
Bayonne, N. J.	202	3,725-4,000	7,300S	56-10	N	18-..	780	25	827	2.6	...	3-1152 254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	92	2,580-3,180	6,420A	72-24	H	24-90	263	0	294	3.4	203	5-2285 841	50
Berwyn, Ill.	34	2,580-3,130†	3,800M†	72-24	N	21-N	104†	0†	113†	1.7	694	5-2135 699	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	3,120-3,300	4,200C	70-10	N	14-14	170v	0	180	...	...	5-2088 853	49
Binghamton, N. Y.	171	....-....	5,400C	72-24	N	24-..	...	...	...	1.8	5,419	4-1646 247	38
Brockton, Mass.	156	2,350-2,750†	4,550M	70-10	N	21-30	430	...	492	9.3	392	3-B-note 3	
Brookline t, Mass.	...	3,922-3,922	6,500..	..-..	..	..-..	564	0	608	...	...	2-A-note 3	
Burbank, Calif.	71	3,684-4,548	8,196A	68-24	N	14-12	294	0	364	3.4	1,493	4-1638 448	50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	95	3,420-3,420	C	72-24	N	15-N	274†	0†	366†	6.4	1,003	3-1373 460	37
Charleston, S. C.	100	2,725-3,088	5,504B	84-24	N	15-365	299	0	384	7.0	1,445	5-2169 777	50
Charleston, W. Va.	101	3,090-3,210	5,000M	72-24	S	15-15	288	49	358	4.4	692	5-2130 793	35
Chester, Pa.	16	....-....	.... C†	120-SP	N	14-30	...	17†	149†	...	...	5-2235 1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	70	4,076-4,076	.... M	72-24	N	21-..	...	...	...	2.7	373	4-1711 510	37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	65	3,230-4,200	6,500A	72-24	N	14-14	245	3	276	2.9	210	4-1533 394	43
Clifton, N. J.	89	2,640-3,520	.... A	72-24	N	14-N	286v	47	356	1.7	3,103	4-1987 803	48
Columbia, S. C.	114	2,586-3,012	5,700A	72-12	H	15-0	304	0	341	7.3	630	3-1310 487	51
Columbus, Ga.	112	2,700-3,204	6,420B	72-24	N	14-N	315	0	341	5.5	666	3-1430 550	40
Covington, Ky.	84	3,200-3,200	4,346A	72-24	N	14-10	278	0	331	3.6	83	4-1596 444	51
Cranston, R. I.	79	2,800-3,400	5,300M	68-10	N	14-30	224v	27	264	3.4	295	5-C-note 3	
Davenport, Iowa	89	3,270-3,480	5,100M	72-24	N	15-30	272	50	345	2.6	1,613	3-1450 553	51
Dearborn, Mich.	126	4,136-4,700	8,640S	56-3P	N	22-6	565	0	578	3.1	689	3-1272 460	41
Decatur, Ill.	45	....-....	....	84-24	N	14-14	...	...	...	4.4	722	5-2073 654	37
Durham, N. C.	104	2,286-3,162	5,514A	72-24	N	14-12	265	0	297	6.6	259	4-1724 652	45

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Pay	No. Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Hy-drant Rental	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE-LOSS Per Bldg. Fire 1951	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
50,000 to 100,000—Continued												
East Chicago, Ind.	95	$3,360-3,960	$ 5,760M	72-24	N	15-30	$ 326	$ 69	$ 434	2.3	810	5-2340 767 38
East Orange, N. J.	145	3,050-3,800	.... M	56-3P	N	21-N	520	0	555	3.1	424	2-865 275 51
East St. Louis, Ill.	78	....-....	....	72-24	..[4]	21-24	...	...	...	7.0	323	4-1963 639 38
Evanston, Ill.	87	3,660-3,912	.... M	74-24	N	21-0	354	0	366	3.8	485	3-1482 334 35
Fresno, Calif.	130	3,528-4,140	7,944M	72-24	T	15-15	680	7	931	2.1	1,315	3-1431 332 45
Gadsden, Ala.	53	2,610-2,700	4,380C	72-24	N	15-N	146	0	160	3.9	691	6-2866 1219 47
Galveston, Tex.	103	....-....	5,280B	72-10	T	15-15	...	...	...	...	...	5-2170 643 51
Glendale, Calif.	129	3,678-4,464	7,800A	67-24	T	14-12	552	37	656	2.8	345	3-1479 367 46
Green Bay, Wis.	80	3,570-3,870	5,490B	72-24	N	15-10	284	62	381	6.0	674	4-1708 581 34
Greensboro, N. C.	102	2,790-3,132	6,480A	84-24	N	12-12	293	0	329	4.9	563	3-1303 459 51
Greenville, S. C.	85	2,485-2,970	5,000C	72-12	N	14-10	237	0	288	7.5	263	4-1774 686 47
Hamilton, Ohio	80	3,300-3,600	5,760A	72-24	N	14-30	295	0	323	4.5	...	5-2110 862 46
Hammond, Ind.	107	3,660-3,900	5,500M	72-24	N	21-N	392	0	431	4.4	143	4-1845 465 36
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	3,008-3,128	4,648C	72-10	N	14-14	251	0	302	4.0	831	4-1937 783 26
Hoboken, N. J.	157	3,200-3,800	6,350S	56-10	T	18-0	625	0	658	5.9	849	3-1436 311 33
Holyoke, Mass.	128†	....-....	....	70-10†	..	..-..	...	...	...	...	...	2-A-note 3
Huntington, W. Va.	106	3,030-3,390	4,920M	72-24	S	15-30	308	74	422	5.1	1,304	5-2057 895 35
Irvington, N. J.	129	....-....	.... S†	56-10	T	17-365	...	...	...	3.6	633	3-1088 380 49
Jackson, Mich.	88	3,303-3,729	6,085C	72-24	N	15-12	310	0	365	11.3	149	4-1906 771 44
Jackson, Miss.	86	2,610-3,000	5,100C	84-24	N	14-7	263	0	290	4.3	320	3-1461 499 30
Johnstown, Pa.	98	2,904-3,300	4,500C	72-10	N	14-30	311	42	382	...	...	3-1611 640 41
Joliet, Ill.	54	....-3,480	4,530..	84-24	N	14-365	158	0	270	9.0	209	5-2122 662 46
Kalamazoo, Mich.	89	3,470-3,879	6,500A	72-24	N	14-365	356	39	439	2.4	1,493	3-1249 362 33
Kenosha, Wis.	79	3,585-3,711	6,316B	72-24	N	10-0	300	91	429	...	...	4-1552 556 37
Lakewood, Ohio	66	3,000-4,030	.... S	72-24	N	14-N	262	0	275	1.1	3,724	3-1408 328 50
Lancaster, Pa.	73	2,730-3,150†	4,440C	60-10	S	14-14	229v†	0†	271†	3.8	301	4-2390 850 33
Lansing, Mich.	172	3,133-3,483	6,660C	63-24	T	15-30	589	74	724	3.5	4,893	3-1330 425 50
Laredo, Tex.	80	....-....	....	72-24	T	15-0	...	...	...	1.5	795	6-2563 692 51
Lawrence, Mass.	204	3,460-3,460	4,900S	48-10	N	14-12	719	0	759	3.4	2,899	3-B-note 3
Lexington, Ky.	102	2,766-2,832	5,028A	72-24	T	15-14	299	48	367	5.7	1,566	4-1501 716 51
Lima, Ohio	51	3,480-....	4,920M	72-24	N	14-30	172	0	199	5.7	535	6-2600 999 34
Lincoln, Neb.	110	2,730-3,000	5,160S	84-24	N	14-12	306	0	330	4.5	893	4-1913 386 32
Lorain, Ohio	64	3,606-3,606	5,400M	63-24	T	7-60	235v	0	262	1.9	1,896	4-1756 633 50
Lowell, Mass.	244	3,216-3,216	5,000A	48-10	N	14-12	798	0	835	5.3	244	4-B-note 3
Lubbock, Tex.	84	2,850-2,940	5,400A	72-24	N	15-15	257	4	304	5.7	763	7-3393 1261 48
Lynn, Mass.	311	....-....	....	48-10	N	16-N	...	...	...	6.1	519	3-B-note 3
McKeesport, Pa.	75	3,501-3,501†	4,344C†	48-3P	S	14-12	240†	...	254†	5.2	171	6-2588 374 33
Macon, Ga.	114	2,614-3,180	6,051M	72-24	N	15-N	363	...	398	5.0	594	5-2091 861 47

Madison, Wis.	175	3,428-3,848	7,500B	67-24	T	20-14	661	107	823	2.8	692	3-1461 528	40
Malden, Mass.	161	3,000-3,200	5,200S	48-10	N	16-30	542	0	573	1.3	1,099	3-B-note 3	
Manchester, N. H.	167	2,775-3,075	5,600C	48-10	N	14-15	521v	0	576	4.1	1,006	3-1255 323	49
Medford, Mass.	172	3,200-3,500	5,800A	48-3P†	T	14-21	625	0	660	3.6	466	3-B-note 3	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	94	3,280-4,400	7,100S	62-10	N	21-N	345v	0	377	3.2	455	3-1409 569	36
Muncie, Ind.	73	2,880-2,970†	4,680M†	72-24	N	14-N	218†	31†	284†	7.4	734	6-2702 1048	46
New Britain, Conn.	128†	3,432-3,640	6,136. .	56-10†	. .	14-. .†	464	0	492	2.6	693	4-B-note 3	
New Rochelle, N. Y.	123	3,520-4,520	7,370S	72-. .	N	21-12	554	71	638	4.3	948	3-1224 247	36
Newton, Mass.	230	2,800-3,200	6,000M	48-10	T	14-15	757	0	824	2.5	721	2-A-note 3	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	158	3,400-4,070	6,000A	72-24	N	14-120	589	23	647	2.7	682	3-1457 439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	73	3,620-3,782	6,867M	72-24	N	25-N	300	0	317	3.4	275	3-1472 367	47
Ogden, Utah	65	2,784-3,216	4,464A	72-24	N	14-N	174	0	209	3.2	426	6-2898 1252	40
Orlando, Fla.	. . .	2,820-3,240	. . . .	. . - . .	. .	. . - . .	150	. . .	179	1.5	2,720	5-2181 748	46
Passaic, N. J.	113	3,020-3,660	5,800S	72-24	N	. . -N	436	27	479	4.9	5,153	4-1947 765	50
Pawtucket, R. I.	114	. . . . -	. . . .	70-10	N	14-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.3	832	4-B-note 3	
Pittsfield, Mass.	94	3,300-3,300	5,200M	56-10	S	14-15	310	0	330	5.1	427	5-B-note 3	
Pontiac, Mich.	100	3,627-3,900	6,396A	63-24	N	15-10	327	0	348	3.3	124	4-1824 753	44
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	2,860-3,036	6,000A	72-10	H	15-15	176	0	221	5.0	311	6-1664 1049	48
Portland, Me.	176	2,685-2,946	5,840A	74-10	N	21-12	509	6	565	1.9	351	3-B-note 3	
Portsmouth, Va.	80	2,856-3,168	5,400A	72-24	N	15-30	254	0	275	4.4	905	5-2399 992	50
Pueblo, Colo.	73	3,318-3,444	5,304A	78-24	S	14-. .	248	18	293	5.7	206	4-1957 644	38
Quincy, Mass.	203	3,300-3,500	5,100A	48-10	N	14-63	725	0	749	4.0	652	3-B-note 3	
Racine, Wis.	102	3,630-3,930	6,630B	78-24	N	14-12	381	106	512	4.2	377	3-1226 426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	73	2,520-2,910	4,620A	84-24	N	15-10	196	0	225	1.9	906	5-2173 959	49
Richmond, Calif.	147	3,840-4,200	8,040A	63-24	T	20-30	516	1	613	4.3	359	5-2054 628	43
Roanoke, Va.	126	3,000-3,300	5,500A	72-24	S	15-30	405	32	467	4.9	381	3-1487 474	49
Rockford, Ill.	100	3,580-3,580	5,811B	72-24	N	21-30	367	0	400	5.2	404	4-1675 510	43
St. Joseph, Mo.	129	2,310-2,640	4,170M	84-24	N	15-15	310	73	408	5.3	177	6-2603 948	46
St. Petersburg, Fla.	90	2,665-3,250	5,800A	72-24	N	14-12	284	0	350	1.6	867	4-1997 726	39
Saginaw, Mich.	146	3,184-3,364†	6,244A	63-24	N	14-10	529	20	588	3.0	3,313	3-1497 378	44
San Angelo, Tex.	60	2,610-2,856	5,328A	72-24	H	15-15	161	0	177	. . .	. . .	20-note 1	
San Bernardino, Calif.	79	3,000-3,732	5,724M	67-24	N	14-12	269	0	292	3.0	775	5-2300 658	46
San Jose, Calif.	146	3,558-4,320	8,436A	70-24	N	15-10	575	8	644	2.2	1,378	4-1746 338	46
Santa Monica, Calif.	93	3,522-4,128	7,824A	65-24	T	15-14	371	1	411	4.1	926	3-1469 345	50
Schenectady, N. Y.	162	2,850-3,500	6,400A	72-24	N	20-N	517v	0	559	2.8	522	3-1431 478	41
Sioux City, Iowa	104	2,962-3,384	4,704S	78-24	N	16-N	269†	0†	306†	6.2	673	4-1830 685	47
Sioux Falls, S. D.	72	3,036-3,332	4,884M	72-24	T	19-14	229	0	251	2.9	1,213	5-2126 702	50
South Gate, Calif.	43	3,600-3,900	6,900C	72-24	N	16-. .	163	3	193	4.2	774	4-1770 462	49
Springfield, Ill.	86	2,820-3,180	4,440S	84-24	N	21-89	269	0	308	. . .	. . .	5-2408 923	49
Springfield, Mo.	81	2,328-2,568	4,344M	84-24	N	14-30	207	67	296	. . .	. . .	5-2256 896	34
Springfield, Ohio	85	. . . . . -3,840	6,000A	72-24	N	15-15	317	0	371	6.3	664	5-2014 732	29
Stamford, Conn.	111	3,120-3,810	6,600M	56-10	N	21-N	377	9	476	1.8	2,110	4-B-note 3	
Stockton, Calif.	126	3,564-4,452	7,776A	67-24	N	25-15	545	13	591	4.9	590	3-1468 441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	122	3,360-3,360	5,040M	72-24	N	14-90	406	57	463	9.9	298	3-1426 578	35
Topeka, Kan.	111	2,952-3,336	4,620C	72-24	N	24-N	363	32	418	3.4	869	3-1499 535	44
Troy, N. Y.	153	. . . . -	4,500S†	68-24	N	21-180	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.2	517	3-1132 417	31
Union City, N. J.	116†	3,100-3,500†	5,700S†	72-24†	. .	21-. .†	423†	47†	493†	4.9	455	3-1379 413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	11	. . . . -	. . . . B	72-12	N	14-. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.7	3,469	5-2308 961	46

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Hydrant Rental	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE-LOSS Per Bldg. Fire 1951	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
50,000 to 100,000—Continued												
Waco, Tex.	99	$2,700-2,700	$ 5,280C	72-24	H	15-15	$ 286	$ 0	$ 350	5.4	545	5-2303 554 48
Waterloo, Iowa	79	3,120-3,600	5,320M	74-24	S	14-0	239	0	255	5.7	253	3-1307 475 50
Wheeling, W. Va.	81	2,340-3,120	4,620A	72-24	N	14-60	244	0	279	2.9	716	4-1905 653 50
Wichita Falls, Tex.	85	2,700-2,760	5,400A	72-24	H	15-15	210	0	246	4.9	444	6-2841 991 48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	112	2,699-3,150	4,481C	72-10	N	15-30	...	10	...	2.5	955	4-1959 554 28
Winston-Salem, N. C.	128	2,580-3,312	5,775A	66-24	N	14-12	354	0	412	2.1	1,512	5-2063 800 49
Woonsocket, R. I.	126	....-....	....	56-10	N	14-N	...	...	...	...	...	4-B-note 3
York, Pa.	59	2,700-3,300	4,100C	56-3P	..	14-12	153	20	216	2.4	551	4-2269 851 36
25,000 to 50,000												
Abilene, Tex.	63	2,490-3,273	5,076A	72-24	..⁴	15-15	143	0	160	1.2	6,222	5-2039 534 48
Abington tp, Pa.	0	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	38	...	...	5-2126 688 48
Albany, Ga.	53	2,916-3,226	5,552..	72-12	N	15-15	148	0	179	10.3	136	3-1205 412 50
Alexandria, La.	74	2,640-2,640	5,100M	72-10	H	15-N	189	0	207	5.7	1,072	4-1404 500 34
Aliquippa, Pa.	13	3,700-3,900	4,800C	96-24	N	14-30	46	10	74	2.8	160	not graded
Alliance, Ohio	24	3,120-3,240	3,840S	56-3P	N	14-15	72	0	114	...	...	6-2525 1007 49
Alton, Ill.	30	3,000-3,240	4,200M	84-24	S	15-10	...	23	111	6.2	922	6-2560 962 48
Amsterdam, N. Y.	59	2,810-3,110	4,140S	69-24	N	14-N	169	0	188	3.8	300	4-1830 679 41
Anderson, Ind.	93	3,000-3,300†	.... M	72-24	N	15-N	290†	24†	347†	9.5	691	5-2387 718 38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	43	3,194-3,552	5,490B	63-24	N	14-12	143	37	199	1.2	2,450	5-2262 862 41
Anniston, Ala.	34	2,684-2,825	4,378C	73-24	N	10-10	86	10	111	4.5	421	6-2654 1041 50
Appleton, Wis.	49	3,072-3,482	4,690B†	74-24	S	15-5	129†	60†	208†	8.2	466	5-2049 726 36
Arlington t, Mass.	95	2,826-3,569	5,670C	48-10	N	14-N	338	0	382	...	...	3-B-note 3
Ashland, Ky.	32	3,030-3,180	4,200A	63-24	N	14-12	103	14	140	...	...	5-2010 816 45
Athens, Ga.	35	2,340-2,820	4,200C	84-10	N	15-15	...	...	...	0.9	2,560	3-1372 370 48
Auburn, N. Y.	67	3,000-3,200	4,506A	72-10	T	15-N	182	0	186	4.2	322	4-1624 445 38
Bakersfield, Calif.	86	3,660-4,080	7,800A	72-24	S	15-14	335	13	517	5.8	1,516	3-1284 189 49
Bangor, Me.	63	2,661-3,234	4,797A	72-10	S	12-7	183	15	218	13.0	434	5-B-note 3
Barberton, Ohio	34	3,120-3,120	4,440M	72-24	T	14-15	111	0	121	3.4	528	5-2146 922 49
Battle Creek, Mich.	73	....-....	....	74-24	N	7-12	...	...	...	4.3	2,366	4-1801 740 46
Belleville, Ill.	33	2,813-2,813	4,050B	84-24	N	15-15	...	23	108	4.8	540	6-2926 1001 38
Belleville, N. J.	49	....-....	.... S†	56-3P	N	18-14	...	...	...	1.3	744	3-1057 349 47
Bellingham, Wash.	50	3,480-3,720	4,440M	56-10	N	15-12	156	15	185	...	...	4-1755 792 45
Belmont t, Mass.	54	....-....	 C	60-..	N	16-N	...	...	...	...	...	4-B-note 3
Beloit, Wis.	39	3,300-3,600	4,920B	72-24	N	21-14	131	40	186	9.2	557	4-1860 685 50
Bessemer, Ala.	19	2,946-3,163	....	72-24	N	14-12	...	...	69	2.1	2,080	6-2960 1191 39
Beverly, Mass.	74	3,181-3,181	4,068M	56-10	N	16-N	251	0	269	6.3	170	4-B-note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif.	62	....-....	....	60-24	N	0-5	...	...	...	4.1	1,996	3-1374 305 39

Billings, Mont.	41	3,225-3,480	4,620M	56-3P	N	15-. .	128	13	150	3.2	3,498	4-1968	819	49
Biloxi, Miss.	31	2,400-2,400	3,600M	84-24	N	15-15	73	0	98	2.9	1,304	6-2908	898	40
Bloomfield, N. J.	80	3,390-3,990	6,559C	72-10	N	17-15	329	0	356	3.6	281	2-901	397	48
Bloomington, Ill.	30	2,806-3,026	4,099B	72-24	N	14-30	92	0	98	4.7	664	5-2426	891	43
Bloomington, Ind.	27†	3,276-3,276	4,200. .	72-24†	. .	15-. .†	78	0	87	6.3	264	7-3039	1196	42
Boise City, Idaho	70	3,060-3,240	5,400M	72-24	N	12-12	156†	10	193†	. . .	. . .	5-2309	727	38
Bremerton, Wash.	53	3,647-3,767	4,864M	63-24	T	18-15	192	9	228	10.7	204	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn.	57	3,293-3,397	5,250C	56-3P	S	14-. .	188	4	220	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Brownsville, Tex.	45	1,992-1,992†	. . . .	84-24	N	15-15	86†	3†	101†	1.9	459	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa	38	2,703-3,009	3,909C	72-24	N	15-N	125	0	140	5.9	1,436	4-1600	563	51
Burlington, Vt.	56	2,496-3,120	4,050B	84-24	N	14-56	152	0	177	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Butte, Mont.	43	3,700-3,900	4,560M	48-3P	N	15-14	129	12	151	4.7	529	6-2958	1246	37
Champaign, Ill.	22	2,880-3,600	4,260C	84-24	N	15-10	74	8	105	5.3	1,330	5-2314	901	40
Charlottesville, Va.	13	2,280-2,520	. . . . A	84-24	N	10-N	32	0	41	3.0	1,473	6-2619	980	51
Chelsea, Mass.	103	3,095-3,291	5,476M	56-24	S	21-N	376v	3	405	3.9	904	3-B-note 3		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	48	2,850-3,600	4,800M	72-24	N	15-15	137	0	143	4.1	443	5-2245	798	46
Chicopee, Mass.	93	. . . . -	. . . . M	56-3P	N	15-15	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.2	571	4-B-note 3		
Clarksburg, W. Va.	29	2,850-2,880	4,140A	72-24	T	15-15	82	0	89	3.1	6,401	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa	32	3,053-3,450	4,596M	72-24	N	15-15	107	29	148	6.6	228	5-2145	618	46
Colo. Springs, Colo.	65	3,144-3,648	6,240A	74-24	T	15-14	222	0	293	4.7	218	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo.	22	2,280-2,784	4,260A	84-24	S	17-12	59	0	69	6.6	612	7-note 3		
Compton, Calif.	39	3,480-3,816	6,384A	67-24	T	15-12	144	0	155	2.6	1,873	6-2769	1093	41
Concord, N. H.	45	2,660-3,320	5,420A	84-24	S	16-12	150	0	162	8.7	89	4-1578	603	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa	49	3,180-3,300	4,956A	72-24	N	15-12	146†	0†	169†	4.4	365	4-1950	750	51
Cumberland, Md.	52	2,580-2,940	3,852C	72-10	N	15-15	137	0	147	8.4	. . .	5-2436	814	49
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	26	3,720-4,080	4,920M	72-24	N	14-N	98	1	118	3.8	626	5-2447	668	43
Danville, Ill.	49	3,060-3,060	3,852B	70-24	N	19-90	139	24	184	. . .	. . .	6-2727	890	51
Danville, Va.	45	2,400-2,925†	4,620A†	84-24	N	15-30	126†	27†	166†	7.6	822	5-2187	791	51
Daytona Beach, Fla.	47	2,760-2,880	4,800. .	84-24	N	15-12	121	50	191	4.9	554	5-2418	676	50
Dubuque, Iowa	62	3,330-3,600	5,600A	72-24	N	15-N	194	0	249	6.3	187	3-1296	407	46
East Cleveland, Ohio	31	3,300-4,200	6,550A	72-24	T	14-N	136	0	143	2.3	36	4-1933	703	41
East Hartford t, Conn.	53	3,322-3,522	5,600B	60-10	N	14-. .	168v	. . .	208	3.4	150	6-C-note 3		
Easton, Pa.	41	2,990-3,260	4,550S	60-10	N	14-15	131	0	137	2.7	315	5-2312	959	41
E. Providence t, R. I.	53	2,446-3,254	5,067C	68-10	N	14-14	196	19	240	2.5	699	5-C-note 3		
Eau Claire, Wis.	54	2,964-3,456	4,140. .	69-24	N	15-0	183	65	255	1.8	757	5-2167	878	35
Elgin, Ill.	38	3,480-3,480	4,560B	84-24	S	15-N	124	9	149	1.8	575	4-1644	595	41
Elkhart, Ind.	66	3,780-3,780	4,980M	72-24	N	15-180	220	33	269	11.2	190	4-1973	528	48
Elmira, N. Y.	99	3,488-3,680	5,180A	62-. .	N	21-60	340	0	354	4.9	527	4-1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	41	3,420-3,720	4,680M	72-24	N	14-. .	153	0	165	3.1	1,938	5-2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	29	2,460-2,640	3,780M	72-10	N	15-15	70	0	75	4.0	889	6-2766	874	46
Euclid, Ohio	40	. . . . -	. . . .	56-24	T	14-60	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7-3006	948	44
Eugene, Ore.	47	3,180-3,720	5,700A	72-24	. .⁴	14-12	148	8	169	10.6	188	4-1762	640	50
Everett, Mass.	126	. . . . -	. . . .	48-10	N	14-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.4	553	3-B-note 3		
Everett, Wash.	72	3,720-3,900	. . . .	56-3P	N	15-N	270	0	331	7.0	240	3-1335	529	47
Fairfield t, Conn.	9	. . . . -	. . . . B	84-. .	S	14-30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 3		
Fairmont, W. Va.	32	2,700-3,000	3,600M	72-24	N	15-N	91	0	95	. . .	. . .	6-2905	1214	50
Fargo, N. D.	45	2,664-3,144	5,124C	72-24	T	14-12	127	22	169	. . .	. . .	4-1703	604	50
Fayetteville, N. C.	47	2,460-3,000	4,800A	84-24	N	10-14	120	0	145	10.0	187	4-1694	546	47

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Pay	No. Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Hy-drant Rental	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE-LOSS Per Bldg. Fire 1951	Total Fire Insur-ance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued												
Ferndale, Mich.	34	$4,089-4,339	$ 5,685C	63-24	N	20-16	$ 123	$ 0	$ 141	4.3	282	6-2704 865 30
Fitchburg, Mass.	108	2,941-3,257	5,000M†	56-10	N	14-15	346v	0	396	4.8	435	4-B-note 3
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	43	3,468-3,468	3,960B†	72-24	N	15-15	135	40	180	1.7	1,371	4-1993 660 32
Fort Dodge, Iowa	27	3,030-3,330	4,620C	82-24	N	14-30	...	0	...	3.2	274	4-1860 832 29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	63	2,080-....	4,940A	72-24	N	14-12	...	...	194	3.6	608	5-2067 474 50
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	3,063-3,363	4,700..	72-24	N	15-N	227	12	265	6.5	370	4-1944 585 49
Framingham t, Mass.	..	3,063-3,363	4,700..	..-..	..	..-..	227	12	265	...	...	5-B-note 3
Gainesville, Fla.	36	2,640-2,820	4,800A	72-24	N	14-N	73	0	85	...	...	4-1689 633 48
Galesburg, Ill.	27	2,880-3,250	3,470M	84-24	N	14-N	75	0	80	1.8	435	6-2661 915 43
Garfield, N. J.	0	....-....	....M†	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	...	...	...	5-2437 819 47
Gloucester, Mass.	56	3,050-3,050	3,450C	70-10	N	14-14	167	0	182	7.3	652	4-B-note 3
Grand Forks, N. D.	30	2,556-2,946	4,416A	72-24	N	14-14	85	0	105	6.3	352	5-2484 854 47
Granite City, Ill.	23	3,480-3,480	4,020C	72-24	N	10-30	70	9	85	...	...	6-2867 1123 38
Great Falls, Mont.	44	3,081-3,552	4,500M	48-3P	N	17-0	126	1	138	6.4	489	7-3284 1246 50
Greenville, Miss.	33	2,700-2,700	4,800C	84-12	N	15-0	76	0	94	8.7	155	5-2403 836 50
Greenwich t, Conn.	38	3,360-4,296	7,824C	67-10	N	14-12	139	25	200	...	...	5-C-note 3
Hackensack, N. J.	59	3,300-3,900	5,500A	84-24	N	15-15	203	38	266	...	...	3-1035 385 49
Hagerstown, Md.	17	3,000-3,300	C	84-24	N	7-14	59	21	107	...	...	6-2816 1101 47
Hamden t, Conn.	58	....-....	....M	56-..	N	14-12	...	...	...	0.9	563	6-C-note 3
Hamilton tp, N. J.	..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	...	...	...	C-note 2
Hamtramck, Mich.	78	3,934-4,414	6,606S	63-24	T	30-15	371	14	412	9.7	331	3-1343 408 35
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38	2,220-2,340	2,820M	72-24	S	15-N	85	0	91	...	...	6-2687 726 39
Haverford tp, Pa.	..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	14	33	2.2	639	5-2088 904 47
Haverhill, Mass.	132	....-....	....	48-10	N	14-12	...	...	...	...	...	4-B-note 3
Hazleton, Pa.	..	2,760-3,120	....	..-..	..	..-..	70	0	82	...	...	5-2351 902 37
Hempstead, N. Y.	1	....-....	....	..-..	..	15-15	41†	0†	75†	...	...	5-2420 937 34
High Point, N. C.	61	2,460-3,120	5,040A	84-24	N	15-12	162	0	200	6.4	607	5-2116 626 39
Highland Park, Mich.	95	3,994-4,441	8,000B	63-24	N	20-N	404	15	451	5.6	335	3-1225 379 33
Hot Springs, Ark.	44	....-....	....	72-24	T	15-..	...	...	...	...	...	5-2472 871 51
Huntington Pk., Calif.	44	3,872-4,061	6,354C	67-24	S	15-15	168	0	176	2.0	1,271	5-2301 864 39
Hutchinson, Kan.	46	2,748-3,336	4,800A	84-24	N	15-N	120	28	185	5.2	270	4-1826 612 45
Independence, Mo.	26	3,036-3,036	4,200C	72-12	T	14-0	65†	20	114†	4.5	501	7-note 3
Inglewood, Calif.	54	3,036-4,044	6,900C	72-24	N	15-..	198	0	216	3.2	1,324	5-2477 701 39
Iowa City, Iowa	21	3,120-3,480	4,560A	72-24	N	15-N	47	18	68	6.5	407	6-2857 1096 46
Ithaca, N. Y.	35	....-....	....	60-10	T	21-14	...	...	...	...	...	5-2474 969 46
Jackson, Tenn.	51	2,580-2,640	4,500M	72-24	..[4]	15-N	112	1	122	7.2	527	5-2466 973 37
Jamestown, N. Y.	73	3,522-3,802	5,300M	72-10	N	21-15	262	29	316	3.4	796	3-1316 433 41
Jefferson City, Mo.	21	2,700-2,700	3,300M	72-24	N	15-N	51	0	62	4.2	166	6-note 3

Johnson City, Tenn.	30	2,412-2,412	4,200A	84-10	N	15-N	69	0	114	7.4	137	5-2206	677	42
Joplin, Mo.	51	2,265-2,340	3,000M	56-3P	S	15-30	106	12	131	9.2	354	6-2690	940	48
Kankakee, Ill.	21	3,323-3,323	4,154M	84-24	N	15-15	...	16	70	2.7	711	6-2684	1080	37
Kearny, N. J.	108	3,400-3,900	5,900C	56-24	N	18-N	424	0	441	2.4	793	2-1039	297	48
Key West, Fla.	25	2,100-2,580	4,080A	84-10	N	23-12	66	8	98	...	...	6-2674	798	47
Kingston, N. Y.	47	3,080-3,440	4,450B	60-10	N	15-N	145	0	180	6.0	617	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	65	3,160-3,340	4,680M	72-24	N	14-..	192	21	231	6.9	550	5-2440	915	40
LaCrosse, Wis.	85	3,308-3,764	5,680B	72-24	T	14-..	312	64	395	9.6	300	3-1434	368	38
Lackawanna, N. Y.	85	....-....	....	48-3P	N	17-N	...	...	...	1.2	697	4-1998	683	32
Lafayette, Ind.	55	2,700-2,940	4,500M	72-24	N	14-N	161	0	178	7.0	6,935	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La.	30	1,970-2,160	.... M	72-10	H	15-365	...	...	...	4.4	1,475	5-2452	788	38
LaGrange, Ga.	19	2,640-2,860	4,200C	84-24	N	7-10	45	33	86	7.1	1,137	6-2635	1029	52
Lake Charles, La.	51	....-....	....	60-24	H	15-365	...	...	...	...	...	5-2450	920	39
Lakeland, Fla.	34	2,460-2,820	5,400C	70-24	N	15-15	100	0	106	4.5	185	5-2113	764	48
Laurel, Miss.	27†	2,220-2,280†	3,150. .†	84-10†	..	14-. .†	64.9†	...	...	...	...	7-3335	1000	46
Lawton, Okla.	25	....-....	....	84-24	N	15-0	...	...	...	7.1	191	6-2654	944	48
Lebanon, Pa.	18	....-....	.... B	84-24	N	14-N	...	1	55	...	...	6-2355	890	24
Lewiston, Me.	50	2,777-2,900	4,100B	86-24	N	21-30	155	10	185	9.8	360	4-B-note 3		
Lincoln Park,, Mich.	18	4,030-4,281	5,404C	63-24	T	20-N	58	25	91	3.6	479	6-2646	971	28
Linden, N. J.	101	2,900-3,500†	5,300. .†	56-3P	N	15-..	320†	45†	395†	2.7	534	3-1497	419	50
Lockport, N. Y.	47	2,910-3,240	4,010B	60-10	N	14-15	155	0	166	5.0	638	4-1874	681	32
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	...	...	...	5-2256	678	47
Lynchburg, Va.	77	2,682-3,053	4,726A	84-24	N	14-30	223	19	264	7.1	717	4-1866	807	39
Lynwood, Calif.	20	3,382-3,793	5,541C	72-24	N	15-12	72	1	78	2.5	6,231	6-2582	992	41
Manchester t, Conn.	..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	...	...	...	7-D-note 3		
Manitowoc, Wis.	45	3,390-3,570	4,610B	74-24	T	15-10	154	42	205	5.9	275	4-1960	648	41
Mansfield, Ohio	47	....-....	.... S†	72-24	N	14-90	...	...	...	4.2	1,100	6-2664	1088	41
Maplewood tp, N. J.	33	2,675-4,064	5,940C	70-10	N	14-..	118	21	149	4.4	62	B-note 2		
Marion, Ind.	52	3,000-3,060	4,000M	72-24	N	14-N	147	0	167	10.4	1,787	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	38	....-....	....	72-24	N	14-15	...	...	...	4.4	698	6-2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	38	2,760-3,030	4,200M	72-24	N	15-N	109	0	140	2.8	177	4-1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio	27	2,850-3,000†	3,600M†	56-3P	N	15-90	78v†	1†	90†	3.7	310	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	19	3,454-3,696	.... M	72-24	N	21-365	73	0	99	6.5	108	6-2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.	53	2,750-3,425	5,275M	56-3P	N	14-15	154†	10†	182†	1.1	925	4-B-note 3		
Meriden, Conn.	66	3,447-3,447	5,186. .	56-3P	N	14-N	182	0	224	3.8	613	4-B-note 3		
Meridian, Miss.	51	2,295-2,700	4,440A	84-24	N	15-12	123	0	152	6.7	250	5-2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla.	82	3,792-4,644	6,744A	72-24	N	15-20	345	4	379	...	...	4-1530	569	51
Michigan City, Ind.	39	3,126-3,366	4,444M	72-24	N	15-N	123	26	169	6.7	153	5-2120	859	36
Middletown, Conn.	21	3,365-3,365	4,420C	56-3P	N	14-26	70v	0	86	1.5	5,847	5-C-note 3		
Middletown, Ohio	40	3,156-3,660	5,520A	72-24	N	14-90	146	0	159	4.9	326	5-2310	887	39
Milford t, Conn.	54	3,155-3,478	.... B	56-10	S	14-N	...	...	...	4.7	1,393	5-C-note 3		
Mishawaka, Ind.	62	....-....	.... M†	72-24	N	15-60	...	...	...	4.9	242	4-1615	563	41
Moline, Ill.	42	3,105-3,498	4,370C	84-24	N	17-30	109	0	118	...	...	4-1664	655	37
Monroe, La.	87	....-....	....	72-24	H	15-365	...	...	...	6.8	1,672	6-2542	794	34
Montclair, N. J.	87	....-....	.... S†	67-10	N	17-15	...	...	...	4.5	554	3-1150	390	48
Morgantown, W. Va.	21	2,517-3,120	4,020A	72-24	N	14-30	60v	3	66	3.5	2,041	6-2924	1008	48
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	7	3,120-3,300	4,740C	48-3P	S	14-..	32	10	83	...	...	not available		
Muskegon, Mich.	68	3,240-3,680	6,500A	72-24	N	15-365	251	3	276	5.2	319	4-1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla.	48	2,220-2,436	4,032A	72-10	N	21-0	119	0	132	4.6	1,099	5-2054	813	50

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1951			
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Nashua, N. H.	63	$3,071-3,370	$ 4,488B†	84-24	N	14-N	$ 224v	$ 0	$ 244	7.4	829	4-1552	516	50
New Albany, Ind.	47†	2,040-2,400†	3,500M†	72-24†	..	10-..†	117†	...	129†	9.1	990	6-2802	942	46
New Brunswick, N. J.	69	3,000-3,600	5,200C	56-10	N	20-..	261	10	293	4.7	1,104	4-1925	752	48
New Castle, Pa.	50†	3,120-3,120	3,636..	76-10†	..	14-..†	164v	12	184	4.6	156	6-2688	1021	28
New Kensington, Pa.	6	....-....	....	72-12	N	14-..	...	...	...	2.4	266	4-1743	536	41
New London, Conn.	38	3,420-3,660	4,920A	56-3P	N	10-10	134v	0	157	5.9	528	5-B-note 3		
Newark, Ohio	42	2,760-2,820†	3,540M†	56-3P	T	14-15	123†	0†	136†	...	...	5-2312	725	26
Newburgh, N. Y.	63	3,100-3,600	5,031A	72-10	S	15-N	237	0	262	4.2	613	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	43	2,858-2,858	3,858A	72-24	S	20-0	143	0	163	6.6	76	4-1790	703	49
Newport, R. I.	63	2,867-3,161	4,322..	72-10	N	14-N	199	25	272	5.1	35	5-C-note 3		
Newport News, Va.	74	2,934-3,414	5,715A	84-24	S	12-30	236	14	271	9.0	410	3-1431	549	48
Norman, Okla.	17	2,520-2,820	3,720A†	84-24	N	15-15	...	0	54	1.5	418	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa.	10	....-....	....	84-24	N	14-..	6v	0	55	...	...	4-2109	864	47
North Bergen tp, N. J.	..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	...	2.3	1,421	C-note 2		
N. Little Rock, Ark.	56	2,744-3,253	4,896..	72-10	H	15-N	180	8	227	16.0	654	5-2163	621	47
Northampton, Mass.	51	2,600-2,912	4,420M	56-3P	N	14-15	160	0	172	5.9	101	5-B-note 3		
Norwalk, Conn.	76	3,068-3,536	5,800B†	56-10	S	14-5	256	9	307	4.3	701	4-B-note 3		
Norwood, Ohio	47	3,629-3,912	5,330M	72-24	N	14-N	166	5	175	3.8	290	5-2051	829	33
Nutley, N. J.	16	2,750-3,450	....S	69-24	T	12-15	60	0	72	3.1	4,930	4-1662	819	49
Odessa, Tex.	52	3,132-3,440	6,600A	84-24	S	14-30	155	0	192	9.9	377	28-note 1		
Orange, N. J.	60	2,782-3,852	5,600S	72-10	N	21-..	237	0	259	5.0	220	4-1628	537	41
Oshkosh, Wis.	80	3,448-3,628	4,898B	72-24	N	15-30	286	52	350	5.6	312	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	38	....-....	....	72-24	N	20-N	...	...	...	5.6	952	5-2459	1026	51
Owensboro, Ky.	54	2,280-2,460†	3,960C	63-24	S	14-12	...	...	141	...	...	4-1794	477	47
Paducah, Ky.	53	2,880-3,000	4,020A	72-24	N	15-18	144	0	200	10.1	194	5-2088	788	41
Palo Alto, Calif.	40	3,570-4,296	6,720A	72-10	T	28-12	144	11	182	2.0	977	4-1681	474	50
Panama City, Fla.	28	2,505-2,640	4,380A	72-24	S	14-N	58	8	122	4.2	492	7-3087	1034	45
Parkersburg, W. Va.	40	2,700-3,000	3,516C	72-24	T	15-10	105	0	120	3.0	8,061	4-2034	917	40
Parma, Ohio	21	3,417-3,800	5,000S	72-24	N	14-N	80	1	88	1.1	981	4-1897	601	51
Penn tp (Allegheny Co.), Pa.	..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	32	42	...	...	6-2662	982	28
Pensacola, Fla.	79	2,910-3,120	5,670A	72-24	T	30-10	241	0	270	5.2	426	4-1703	543	50
Perth Amboy, N. J.	37†	3,200-3,600	4,250..	72-24†	..	20-..†	164v	25	216	...	...	4-1932	829	50
Petersburg, Va.	52	2,600-2,820	....A	84-24	N	15-N	132	0	157	10.9	230	4-1746	516	50
Pine Bluff, Ark.	44	....-....	....	72-24	N	15-N	...	...	...	8.3	236	6-2766	1022	49
Plainfield, N. J.	64	3,000-4,000	6,000M	65-10	S	16-15	259	63	357	3.7	...	3-1372	483	46
Pocatello, Idaho	28	3,360-3,360	5,400A	72-24	N	15-0	83	0	88	5.4	151	5-2211	833	35
Pomona, Calif.	39	3,354-3,948	5,589C	72-24	N	15-N	136v	2	183	2.6	182	5-2484	863	49
Port Huron, Mich.	52	3,429-3,606	5,091A	72-24	..[5]	20-30	181	0	198	5.4	1,267	4-1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio	46	2,760-3,060	4,500A†	72-24	N	14-15	151	0	181	3.2	233	4-1660	642	30

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	62	3,306-3,990	5,463A	56-10	N	21-12	242v	0	298	...	...	4-1541	590	30
Provo, Utah	22	2,940-3,600	4,080C	67-10	H	14-12	68	0	93	3.8	526	6-2590	1058	33
Quincy, Ill.	46	2,640-2,640	3,630C	84-24	N	15-15	124	0	139	4.9	281	5-2337	846	41
Rapid City, S. D.	32	3,066-3,168	4,290A	72-24	..[4]	14-14	55v	0	87	2.2	1,738	6-2627	791	41
Redondo Beach, Calif.	20	3,366-4,044	5,280A	72-24	N	15-12	70	6	81	2.8	176	6-2784	815	46
Redwood City, Calif.	28	3,234-3,900	6,156A	65-10	T	12-12	100v	0	125	3.3	6,649	4-1729	494	41
Reno, Nev.	80	3,300-3,600	6,000M	84-24	N	19-N	294	10	338	9.4	362	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass.	111	3,000-3,000†	....M†	48-10	N	14-N	350†	0†	372†	2.5	1,128	4-B-note 3		
Richmond, Ind.	52	....-....	....	72-24	N	14-N	...	...	...	...	...	4-1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	61	2,988-3,468	6,420B	72-24	N	14-18	195	5	209	3.1	386	5-2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	43	3,030-3,300	4,800C	65-24	N	15-30	125	13	154	3.8	105	5-2044	851	47
Rock Island, Ill.	42	2,550-2,880†	4,260B	76-24	N	15-0	125	0	140	2.5	922	5-2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	2,693-3,001	4,620A	84-24	N	14-12	76v	15	115	8.1	88	5-2087	798	51
Rome, Ga.	46	2,350-2,600	4,818C	78-24	N	14-N	125	0	147	1.6	1,797	5-2006	791	47
Rome, N. Y.	47	3,150-3,650	4,950C	68-24	T	15-N	134	0	166	1.9	745	4-1891	714	40
Roswell, N. M.	17	2,900-3,200	4,500A	72-24	N	15-..	39v	0	64	...	...	7-3259	1340	32
Royal Oak, Mich.	45	3,510-4,260	5,410A	67-24	N	14-14	137v	8	156	...	...	5-2131	858	31
St. Cloud, Minn.	29	3,000-3,600	3,780C	70-24	N	15-N	90	46	137	5.6	254	6-2732	995	49
Salem, Mass.	95	3,199-3,199	4,360M	56-10	S	14-30	315	0	...	5.8	1,336	2-A-note 3		
Salem, Ore.	87	3,168-3,498	5,500A	63-24	N	14-N	277	0	361	8.3	273	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	37	2,640-3,180	4,620A	84-24	N	14-12	96	1	106	6.7	208	5-2096	810	49
San Leandro, Calif.	30	3,459-4,092	5,793A	72-24	T	14-12	104†	13†	131†	4.9	623	4-1980	541	49
San Mateo, Calif.	55	3,792-4,272	6,996A	72-24	T	15-12	191	15	247	2.3	727	3-1395	437	49
Sandusky, Ohio.	33	3,000-3,300	4,080A	63-24	T	14-365	109	0	146	7.4	184	5-2337	875	45
Santa Ana, Calif.	65	3,366-3,960	6,180C	72-24	T	15-12	220	0	236	2.9	278	5-2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	76	3,300-3,804	5,424B	72-24	T	14-14	258	0	289	3.5	163	4-1859	481	46
Santa Fe, N. M.	7	....-....	....	72-24	N	14-N	...	...	...	2.2	673	7-3422	1311	42
Shaker Heights, Ohio.	49	3,673-4,290	6,388..	72-24	T	14-15	195	0	249	6.9	815	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	21	3,300-3,540	4,230C	72-10	N	14-8	75	17	106	9.2	499	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	3,314-3,873	5,068B	74-24	N	15-..	218	69	312	6.7	127	4-1842	541	32
Spartanburg, S. C.	60	2,772-2,976	3,984A	72-12	S	15-N	181	0	201	4.5	427	5-2041	918	49
Steubenville, Ohio	36	3,336-....	3,936S	72-24	N	15-15	123	0	135	4.0	1,194	5-2367	901	45
Stratford t, Conn.	37	....-....	.... A	56-10	N	14-18	...	...	...	2.3	1,243	6-C-note 3		
Superior, Wis.	74	3,270-3,450	5,270B	72-24	N	14-12	238	77	337	8.8	260	4-1790	386	41
Tallahassee, Fla.	38	2,710-3,250	5,450A	78-24	N	14-N	126	12	345	2.5	1,520	6-2840	933	44
Taunton, Mass.	73	2,502-2,674	4,372C	70-10	N	17-90	277v	0	293	4.7	206	4-B-note 3		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	..	3,000-3,950	5,820..	..-..	..	..-..	183	50	259	3.3	288	B-note 2		
Temple, Tex.	28	2,320-2,442	3,540C	84-24	S	15-15	73	0	83	...	...	22-note 1		
Torrington, Conn.	34	2,936-3,111	4,543B	56-10	S	14-10	106v	11	135	3.0	1,276	5-B-note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	70	3,221-3,701	6,305A	72-24	..[5]	15-15	230	0	241	3.8	373	4-1988	700	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	47	2,688-2,976	4,860C	72-24	..	15-15	127	0	140	...	...	5-2044	808	50
Tyler, Tex.	40	2,640-2,880	4,680A	84-24	H	15-15	116	0	132	5.4	433	6-2712	883	49
Union tp, N. J.	39	3,300-3,700	5,500C	56-10	N	15-15	141v	62	218	3.8	570	D-note 2		
University City, Mo.	31	3,141-3,468	5,082A	84-24	T	12-12	95	19	123	2.4	489	6-note 3		
Vallejo, Calif.	92	3,624-3,972	6,192A	72-24	T	21-15	176	0	228	9.0	294	5-2489	933	41
Valley Stream, N. Y.	1†	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	...	...	...	5-2201	886	33
Vancouver, Wash.	64	3,120-3,480	4,800..	72-24	N	21-10	212	0	247	3.0	837	4-1592	443	49
Vicksburg, Miss.	35	2,424-2,424	3,240C	84-24	S	14-12	85	0	97	...	...	5-2144	807	45

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Pay	No. Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1951 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1951	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued												
Waltham, Mass.	120	$ 2,900-3,200	$ ....M†	48-10	N	14-N	$ 384	$ 4	$ 403	2.6	983	4-B-note 3
Warren, Ohio	57	3,315-3,804	....	72-24	S	15-15	204	0	228	2.6	459	4-1913 791 42
Warwick, R. I.	31†	....-....	....	..-..	..	14-..†	...	...	...	...	...	7-D-note 3
Washington, Pa.	22	2,640-3,025	3,655C	72-10	N	14-30	60	9	76	5.5	172	not graded
Watertown t, Mass.	87	2,800-3,300	5,400C	56-10	N	14-N	255	0	296	1.1	1,996	3-B-note 3
Watertown, N. Y.	61	2,970-3,270	4,800A	70-24	T	20-12	185	0	203	5.1	216	4-1538 508 42
Waukegan, Ill.	32	....-....	....	68-24	N	21-10	...	...	...	5.1	207	5-2289 1051 40
Wausau, Wis.	41	2,992-3,260	4,570B	84-24	N	15-30	117	0	146	3.3	722	5-2035 580 40
Wauwatosa, Wis.	43	3,840-4,200	5,820B	72-24	T	14-14	...	...	...	4.7	238	4-1545 594 33
West Allis, Wis.	55	4,075-4,315	5,995B	72-24	T	15-40	225	0	232	3.8	560	4-1957 794 43
W. Hartford t, Conn.	72	3,152-3,693	6,900A	56-3P	N	14-N	281v	4	349	3.5	157	5-C-note 3
West Haven t, Conn.	24	....-....	C	56-10	N	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	5-C-note 3
West New York, N. J.	81	....-....	....S†	56-10	N	21-N	...	...	...	2.8	3,043	3-1320 609 48
West Orange, N. J.	47	3,055-3,880	5,750S	67-10	N	17-0	168†	0†	184†	3.3	254	4-1585 487 48
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	49	2,650-3,150	4,800A	72-24	T	17-21	150	27	199	1.3	1,676	5-2010 829 51
Weymouth t, Mass.	67	....-....	C	56-10	N	14-15	...	...	...	3.5	692	4-B-note 3
White Plains, N. Y.	97	3,500-4,250	6,340S	59-10	N	21-N	363	15	432	3.4	676	2-942 309 36
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	32†	2,838-3,132	4,176C	84-24	N	14-N	112	14	131	3.1	202	4-1565 501 23
Williamsport, Pa.	58	2,794-2,794	4,150C	56-10	N	14-0	158	21	206	7.6	577	5-2383 811 40
Wilmington, N. C.	87	2,820-3,120	4,800C	72-11	N	12-12	242	0	275	8.6	284	4-1846 738 49
Winona, Minn.	36	2,400-2,880	4,440B	72-24	N	15-90	99	0	114	4.5	124	5-2185 703 51
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	...	...	...	C-note 2
Wyandotte, Mich.	55	3,760-4,215	5,920B	63-24	N	15-30	227	0	239	3.2	1,395	5-2167 871 35
Yakima, Wash.	73	3,000-3,960	4,620M	56-3P	N	15-N	245	0	264	8.7	427	4-1588 533 51
Zanesville, Ohio.	40	2,553-2,863†	3,480B†	72-24	N	14-30	105†	0†	117†	2.9	770	6-2801 968 44

[1] Odessa and San Angelo, Texas, are graded by the engineers of the state Board of Insurance Commissioners. The figure given is the key rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem.

[2] For a few cities over 25,000, the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class for Columbia, Independence, and University City; these cities are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] Overtime paid at fixed hourly rate not related to base pay.

[5] Pay double time for overtime.

TABLE XIV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000; 1952

This table includes 750 of the 837 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported to the Year Book late in 1951 and early in 1952 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1952. Under "Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. Total fire department expenditures include equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. See headnote to Table XIII for explanation of all other column heads. See Table IV for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1950 figures; superscript numerals (^{2}) refer to notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Aberdeen, S. D.	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	14-14	. . .	. . .	6-2599	675	38
Aberdeen, Wash.	37-0	$3,585-3,600†	$4,620†	56-24	N	15-0	$127.6†	$138.4†	4-1905	624	33
Ada, Okla.	12-8	2,100-2,248	2,880	84-24	N	15-15	26.8v	35.8	6-2948	872	40
Adrian, Mich.	21-0	3,240-3,600	4,320	72-24	N	14-. .	64.0	75.7	6-2751	1075	30
Albany, Calif.	20-. .	3,600-3,900	5,040	72-24	N	15-12	75.1	83.7	4-1640	433	49
Albany, Ore.	15-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	14-30	. . .	. . .	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C.	17-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	7-10	. . .	. . .	5-2030	703	50
Albert Lea, Minn.	16-44	2,868-2,976	4,248	84-24	T	25-12	47.1	57.0	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	10-14	3,000-3,300	3,800	72-24	N	14-14	30.9v	33.7	7-3481	1240	29
Alice, Tex.	17-58	2,640-2,760	. . . .	84-24	N	15-N	32.4v	42.4	30-note 1		
Allen Park, Mich.	10-9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	N	15-N	. . .	. . .	7-3312	1240	44
Alpena, Mich.	21-0	2,850-3,200	4,000	72-24	S	15-10	67.1	78.1	6-2883	756	30
Ambridge, Pa.	5-22†	3,528-3,720	4,092	48-3P†	. .	15-. .†	18.8v	21.1	5-note 3		
Americus, Ga.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-10	N	10-N	. . .	. . .	4-1961	767	49
Ames, Iowa	17-0	3,060-3,480	4,800	84-24	N	14-. .	41.8†	43.5†	6-2812	1025	38
Amesbury t, Mass.	. .-. .	2,912-2,912	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	39.1v	40.6	6-C-note 3		
Amherst t, Mass.	9-24	2,392-2,652	. . . .	84-10	T	14-0	29.7v	38.7	6-C-note 3		
Anaconda, Mont.	12-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-3P	N	15-N	. . .	. . .	6-2670	1161	48
Anaheim, Calif.	28-16	3,120-3,480	. . . .	72-24	N	15-15	40.8v	60.3	6-2948	1102	50
Anderson, S. C.	22-0	2,324-2,684	4,022	84-11	N	14-10	58.0	83.9	5-2095	882	48
Andover t, Mass.	21-26	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-3P	. .	14-. .	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Annapolis, Md.	21-250	2,700-3,000	. . . .	72-24	T	15-30	41.8	67.5	5-2087	659	51
Ansonia, Conn.	0-325	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	3.3v	19.5	6-C-note 3		
Antioch, Calif.	8-24	3,420-3,660	4,620	84-24	N	15-12	29.1v	46.2	5-1069	742	49
Arcadia, Calif.	28-0	3,216-3,636	4,920	72-24	S	15-30	93.9	99.9	5-2383	622	38
Ardmore, Okla.	19-0	2,400-2,460	3,180	84-24	N	15-0	41.7	45.8	6-2893	917	34
Arkansas City, Kan.	34-20	2,690-2,826	3,625	. .-10	N	15-30	38.5	40.2	5-2488	743	48
Arnold, Pa.	3-140	. . . .-. . . .	3,300	48-3P	N	15-90	. . .	4.0	6-2514	860	24
Asbury Park, N. J.	42-60	2,650-3,450	4,350	56-10	T	12-15	155.4v	180.3	E-note 2		
Ashland, Ohio	8-50	3,432-3,432	3,762	72-24	N	14-N	26.8	33.2	6-2863	973	34
Ashland, Wis.	20-0	2,544-2,742	3,600	72-24	N	14-30	49.2	68.8	6-2888	824	43
Ashtabula, Ohio	34-10	3,500-3,750	5,000	63-24	N	14-15	131.4	138.8	6-2581	966	49
Astoria, Ore.	23-0	3,420-3,600	. . . .	72-24	H	14-12	82.5	92.4	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	18-0	2,700-2,700	3,600	84-10	N	15-N	46.6†	47.1†	5-2263	896	45
Athens, Ohio	8-0	2,760-2,880	3,060	72-24	N	14-7	. . .	. . .	7-3196	1321	51
Athol t, Mass.	11-32	3,000-3,300	4,000	70-10	H	14-15	47.4	57.4	6-C-note 3		
Attleboro, Mass.	83-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	N	14-3	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Auburn, Ala.	7-10	2,100-2,300†	3,000†	84-24	N	14-30	12.5†	15.1†	7-3442	1499	49

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Auburn, Me.	30-7	$2,600-2,808	$3,640	72-24	N	14-14	$80.8v	$100.6	4-B-note 3		
Augusta, Me.	52-30	2,392-2,600†	3,737†	84-11	. .	14-0	51.0v†	71.1†	4-B-note 3		
Aurora, Colo.	1-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-8	N	14-12	. . .	. . .	8-3570	1430	51
Austin, Minn.	26-0	3,250-3,600†	4,800†	72-24	H	14-10	93.7†	121.0†	6-2928	1007	46
Azusa, Calif.	5-15	2,928-3,276†	. . . .	72-24	S	15-15	16.0v†	21.8†	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-25	2,990-2,990	3,874	72-24	S	14-14	45.6	51.4	5-C-note 3		
Bartlesville, Okla.	20-10	2,280-2,700	3,276†	72-24	N	15-12	49.3	53.5	6-2571	1083	36
Batavia, N. Y.	28-0	2,975-3,125	3,900	60-10	N	14-12	83.4	90.2	5-2403	897	35
Bath, Me.	9-57	2,621-2,621	3,167	72-24	N	14-10	27.6	32.2	6-C-note 3		
Baytown, Tex.	. .-. .	2,400-3,000	4,500	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	22.8	54.6	46-note 1		
Beacon, N. Y.	8-0	3,650-3,650	. . . .	72-12	N	14-12	26.5v	32.6	5-2418	816	29
Beaver Dam, Wis.	8-22	2,940-3,180	. . . .	84-24	N	14-30	19.3v	23.0	6-2809	983	44
Beaver Falls, Pa.	8-75	3,444-3,444	4,236	72-10	N	14-10	31.8	55.8	5-note 3		
Beckley, W. Va.	18-8	2,325-2,904†	3,900†	72-24	N	15-30	30.2v†	54.2†	7-3305	1188	42
Bedford, Ind.	21-0	2,520-2,760†	3,540†	72-24	N	15-N	54.7†	60.5†	6-2738	893	52
Bell, Calif.	12-0	3,330-. . . .	5,964	72-24	N	15-6	46.9	52.2	6-2580	740	47
Bellaire, Ohio	7-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	14-15	. . .	. . .	7-3100	1176	40
Bellaire, Tex.	4-30†	2,940-3,000	. . . .	84-24†	. .	15-. .†	14.5v	33.5	30-note 1		
Bellefontaine, Ohio	11-2	2,600-2,800	3,300	72-24	S	14-16	30.2v	36.7	6-2606	920	40
Bellevue, Pa.	2-51†	3,000-3,360	. . . .	. .-10†	. .	14-. .†	7.6v	14.2	4-1910	580	30
Bend, Ore.	11-24	3,572-3,903	4,723	70-24	N	14-12	41.8v	57.8	5-2375	773	50
Bensalem tp, Pa.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	7.8	not graded		
Benton Harbor, Mich. . .	31-0	3,250-3,550	5,000	72-24	N	14-12	98.0	116.4	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio	11-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	14-0	. . .	. . .	6-2503	716	50
Bergenfield, N. J.	4-75†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10†	. .	14-. .†	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Berkley, Mich.	8-15	4,000-4,435	5,625	84-24	N	15-10	34.6v	37.4	7-3221	1184	30
Berlin, N. H.	30-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	75-10	N	14-14	. . .	. . .	5-2439	901	38
Berwick, Pa.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	1.6v	36.6	7-note 3		
Biddeford, Me.	10-37	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	120-SP	N	14-0	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 3		
Big Spring, Tex.	21-0	2,673-2,766	4,368	84-24	N	12-N	56.7	62.1	27-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	20-16	3,880-4,305	7,905	72-24	T	16-11	74.8v	80.2	5-2277	734	49
Bismarck, N. D.	16-11	2,460-3,060	4,740	72-24	. .[5]	14-14	45.3v	66.6	6-2756	946	51
Bloomsburg, Pa.	0-1664	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Blue Island, Ill.	6-33	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-0	. . .	. . .	6-2886	1231	50
Bluefield, W. Va.	24-0†	3,060-3,240	3,660†	72-24†	. .	14-. .†	76.0	79.9	6-2838	902	40
Bogalusa, La.	. .-. .	2,196-2,196	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	89.3	99.8	5-2157	742	32
Boone, Iowa	12-11	3,180-3,420	4,020	84-24	S	14-10	38.0	52.8	6-2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	15-25	2,640-3,000	3,720	72-24	N	15-15	38.8	57.7	39-note 1		
Bossier City, La.	18-16	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	15-365	. . .	. . .	not available		
Boulder, Colo.	16-0	2,832-3,096	4,560	72-24	N	15-12	46.1	52.4	5-2316	881	38
Bowling Green, Ky. . . .	21-0	. . . .-. . . .	2,967	84-24	N	14-14	. . .	. . .	5-2395	876	50
Bowling Green, Ohio . . .	5-18	2,904-2,904†	3,450†	56-24	S	14-0	13.1†	15.8†	7-3008	960	30
Bozeman, Mont.	10-2	3,210-3,540	. . . .	49-3P	N	15-14	29.8	34.2	6-2852	1212	50
Braddock, Pa.	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	S	12-0	. . .	. . .	5-2415	1171	30
Bradenton, Fla.	13-32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-. .	. . .	. . .	6-2641	952	52
Bradford, Pa.	22-0	2,664-2,832	. . . .	60-10	S	14-14	68.0	74.3	3-note 3		
Brainerd, Minn.	5-40	3,040-3,370	3,748	44-3P	N	11-10	20.5v	26.1	7-3038	971	39
Braintree t, Mass.	40-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-3P	S	14-10	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 3		
Brattleboro t, Vt.	9-47	2,633-2,730	3,726	84-24	S	14-14	28.9v	42.6	6-C-note 3		
Brawley, Calif.	16-6	3,300-4,000	6,000	70-10	N	15-30	55.4v	63.4	6-2592	358	51
Bristol, Pa.	8-100	2,472-2,472†	2,976†	56-3P	S	14-180	19.0†	26.0†	4-1675	581	50
Bristol, Tenn.	9-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-7	. . .	. . .	5-2467	950	37
Bristol, Va.	11-15	2,370-2,940	4,200	84-24	N	15-12	26.2v	33.9	6-2702	1022	37
Brookfield, Ill.	4-18	2,730-3,600	. . . .	84-24	N	15-. .	17.2v	22.1	6-2616	1106	40
Brownwood, Tex.	21-14	2,257-2,257	3,024	72-24	S	15-15	41.9v	49.2	34-note 1		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	$2,580-2,640	$3,395	. .-24	S	15-N	$44.6	$53.3	6-2555	735	50
Brunswick t, Me.	7-54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-7	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 3		
Bryan, Tex.	18-20	2,340-2,460	. . . .	84-24	N	14-N	42.8v	50.7	23-note 1		
Bucyrus, Ohio	9-16	2,640-3,000	. . . .	84-24	N	15-15	28.2v	30.6	6-2700	1039	51
Burlingame, Calif.	26-2	3,900-4,140	. . . .	67-24	N	14-30	101.6	109.1	3-1424	411	51
Burlington, N. J.	0-300†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	3.0v	26.0	D-note 2		
Burlington, N. C.	25-25	2,580-3,168	4,500	84-24	N	15-12	49.5v	81.4	6-2711	1229	48
Butler, Pa.	26-0	. . . .-. . . .	3,942	60-10	S	14-14	. . .	. . .	4-note 3		
Cadillac, Mich.	11-12	2,970-3,190	3,300	72-24	S	0-N	35.0v	37.7	7-3360	1089	39
Cairo, Ill.	13-30	2,010-2,010	2,190	84-24	N	7-0	20.2	26.2	6-2818	859	46
Caldwell, Idaho	11-6	2,805-2,970	. . . .	72-24	N	15-0	35.5v	38.6	5-2451	613	36
Calumet City, Ill.	9-32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	15-14	. . .	. . .	6-2758	854	51
Cambridge, Md.	2-65	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	31.6	6-2754	910	48
Cambridge, Ohio	14-12	2,100-2,100†	2,580†	72-24	N	14-. .	31.2v†	. . .	7-3491	1329	30
Camden, Ark.	9-15	2,400-2,400†	3,000†	72-24	S	15-0	19.8†	23.9†	7-3053	895	51
Campbell, Ohio	7-12	3,360-3,360	4,200	48-3P	N	15-45	27.3v	30.0	not available		
Canton, Ill.	9-0	2,400-2,400†	. . . .	68-24	N	15-. .	24.4v†	25.7†	6-2993	1109	43
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	31-0	1,980-1,980†	2,280†	72-24	N	19-N	32.4†	42.0†	7-note 3		
Carbondale, Ill.	5-. .	2,670-2,670	3,000	. .-24	N	15-15	10.5	12.8	7-3143	1354	44
Carbondale, Pa.	6-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-. .	N	15-15	. . .	. . .	7-note 3		
Carlisle, Pa.	5-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	7-14	.4v	26.4	5-note 3		
Carlsbad, N. M.	3-31	3,000-3,300	4,500	. .-. .	N	14-N	13.4v	18.7	7-3392	1140	38
Carnegie, Pa.	10-0	3,224-3,296	4,004	68-10	N	14-N	33.9	. . .	6-2895	1167	24
Carteret, N. J.	. .-. .	3,050-3,650	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	29.7	34.7	D-note 2		
Carthage, Mo.	11-. .	2,100-2,244	2,400†	84-24	N	14-24	26.0	27.6	6-note 3		
Casper, Wyo.	27-0	2,940-3,420†	4,140†	72-24	N	15-15	83.1†	93.8†	5-2309	922	27
Cedar Falls, Iowa	7-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	90-24	N	14-6	. . .	. . .	6-2896	1087	50
Central Falls, R. I.	21-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	T	14-N	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Centralia, Ill.	11-3	3,487-3,487	3,900	70-24	N	10-7	36.4v	42.9	7-3343	1281	44
Chambersburg, Pa.	14-. .	2,496-2,496	. . . .	74-24	S	14-15	28.2v	36.7	5-note 3		
Chanute, Kan.	11-14	2,280-2,520	3,300	84-24	N	15-0	22.0	25.3	6-2850	865	48
Charles City, Iowa	5-18	2,881-3,031	3,702	84-24	N	7-10	15.7v	18.1	6-2989	1147	43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0-400	. . . .-. . . .	4,000	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	25.0v	27.1	5-2060	646	48
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	27-0	3,480-3,480	4,800	72-24	N	21-N	97.6	115.6	6-2627	1109	51
Chickasha, Okla.	22-0	2,145-2,205	2,760	72-24	N	15-15	47.2	49.6	6-2961	798	49
Chico, Calif.	22-35	3,132-3,732	4,920	72-24	S	13-12	90.4v	100.5	4-1802	440	51
Chillicothe, Ohio	29-. .	2,200-2,800	3,600	56-3P	S	15-15	96.0	108.0	7-3192	1298	47
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	15-. .	2,628-2,928	3,624	72-24	N	11-12	36.9	39.4	6-2929	1021	44
Chula Vista, Calif.	13-0	3,150-3,732	5,256	72-24	T	20-12	52.3	63.8	5-2493	691	49
Clairton, Pa.	18-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	44-3P	N	21-14	. . .	. . .	6-2649	938	28
Claremont, N. H.	11-36	2,795-2,990	3,770	84-24	N	14-30	37.9	64.0	A1-note 4		
Clarksdale, Miss.	24-0	2,250-2,502†	3,900†	84-24	N	15-N	58.5†	66.6†	5-2205	719	37
Clarksville, Tenn.	10-25	2,169-2,232†	2,820	84-24	N	15-15	24.1†	35.8†	6-2941	876	41
Clayton, Mo.	20-0	3,540-3,660	4,950	72-24	N	15-. .	60.8	66.9	6-note 3		
Clearwater, Fla.	24-0	2,460-2,820	4,500	72-24	N	14-15	63.0	70.0	5-2190	678	48
Cleburne, Tex.	12-8	2,580-2,580	3,300	. .-24	N	12-15	. . .	. . .	30-note 1		
Cleveland, Tenn.	5-16	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	N	17-N	. . .	. . .	6-2934	1258	50
Cliffside Park, N. J.	16-46	3,200-3,795	5,050	56-10	T	15-0	62.1	67.1	D-note 2		
Clovis, N. M.	5-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	15-0	. . .	. . .	8-3851	1500	52
Coatesville, Pa.	3-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	123-SP	N	14-14	. . .	32.1	6-2866	889	49
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12-0	2,976-2,976	3,870	84-24	N	15-15	30.3v	36.0	6-2563	940	32
Coffeyville, Kan.	. .-. .	2,448-2,928	3,490	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	47.5	54.1	5-2275	585	38
Cohoes, N. Y.	46-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	21-. .	. . .	. . .	5-2058	817	32
College Park, Ga.	10-0	2,967-2,967	3,999	72-24	N	18-12	31.0	45.3	7-3267	1220	48
College Park, Md.	0-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	N	0-0	. . .	. . .	6-2539	1174	48

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Collingswood, N. J.	6-..	$2,100-3,300	....	60-12	N	14-..	$ 17.5	$ 24.5	D-note 2		
Collingsville, Ill.	4-18	3,240-3,240†	....	48-3P	N	14-..	15.5†	17.5†	7-3346	1028	45
Colton, Calif.	10-24	3,383-3,600	$4,500	72-24	N	15-14	36.2v	54.9	6-2566	778	38
Columbia, Tenn.	..-..	2,100-2,100	....	..-..	..	..-..	20.9	24.4	7-3120	1164	46
Columbus, Ind.	34-..	2,748-2,880†	3,738†	72-24	N	15-..	75.7†	116.3†	6-2538	966	43
Columbus, Miss.	22-0	2,415-2,444†	3,049†	84-24	N	10-15	52.5†	59.1†	6-2960	1019	50
Concord, N. C.	15-15	2,480-2,646	3,638	84-24	N	10-..	40.5v	46.0	6-2519	951	50
Conneaut, Ohio	17-7	3,480-....	4,032	72-12	S	14-15	38.7v	41.4	6-2534	846	49
Connellsville, Pa.	10-50	....-....	....	72-10	N	14-15	...	...	6-note 3		
Connersville, Ind.	17-0†	2,885-3,036	4,184	72-24†	..	14-..†	...	...	6-2856	1058	50
Conshohocken, Pa.	4-5	....-....	....	84-24	S	14-14	...	...	5-2202	813	48
Coral Gables, Fla.	27-0	2,652-3,852	....	72-24	T	15-N	97.1	...	4-1624	695	49
Corning, N. Y.	19-10	....-....	....	72-10	N	15-60	...	...	4-1507	509	38
Corona, Calif.	5-16	3,360-3,660	4,260	72-24	S	21-14	16.6v	26.7	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif.	15-0†	3,189-3,672†	4,845†	72-24†	..	15-..†	55.6†	61.8†	4-1866	658	29
Corsicana, Tex.	14-10	2,132-2,328	3,137	..-..	N	15-0	28.2	30.7	23-note 1		
Cortland, N. Y.	0-185	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	4-1838	652	49
Corvallis, Ore.	11-64†	3,168-3,636	4,536	72-24†	..	15-..†	36.6v	44.2	5-2033	455	33
Coshocton, Ohio	11-0	2,604-2,664	3,144	72-24	N	15-15	31.9v	41.5	7-3121	1133	30
Cranford tp, N. J.	13-25	3,200-3,500	5,000	56-10	N	15-..	61.7v	66.6	C-note 2		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-..	2,580-2,820†	3,720†	72-24	..	15-N	51.4v†	60.3†	6-2688	762	40
Crowley, La.	7-34	2,160-2,160	3,000	84-24	N	15-0	17.2v	23.2	not available		
Cudahy, Wis.	7-23	....-....	....	72-24	T	14-30	30.9†	34.9†	7-3200	988	37
Culver City, Calif.	34-0	....-....	....	63-24	T	15-15	...	...	5-2193	491	49
Dalton, Ga.	..-..	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	7-3231	1188	50
Daly City, Calif.	6-60	3,434-3,434	5,088	50-10	H	12-..	19.1v	31.2	4-1997	640	42
Danbury, Conn.	39-300	2,950-3,150†	4,300†	56-10	T	24-N	117.3†	143.2†	6-B-note 3		
Danvers t, Mass.	46-26	2,808-3,000	4,000	56-10	N	14-15	66.5v	76.8	5-B-note 3		
Decatur, Ala.	18-..	....-:...	....	84-24	N	8-..	...	...	6-2653	908	50
Defiance, Ohio	8-80	2,460-2,460†	2,580†	72-24	N	14-30	22.9†	31.3†	4-1956	654	49
De Kalb, Ill.	11-0	3,122-3,122	3,676	84-24	N	15-0	30.9†	49.0†	6-2765	1038	32
Del Rio, Tex.	5-0	2,400-2,400	2,700	84-24	N	0-15	12.4v	14.6	32-note 1		
Delaware, Ohio	7-15	2,820-3,000	3,240	72-24	N	14-15	22.8v	42.6	7-3178	1178	39
Denison, Tex.	28-0	2,400-2,580	3,540	84-24	S	15-15	67.4	74.8	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	11-42	2,628-2,700	3,630	84-24	N	14-15	42.1	52.3	23-note 1		
Des Plaines, Ill.	5-..	3,685-4,275	....	72-24	N	7-0	20.4v	23.6	5-2503	911	50
Dixon, Ill.	10-0	....-....	....	84-24	N	14-120	...	...	7-3338	1323	46
Dodge City, Kans.	14-..	....-....	....	84-24	N	14-N	...	...	5-2379	1040	51
Donora, Pa.	2-37	....-....	4,160	72-10	S	15-15	11.6v	17.5	6-note 3		
Dormont, Pa.	5-20	3,480-3,900	....	48-3P	S	12-12	24.2v	26.7	4-1801	582	24
Dothan, Ala.	30-0	2,554-2,696	4,512	84-24	T	12-12	71.3	82.6	6-2513	862	47
Dover, N. H.	13-44	2,652-3,016	4,056	84-24	N	14-12	48.6v	58.6	not available		
Dover, N. J.	4-125	....-....	....	48-..	N	14-15	...	...	D-note 2		
Downers Grove, Ill.	1-25	....-....	....	84-24	S	15-..	13.4v	...	not available		
Dublin, Ga.	6-4	....-....	....	84-24	N	10-0	...	...	7-3415	1347	52
Du Bois, Pa.	0-800	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	6-note 3		
Dumont, N. J.	0-80†	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	3.6v	11.3	D-note 2		
Duncan, Okla.	9-5	2,460-2,460†	3,000†	72-24	N	15-0	9.4†	14.4†	8-3606	1373	50
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20-700†	....-....	....	60-10†	..	14-..†	...	...	4-1998	788	34
Dunmore, Pa.	19-..	....-....	....	72-10	N	15-15	...	...	5-note 3		
Duquesne, Pa.	20-0	3,120-3,498	4,500	48-3P	T	14-14	...	...	5-2348	1002	28
Durant, Okla.	9-0	2,136-2,340	2,952	84-24	N	15-0	21.4v	25.0	8-3673	1178	38
Dyersburg, Tenn.	15-8	2,250-2,250	2,640†	..-24	S	14-..	31.5	34.2	6-2669	927	50
East Detroit, Mich.	13-28	3,510-3,900	5,460	63-24	N	14-12	42.3v	46.1	7-3125	1076	27
Easthampton t, Mass.	13-17	2,812-3,224	4,358	56-10	N	16-..	42.9v	50.8	5-B-note 3		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
East Haven t, Conn.	14-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-10	N	7-. .	. . .	. . .	7-D-note 3		
East Lansing, Mich.	18-0	$3,150-3,750	$4,500	72-24	N	15-0	$ 45.1	$ 66.3	7-3424	1031	30
East Liverpool, Ohio	27-0	3,325-3,325	3,630	72-24	N	14-60	90.3	98.2	6-2608	926	50
East Moline, Ill.	11-0	3,259-3,540	3,960	84-24	S	15-0	33.7	36.4	6-2861	910	44
East Point, Ga.	28-0	2,790-3,180	4,800	72-10	N	20-30	90.8	97.6	4-1619	465	48
Ecorse, Mich.	34-0	3,868-4,128	6,057	63-24	N	20-N	122.5†	142.3†	6-2277	799	30
El Centro, Calif.	25-3	3,636-. . . .	6,650	72-24	N	15-12	74.8v	85.8	6-2950	603	50
El Cerrito, Calif.	23-12	3,540-3,900	5,040	72-24	. .	14-. .	86.3v	88.9	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Ark.	15-6†	2,760-. . . .	3,650	72-24†	. .	15-. .†	. . .	51.2	6-2701	876	49
El Dorado, Kan.	11-0	2,220-2,802	. . . .	72-10	H	15-15	26.8	48.6	6-2708	861	43
El Reno, Okla.	9-9	2,340-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	15-N	22.6v	26.2	6-2727	1072	43
Elizabeth City, N. C.	15-35	2,280-2,640	3,276	72-24	N	10-N	35.3†	43.3†	5-2437	888	46
Elizabethton, Tenn.	5-10	2,340-2,400	2,880	72-11	N	15-. .	20.5v	25.0	6-2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa.	4-35	3,368-3,368	. . . .	56-24	N	14-7	15.4v	22.0	7-note 3		
Elmhurst, Ill.	4-20	3,060-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	S	15-0	13.8v	25.6	6-2777	1061	42
Elwood, Ind.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	15-30	35.2†	. . .	6-2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan.	15-0	2,580-2,700	3,600	84-24	N	15-15	34.0	52.2	6-2682	1009	49
Endicott, N. Y.	37-0	2,984-3,420	4,905	84-24	N	21-12	118.0	132.4	4-1955	820	38
Englewood, Colo.	4-46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-15	11.4v	31.5	7-3247	880	39
Englewood, N. J.	32-. .	3,260-3,911	5,689	65-10	N	16-. .	117.5	134.4	B-note 2		
Escanaba, Mich.	21-0	2,820-3,072	. . . .	72-24	S	7-12	62.4	63.8	6-2716	885	27
Eureka, Calif.	22-200	3,660-3,960	5,100	84-24	N	15-30	81.2v	97.2	6-2788	812	51
Fairfield, Ala.	0-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	6.9v	8.5	6-2851	1252	48
Fairhaven t, Mass.	8-63	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	S	14-N	. . .	. . .	5-C-note 3		
Faribault, Minn.	14-0	2,760-2,880	3,600	84-24	N	14-21	39.3	47.2	7-3075	1253	47
Farrell, Pa.	9-65	3,288-3,288	3,924	72-10	N	15-15	36.9	. . .	7-note 3		
Fayetteville, Ark.	8-30	2,280-2,280	3,000	72-24	S	15-0	22.4	32.2	6-2825	1031	47
Fergus Falls, Minn.	1-26†	. . . .-2,880	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	0-. .†	8.5v	11.6	7-3347	1266	49
Ferguson, Mo.	8-4	2,829-3,006	3,951	84-24	N	14-30	21.3	15.6	6-note 3		
Findlay, Ohio	23-0	2,640-3,180	3,900	72-24	N	14-15	69.7v	80.3	6-2825	1102	37
Floral Park, N. Y.	0-175	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	11.0	5-2366	909	34
Florence, Ala.	23-0	2,112-2,820	3,900	. .-24	N	14-0	61.9	67.3	5-2009	667	49
Florence, S. C.	30-0	2,400-2,760	5,100	72-24	N	14-12	44.2	223.1	7-3326	1392	49
Forest Park, Ill.	11-2	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	21-N	41.1†	43.2†	6-2827	1056	35
Fort Collins, Colo.	16-0	2,520-2,880	3,600	84-24	N	15-30	40.9v	51.6	4-1656	595	30
Fort Madison, Iowa.	13-15	2,680-2,700	3,240	72-24	N	15-0	25.2	31.2	6-2964	1134	49
Fort Myers, Fla.	11-16	2,912-2,912	. . . .	84-24	N	15-. .	38.6v	46.9	6-2771	852	49
Fort Pierce, Fla.	11-30	2,387-3,016	3,400	84-24	N	14-14	22.6v	29.4	6-2559	940	47
Fort Scott, Kan.	11-0	2,394-2,664	2,880	84-24	S	15-0	. . .	. . .	6-2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky.	7-15	3,025-3,225	3,579	72-24	N	14-10	25.5	28.4	6-2492	790	49
Fostoria, Ohio	11-0	3,240-3,240	3,480	72-24	N	14-14	32.0†	34.9†	6-2805	888	42
Frankfort, Ind.	27-. .	2,640-2,640†	3,300†	72-24	N	15-. .	75.4†	81.9†	6-2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky.	13-0	2,363-2,363†	3,080†	84-24	N	15-15	25.5†	29.4†	7-2993	1168	48
Frederick, Md.	12-18†	2,680-2,680	. . . .	72-24†	. .	7-. .†	29.5v†	58.1†	6-2616	992	49
Fredericksburg, Va.	8-45	2,650-2,650	3,300	72-24	N	14-N	20.8	27.4	7-3040	1200	50
Freeport, Ill.	26-0	2,970-3,180	3,888	84-24	N	15-30	73.2	76.3	5-2147	765	49
Freeport, N. Y.	0-394	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	N	0-0	5.8v	58.7	6-2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb.	10-84	2,550-2,700	3,300	84-24	N	14-10	25.0v	34.6	6-2791	1083	48
Fremont, Ohio	17-2	2,940-3,300	4,200	72-24	N	14-15	54.4v	59.4	6-2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif.	12-21	3,390-3,780	5,340	72-24	N	15-16	39.5	42.5	6-2613	917	39
Fulton, Mo.	2-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	N	14-14	. . .	. . .	8-note 3		
Fulton, N. Y.	15-20	2,791-3,203	4,025	72-24	N	14-N	48.1v	52.7	4-1919	700	39
Gainesville, Ga.	14-0	2,475-2,772	3,600	84-12	N	15-15	34.7	47.2	6-2915	1172	49
Gainesville, Tex.	8-52	2,280-2,280	. . . .	84-24	N	0-0	17.7	25.7	32-note 1		
Garden City, Kan.	17-. .†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	2.3v	24.5	7-3083	1244	48

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Garden City, N. Y.	18-100	$3,050-4,100	....	69-10	N	14-N	$ 60.6	$ 79.2	5-2190	811	34
Gardena, Calif.	11-0	3,600-3,816	$5,196	72-24	N	15-15	37.6	41.2	7-3179	796	39
Gardner, Mass.	26-41	3,037-3,037	....	56-3P	. .[5]	14-15	89.0	21.8	5-B-note 3		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	21-0	....-....	....	72-24	N	20-10	...	...	5-2424	981	49
Garland, Tex.	4-26	2,700-2,940	....	110-SP	N	12-. .	14.4	19.9	28-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C.	32-0	2,403-2,760	4,200	72-24	N	10-15	87.5	97.0	5-2165	871	50
Girard, Ohio	21-18	....-....	....	72-24	N	14-15	...	...	6-2800	1082	48
Glen Cove, N. Y.	0-120	....-....	....	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	15.0v	33.3	6-2812	850	34
Glens Falls, N. Y.	34-0	....-....	4,150	72-24	T	21-30	...	...	4-1600	553	42
Gloucester City, N. J.	8-92	....-....	....	48-3P	N	14-. .	...	...	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y.	28-13	2,540-2,870	4,275	72-24	N	17-15	87.1	100.2	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C.	31-0	1,960-2,294	3,600	84-24	N	15-N	64.3	100.0	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	21-. .†	2,944-3,124	3,963	72-24†	. .	14-. .†	59.8	81.8	6-2619	952	41
Grand Island, Neb.	33-0	2,400-2,700	3,900	84-24	N	14-10	81.5	123.6	6-2769	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo.	17-0	3,000-3,720	4,920	84-24	N	15-15	60.6	64.6	6-3019	1203	28
Grand Prairie, Tex.	3-25	3,000-3,000	3,600	72-24	N	15-. .	8.7	14.1	33-note 1		
Great Bend, Kan.	9-10	3,060-....	....	84-24	N	10-10	27.9v	45.6	6-2990	1274	49
Greeley, Colo.	15-. .	2,850-3,900	4,800	78-24	N	15-12	51.1	55.7	6-2745	1115	51
Greenfield t, Mass.	20-35	2,800-3,301	4,472	56-3P	T	16-N	...	...	4-B-note 3		
Greenville, N. C.	8-38	2,460-2,801	....	72-24	N	14-N	22.5v	36.6	6-2571	952	51
Greenville, Tex.	26-0	2,205-2,205	3,276	84-24	N	14-15	52.0	60.1	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	26-0	2,520-2,580	4,230	84-24	N	11-0	59.6	140.0	5-2329	679	51
Greenwood, S. C.	15-12	2,580-3,000	4,200	89-24	N	10-0	44.8v	59.5	5-2158	912	50
Griffin, Ga.	20-0	2,520-2,856	4,200	84-24	N	15-N	52.3	59.9	5-2199	749	50
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	25-. .	3,749-4,109	5,825	63-24	T	14-12	97.3	102.9	4-1863	720	43
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	. .-. .	3,814-4,295	5,620	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	...	...	7-3180	1206	51
Gulfport, Miss.	34-0	2,310-2,520	3,310	84-24	N	10-7	69.9	80.4	5-2321	757	50
Guthrie, Okla.	13-10	2,100-2,340	....	72-24	N	15-. .	28.7v	32.5	6-2871	651	40
Haddonfield, N. J.	4-40	2,652-3,276	....	48-3P	N	14-0	15.6v	20.4	E-note 2		
Hanford, Calif.	. .-.	3,204-3,756	4,800	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	49.0v	60.0	not available		
Hannibal, Mo.	25-0	2,290-2,580	....	84-24	N	15-N	56.5	79.7	6-2633	1021	47
Harlingen, Tex.	24-28	2,400-2,508	3,900	84-24	N	15-15	54.5	66.3	31-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	3-7	2,580-....	2,442†	84-24	N	7-0	...	...	8-3847	1468	39
Harrison, N. J.	. .-23	....-....	....	56-10	N	25-N	...	...	D-note 2		
Harrisonburg, Va.	6-30	1,920-2,160	3,240	56-24	S	14-6	12.9v	24.8	6-2835	971	50
Harvey, Ill.	13-25	2,724-3,024†	....	72-24	N	21-15	39.9†	46.9†	6-2767	1163	50
Hastings, Neb.	17-14	3,180-3,180	4,200	84-24	N	14-N	46.9v	51.8	6-2672	956	41
Hawthorne, Calif.	13-11	3,180-3,720	4,320	72-24	T	14-12	24.0v	40.2	7-3377	1050	48
Hayward, Calif.	17-9	3,642-3,936	....	72-24	N	20-12	66.3v	72.2	5-2351	869	50
Hazel Park, Mich.	11-12	3,500-4,000	....	72-24	N	20-12	38.4	41.7	7-3145	1031	47
Helena, Mont.	19-0	3,000-3,120†	3,600†	56-3P†	N	15-0	60.2†	62.8†	6-2791	1143	42
Henderson, Ky.	24-0	....-....	....	70-24	N	15-0	...	...	6-2861	883	49
Henderson, N. C.	11-20	2,160-2,460†	....	84-24	N	10-0	24.9v†	30.4†	5-2305	830	50
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	1-17	....-....	....	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	7.4v	9.0	7-3192	1078	32
Hialeah, Fla.	19-0	3,252-3,444	....	72-24	N	21-12	39.0	50.5	6-2692	914	51
Hibbing, Minn.	36-0	2,868-3,108	3,960	48-3P	N	14-N	103.7	110.7	6-2607	1013	48
Hickory, N. C.	22-40	2,220-2,940	....	84-24	N	15-. .	54.9v	68.2	5-2005	623	51
Highland Park, Ill.	16-0	3,187-3,722	5,614	84-24	. .[6]	14-. .	54.3	59.5	5-2472	912	32
Highland Park, Tex.	21-0	3,150-3,240	5,880	72-. .	T	12-N	64.8	66.9	19-note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J.	. .-. .	3,200-4,000	5,500	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	146.8	156.9	C-note 2		
Hingham t, Mass.	26-63	....-....	....	70-. .	N	14-14	...	...	5-B-note 3		
Hobart, Ind.	3-17	3,360-3,360	....	72-24	S	17-. .	12.9v	14.6	7-3286	1093	37
Hobbs, N. M.	5-25	3,240-3,480	4,500	84-24	N	15-30	16.8	36.5	7-3310	1049	51
Holland, Mich.	10-22†	3,091-3,481	....	72-24†	. .	15-. .†	42.9v	47.4	6-2517	813	49
Hollywood, Fla.	26-0	2,880-3,190	5,100	72-24	T	21-12	80.3	90.1	6-2547	751	44

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Homestead, Pa.	17-0	$3,495-3,695	$4,000	72-10	N	12-0	$ 66.5	$106.0	5-2313	956	24
Homewood, Ala.	10-0	2,862-3,051	3,555	84-24	T	14-12	31.7	32.9	3-1478	383	48
Hopewell, Va.	15-30	2,400-2,772	3,762	84-24	N	15-N	38.8	46.4	6-2607	1047	51
Hopkinsville, Ky.	14-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-12	. . .	. . .	6-2515	760	49
Hoquiam, Wash.	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	14-0	. . .	. . .	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	16-12	2,712-2,910†	3,900†	60-10	N	15-12	58.9	60.3	5-2142	835	37
Houma, La.	11-25	2,100-2,100	2,400	72-24	N	14-. .	17.9v	39.6	not available		
Hudson, N. Y.	0-240	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	.3	20.6	5-2263	925	42
Huntington, Ind.	27-. .	3,000-3,000	. . . .	72-24	N	15-. .	76.1	90.0	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	24-0	2,387-2,627	4,404†	72-24	N	14-N	58.2	71.3	7-3067	1044	49
Huron, S. D.	5-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	66-24	N	14-15	. . .	. . .	7-3449	1330	45
Hyattsville, Md.	4-27†	3,000-3,120†	. . . .	60-10†	. .	12-. .†	12.7†	19.0†	5-2339	958	48
Idaho Falls, Idaho	24-0	3,000-3,240	4,020	72-24	N	15-10	57.9	64.9	6-2723	851	48
Independence, Kan.	16-0	2,544-2,640	4,080	84-24	N	14-N	32.8	34.9	6-2624	924	48
Inkster, Mich.	10-30	4,208-4,320	5,280	72-24	N	15-5	36.6	40.7	7-3237	1034	31
Ironton, Ohio	. .-. .	2,952-3,162	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	42.4v	45.8	6-2666	1099	50
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	2,670-2,670	3,330	65-24	. .[5]	20-N	40.9v	45.4	6-2841	1036	27
Jacksonville, Ill.	13-0	2,760-. . . .	3,360	78-24	N	14-N	37.7	63.3	7-3006	1066	41
Jamestown, N. D.	1-22	. . . .-. . . .	2,760	. .-. .	. .	14-. .	5.8v	9.8	8-3592	1315	41
Janesville, Wis.	31-0	3,300-3,540	4,800	76-24	N	15-60	96.0	111.8	5-2253	968	48
Jeannette, Pa.	6-24	3,012-3,276	3,672	72-9	S	14-N	22.9v	25.8	5-note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	18-. .	3,000-3,000	. . . .	72-24	N	10-N	44.1	54.4	5-2379	782	40
Jennings, Mo.	10-24	2,580-2,820†	4,200†	76-24	N	15-. .	19.0†	43.9†	9-note 3		
Johnson City, N. Y.	27-0	2,873-3,300	4,750	84-24	N	14-12	92.1	97.7	4-1965	799	38
Johnstown, N. Y.	17-6	2,860-3,016	3,870	72-24	N	15-15	50.7v	56.4	5-1953	783	41
Jonesboro, Ark.	25-14	2,160-2,500†	3,000†	72-12	N	15-0	38.6†	52.0†	5-2302	836	47
Junction City, Kan.	11-0	2,580-2,700	3,600	84-24	N	14-12	29.6	32.6	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	2-48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-0	1.0v	12.9	6-2851	905	41
Keene, N. H.	11-51	2,420-2,940†	4,160†	84-24	N	14-12	39.0v†	48.0†	A1-note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y.	8-100	3,659-3,925	5,050	48-3P	N	14-N	. . .	50.7	4-1903	761	31
Kennewick, Wash.	5-21	3,300-3,480	4,620	84-24	N	14-14	21.2v	25.6	6-2812	877	51
Kent, Ohio	5-25	3,510-3,510	. . . .	72-24	S	14-. .	22.3v	31.8	5-2202	676	48
Keokuk, Iowa	17-0	3,030-3,240	. . . .	72-24	N	18-N	38.6	44.8	6-2676	1056	39
Kewanee, Ill.	. .-. .	2,700-2,700	3,300	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	35.2v	48.7	7-3414	1276	42
Kingsport, Tenn.	18-10	2,700-3,465	4,150	84-24	N	14-14	57.5v	86.3	5-2192	883	49
Kingston, Pa.	12-60	2,280-2,280†	. . . .	56-. .	N	14-30	27.0v†	34.1†	7-note 3		
Kingsville, Tex.	3-32	2,250-2,340†	. . . .	84-SP	S	10-N	10.5†	87.5†	24-note 1		
Kinston, N. C.	20-0	2,545-2,904	4,200	84-24	N	10-12	51.5	58.2	5-2340	786	43
Kirksville, Mo.	6-4	2,490-2,760†	3,300†	84-24	N	14-14	46.2†	52.6†	7-note 3		
Kirkwood, Mo.	17-. .	2,837-3,077	4,032	72-24	N	15-N	43.8	50.3	6-note 3		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-10	3,210-3,540	4,200	72-24	N	14-14	77.5v	84.0	5-2367	778	36
Laconia, N. H.	15-63	2,685-2,968	3,472	84-24	N	14-. .	39.5v	54.0	A1-note 4		
La Grange, Ill.	4-19	3,105-3,657	7,200	72-24	N	15-. .	13.3v	32.1	5-2452	942	51
La Mesa, Calif.	11-9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	S	15-15	. . .	. . .	6-2787	826	41
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	3,225-3,360	. . . .	72-24	N	15-N	99.3	114.4	5-2120	711	40
La Salle, Ill.	3-12	2,350-2,350†	. . . .	120-SP	. . .	14-. .	10.3†	. . .	7-3324	1270	49
Lake Worth, Fla.	16-3	2,610-2,820†	4,500†	72-24	N	14-14	40.8†	49.3†	7-3042	1093	49
Lamesa, Tex.	1-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	14-. .	5.3v	5.8	29-note 1		
Lancaster, Ohio	19-0	2,760-3,240	. . . .	72-24	N	14-30	63.6	68.6	6-2672	1136	50
Lansdowne, Pa.	0-160	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	3.4†	5-2168	818	47
Laramie, Wyo.	17-10	2,700-3,600	4,200	72-24	N	15-15	46.8v	49.4	6-2536	1012	51
Las Cruces, N. M.	2-24	. . . .-. . . .	3,300	44-12	N	14-14	14.8v	18.8	7-3436	1190	42
Las Vegas, Nev.	32-22	3,186-3,864	6,036	72-24	N	15-10	120.3v	163.8	6-2949	1048	49
Latrobe, Pa.	1-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	N	14-. .	3.4v	15.4	8-note 3		
Lawrence, Kan.	22-. .	2,580-2,820	3,600	72-11	S	14-0	108.9	162.3	5-2276	743	38

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Leavenworth, Kan.	18-0	$. . . .-2,520	$ 3,660	84-10	S	15-N	. . .	. . .	5-2479	867	44
Leominster, Mass.	31-39	2,950-2,950	4,200	56-10	. .	14-N	$105.1v	$126.7	4-B-note 3		
Lewiston, Idaho	23-8	2,820-3,000†	4,500†	78-24	N	14-15	65.5†	75.3†	5-2060	642	40
Lexington t, Mass.	26-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	S	17-N	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Lexington, N. C.	14-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	10-30	. . .	. . .	6-2526	950	50
Livonia, Mich.	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	5,096	72-24	N	14-. .	. . .	. . .	not graded		
Lock Haven, Pa.	3-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-SP	N	14-10	9.1v	13.0	5-note 3		
Lodi, Calif.	15-15	3,456-4,092	. . . .	62-10	N	14-12	55.8v	64.6	5-2046	825	49
Logan, Utah	24-2	2,400-2,724†	3,600†	70-12	N	15-15	62.4†	80.5†	4-1965	472	41
Logansport, Ind.	47-0	2,880-2,880	4,000	72-24	N	0-. .	126.8	163.4	5-2284	727	48
Long Beach, N. Y.	25-125	3,324-4,524	. . . .	56-24	N	21-N	108.3	228.9	6-2788	949	33
Long Branch, N. J.	15-600	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	10-N	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Longview, Tex.	24-0	2,520-2,880	4,800	84-24	T	14-10	63.1	74.7	22-note 1		
Longview, Wash.	21-0	3,467-3,847	5,220	72-24	N	17-N	74.9	78.6	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	12-4	1,990-2,578	3,188	72-10	N	14-12	33.5v	33.5	20-note 1		
Lynbrook, N. Y.	0-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	19.7	5-2181	874	33
McAlester, Okla.	19-0	2,100-2,280	3,600	84-24	N	15-0	40.2	43.2	6-3046	898	50
McAllen, Tex.	7-50	2,880-3,024	4,908	72-. .	. .	14-N	29.7v	41.4	24-note 1		
McComb, Miss.	9-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	N	7-7	. . .	. . .	7-3179	1131	41
McKees Rocks, Pa.	10†-. .	3,000-3,000	3,500	72-10†	N	15-10	27.7	29.3	6-2667	956	31
Macomb, Ill.	8-6	2,220-2,220	2,500	84-24	N	14-6	. . .	. . .	7-3317	1117	38
Madera, Calif.	8-25	2,880-3,480	. . . .	48-24	N	20-2	20.9	25.1	5-2375	922	47
Madison, N. J.	3-64	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-10	N	14-N	11.6v	18.8	D-note 2		
Madisonville, Ky.	9-12	2,076-. . . .	2,750	84-24	N	10-7	24.0	. . .	6-2520	752	50
Mahanoy City, Pa.	. .-250	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	6-note 3		
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	4.6v	23.7	4-1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan.	11-5	2,460-3,000	4,080	84-24	N	15-. .	34.3v	37.0	6-2872	940	50
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	9-15	3,690-3,900	5,700	72-24	H	15-12	37.6v	44.6	6-2897	798	32
Mankato, Minn.	28-7	3,000-. . . .	4,320	72-24	N	14-. .	70.6†	86.6†	5-2440	716	50
Maple Heights, Ohio	2-14†	2,930-3,360†	. . . .	48-3P†	. .	15-. .†	7.4v†	9.2†	8-. . .	. . .	. .
Maplewood, Mo.	10-0	2,880-2,880†	3,720†	60-24	N	14-30	26.7†	35.2†	6-note 3		
Marblehead t, Mass.	26-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	. .	14-15	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Marietta, Ga.	22-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-6	. . .	. . .	6-2729	1193	47
Marietta, Ohio	16-0	2,700-2,700	. . . .	56-24	N	14-15	45.1v	47.5	6-2882	937	28
Marinette, Wis.	17-. .†	2,760-2,760†	3,174	84-24†	. .	14-. .†	41.4†	44.9†	6-2899	905	46
Marion, Ill.	4-10†	2,220-. . . .†	. . . .	72-24†	. .	0-. .†	. . .	. . .	8-3640	1218	43
Marlborough, Mass.	16-40	2,700-3,000	3,700	70-10	N	17-15	60.4v	87.0	4-B-note 3		
Marquette, Mich.	21-0	2,880-3,300	4,140	72-24	. .[5]	14-10	67.1v	102.8	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	24-0	2,220-2,580	. . . .	84-24	N	14-15	58.8	77.1	24-note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	17-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	. .[5]	15-15	. . .	. . .	5-2450	850	51
Marshfield, Wis.	20-75	2,580-2,820	4,500	72-24	N	14-N	62.8v†	. . .	6-2817	1049	43
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14-50†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24†	. .	15-. .†	. . .	. . .	6-2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va.	16-35	2,520-2,760	3,720	84-24	N	12-6	45.4v	56.6	7-3259	985	50
Massena, N. Y.	4-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-3P	S	12-0	. . .	. . .	6-2760	1111	40
Mattoon, Ill.	18-0	2,831-3,033	3,960	84-24	N	14-N	51.0	60.9	6-2702	862	51
Maywood, Calif.	9-0†	3,213-3,906	4,639	72-24†	. .	15-. .†	36.9	39.8	7-3156	900	47
Meadville, Pa.	19-100	2,950-3,137†	3,650†	72-10	T	14-N	52.4v†	66.4†	5-note 3		
Medford, Ore.	23-24	3,340-3,480	4,500	72-24	N	14-14	59.1v	118.7	5-2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	. .-6	3,420-3,420	4,320	72-24	N	17-15	. . .	. . .	6-3081	1156	51
Menasha, Wis.	15-0	3,440-3,560	. . . .	72-24	N	15-. .	51.3	53.9	6-2770	1024	39
Menlo Park, Calif.	43-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	N	15-0	. . .	. . .	4-1904	363	42
Menominee, Mich.	17-0	2,575-2,700	3,360	72-24	. .[5]	15-. .	44.0	48.2	6-2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	21-32	3,366-3,660	5,100†	72-24	T	14-12	49.3v	56.9	5-2306	914	48
Mercedes, Tex.	2-24†	1,800-1,800	. . . .	84-12†	. .	15-. .†	2.7v	6.7	28-note 1		
Mesa, Ariz.	10-17	2,910-3,633	5,100	72-24	N	15-12	31.4v	41.3	7-3007	890	32

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Methuen t, Mass.	41-18	....-....	....	56-10	N	14-30	...	...	4-B-note 3		
Mexico, Mo.	9-5	$2,220-2,700	$3,240	84-24	N	12-0	$ 18.1	$ 20.3	7-note 3		
Miami, Okla.	18-0	....-2,580	2,580	84-24	N	14-180	26.4	...	6-2914	1152	50
Middlesborough, Ky.	2-9	....-2,580	....	84-24	N	15-15	16.8†	...	7-3387	1274	48
Middleborough t, Mass.	13-66	2,683-....	3,297	70-10	N	14-14	41.3v	48.8	5-B-note 3		
Middletown, N. Y.	23-1,644	3,000-3,500	....	72-..	N	14-12	85.2	110.9	4-1829	703	37
Midland, Mich.	17-10	3,613-4,070	6,000	72-24	N	20-16	64.6	71.9	7-3080	1048	49
Midland, Tex.	32-11	2,970-3,480	4,800	84-24	N	15-12	66.0v	111.0	26-note 1		
Midwest City, Okla.	8-10	2,400-2,520	3,000	84-24	S	14-12	19.5v†	22.5†	6-2934	1128	49
Millburn tp, N. J.	18-43	....-....	....	63-10	N	21-..	...	...	B-note 2		
Millville, N. J.	3-0	....-....	....	56-3P	S	..-..	15.2v	19.3	E-note 2		
Milton t, Mass.	44-0	....-....	....	56-10	N	14-N	...	...	4-B-note 3		
Mineola, N. Y.	0-123	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	22.0	6-2822	892	34
Minot, N. D.	20-50	2,820-3,252	4,908	72-24	N	12-12	59.3	67.5	6-2690	1036	49
Mission, Tex.	2-25	....-....	....	84-24	T	0-..	5.4v	14.4	29-note 1		
Missoula, Mont.	24-1	3,600-3,720	4,200	56-3P	S	17-30	80.0	82.6	6-2813	1266	45
Mitchell, S. D.	7-28†	2,400-2,460	2,580†	84-24†	..	10-..†	17.8v	22.7	7-3143	954	26
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,268-2,315	4,301	84-24	N	15-15	42.8	46.8	6-note 3		
Modesto, Calif.	36-14	3,300-3,900	6,120	72-11	N	15-7	128.5v	167.3	3-1465	419	42
Monessen, Pa.	..-..	3,500-3,500	....	..-..	..	..-..	12.4v	18.3	6-note 3		
Monmouth, Ill.	6-1	2,520-2,520	2,880	78-24	N	15-N	15.3v	54.4	7-3152	934	41
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	3,570-3,780	4,725	72-24	N	14-12	120.5	132.4	5-2162	603	51
Monroe, N. C.	9-4	1,920-2,568	3,480	84-24	N	7-7	21.2v	26.0	6-2618	1053	50
Monrovia, Calif.	19-6	2,760-3,240†	5,100	72-24	N	15-2	53.7†	66.3†	5-2458	811	37
Montebello, Calif.	28-..	3,096-3,864	5,316	72-24	N	14-12	90.4	98.4	6-2595	738	39
Monterey, Calif.	34-10	3,300-3,852	4,848†	70-24	S	14-30	106.6v	124.6	5-2338	936	35
Monterey Park, Calif.	18-..	2,964-3,564	4,920	65-24	N	15-12	58.2	59.5	6-2629	...	34
Moorhead, Minn.	11-3	3,096-3,156	....	84-24	S[5]	14-14	...	...	not available		
Morristown, N. J.	15-195	....-....	....	60-10	N	12-15	...	...	C-note 2		
Morristown, Tenn.	..-..	2,280-2,280	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	12.3	6-2837	1123	38
Moscow, Idaho	0-50	....-....	3,816	..-..	..	..-..	3.8	10.8	6-2675	890	36
Moultrie, Ga.	20-..	2,600-2,600†	3,900†	84-24	N	15-..	91.2†	98.5†	5-2136	721	49
Moundsville, W. Va.	8-0	2,778-2,778	3,040	72-24	N	15-30	20.9†	21.5†	6,2990	1140	24
Mount Carmel, Pa.	..-1,450†	....-....	....	..-..	..	0-..†	1.4v	4.5	6-note 3		
Mount Clemens, Mich.	19-25	3,595-3,795	4,800	72-24	S	15-..	74.6v	87.0	6-2882	920	29
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	2-16	2,483-2,483†	....	72-24	N	12-..	11.9†	17.4†	7-3305	1149	29
Mount Rainier, Md.	2-50	....-....	....	79-14	N	12-0	...	...	not available		
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10-6	2,964-2,964†	3,300†	78-24	N	15-N	30.6†	...	7-3250	1255	50
Mount Vernon, Ohio	13-..	....-....	....	72-24	N	14-15	...	...	6-2819	1031	49
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	..-..	2,400-2,640	....	..-..	..	..-..	38.1	46.0	6-2723	1037	51
Muscatine, Iowa	21-0	3,070-3,164	3,920	76-24	N	14-14	53.3†	71.0†	5-2433	908	49
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	15-15	3,530-3,680	4,980	72-24	N	14-30	51.6v	58.4	6-2658	866	30
Nacogdoches, Tex.	..-..	2,202-2,322	3,342	..-..	..	..-..	18.7v	24.0	30-note 1		
Nampa, Idaho	19-0	2,740-3,180	4,800	84-10	N	14-14	...	64.1	6-2863	521	47
Nanticoke, Pa.	12-200	2,247-2,247†	....	72-10	N	..-..	25.2†	31.1†	6-note 3		
Napa, Calif.	21-2	3,663-4,356	7,200	72-24	N	21-..	77.1v	106.2	4-1895	662	45
Natchez, Miss.	17-0	2,520-2,520	....	84-24	S	10-0	40.2†	76.1†	7-3172	1165	40
Natick t, Mass.	38-0	....-....	....	56-10	N	14-N	...	...	4-B-note 3		
National City, Calif.	18-0	3,036-3,504	5,208	72-24	T	15-6	53.7	58.0	6-2753	774	31
Naugatuck, Conn.	11-79†	3,200-3,200	3,900	72-9†	..	14-..†	36.9v	48.9	6-C-note 3		
Needham t, Mass.	..-..	3,110-3,410	5,150	..-..	..	..-..	110.5v	141.6	4-B-note 3		
Neenah, Wis.	18-0	3,138-3,550	5,244	72-24	N	14-10	60.2	63.7	6-2628	962	37
Newark, N. Y.	..-..	3,000-3,000	....	..-..	..	..-..	5.1v	7.3	5-2411	913	37
New Bern, N. C.	7-105	....-....	....	84-24	N	15-15	23.2v	42.6	5-2496	829	49
New Braunfels, Tex.	12-60	....-....	....	84-24	N	7-..	...	...	14-note 1		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points;	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
New Castle, Ind.	19-. .	$2,430-2,520†	. . . .	72-24	T	15-30	$47.3†	$53.1†	6-2814	1029	38
New Iberia, La.	19-15	1,980-2,220†	$3,420†	60-10	S	0-365	36.6†	49.0†	6-2716	920	41
New Philadelphia, O.	9-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	T	14-15	. . .	. . .	6-2666	943	49
Newburyport, Mass.	. .-. .	2,600-2,600	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	46.3v	49.6	6-C-note 3		
Newport Beach, Calif.	20-35	3,078-3,678	5,388	72-24	S	15-14	45.3v	71.2	6-2545	693	31
Newton, Iowa	9-0	2,910-3,120	3,840	72-24	N	14-0	25.6v	29.3	6-2762	1074	41
Newton, Kan.	14-0	2,580-3,204	4,320	84-24	N	14-12	36.9†	42.8†	6-2750	955	47
Niles, Mich.	19-32	3,274-3,589	4,925	72-24	H	14-21	65.9	108.5	6-2730	897	49
Niles, Ohio	17-0	2,913-3,288†	. . . .	72-24	N	14-20	47.6†	73.7†	5-2308	960	47
Norfolk, Neb.	13-80	2,580-2,580	. . . .	84-24	N	7-0	34.1	40.7	6-3000	853	37
North Adams, Mass.	31-0	2,920-3,285	4,300	65-10	N	14-15	102.5	111.6	4-B-note 3		
N. Arlington, N. J.	0-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	7.0v	14.5	D-note 2		
North Miami, Fla.	10-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	14-12	. . .	. . .	7-3313	1079	49
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11-23†	3,200-3,600	4,800	84-10†	. .	14-. .†	44.3	47.4	D-note 2		
North Platte, Neb.	11-21	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	14-N	. . .	. . .	6-2994	1149	38
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	30-200	3,630-3,830	4,430	56-10	N	15-. .	111.3v	138.6	4-1776	393	24
Norwich, Conn.	54-9	2,651-3,150†	3,943†	56-. .	N	21-15	128.8v†	143.5†	4-B-note 3		
Ocala, Fla.	13-0	2,280-2,520	3,240	84-24	N	15-30	32.3	44.3	6-2583	871	48
Oceanside, Calif.	11-10	3,072-3,780	. . . .	76-24	N	17-12	34.8v	42.3	5-2372	823	48
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	27-. .	2,400-2,800	. . . .	72-24	N	15-N	74.4	82.2	5-2474	846	40
Oil City, Pa.	23-0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10†	. .	15-. .†	. . .	. . .	6-2528	826	48
Okmulgee, Okla.	23-0	2,220-2,340†	2,400†	84-24	S	14-0	46.5†	48.2†	6-2881	1238	46
Olean, N. Y.	27-0	2,680-2,860†	3,820†	60-10	N	14-60	80.2†	. . .	4-1713	634	39
Olympia, Wash.	21-0	3,300-3,300	4,500	72-24	S	14-14	71.2	76.7	4-1826	709	49
Oneida, N. Y.	15-55	2,900-3,295	4,133	84-24	N	15-N	44.8v	54.3	4-1859	619	39
Oneonta, N. Y.	10-22	2,930-3,170	3,690	84-24	T	14-14	32.8v	35.5	4-1854	724	41
Ontario, Calif.	20-14	3,541-3,881	. . . .	72-24	N	15-12	68.2	83.0	6-2372	823	48
Opelika, Ala.	10-0	2,620-3,100	3,900	100-24	S	15-N	24.0	31.2	6-2642	977	51
Opelousas, La.	4-50†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	120-SP†	. .	15-. .†	. . .	. . .	not available		
Orange, Calif.	7-14	3,030-3,360	. . . .	72-24	S	15-14	27.7v	35.9	6-2865	750	30
Orange, Tex.	24-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	96-SP	N	14-90	. . .	. . .	22-note 1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	18-6	2,100-2,580	4,500	84-24	N	15-15	35.4v†	74.6	5-2138	699	50
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10-6	2,640-2,880	3,120	84-24	N	15-15	21.5v†	29.1†	6-2827	960	40
Ossining, N. Y.	0-490	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	5-2307	879	37
Oswego, N. Y.	41-0	2,980-3,100	4,300	60-10	N	15-N	130.5	139.2	5-2087	834	39
Ottawa, Ill.	13-6	3,060-3,060†	3,600†	72-24	N	15-60	34.7v†	38.8†	6-2841	1155	39
Ottawa, Kan.	8-4	2,400-2,700	3,300	84-24	N	14-6	23.8v	29.3	6-2963	1187	44
Overland, Mo.	0-62†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	10-note 3		
Owatonna, Minn.	5-25	2,700-3,000	. . . .	65-24	S	15-10	15.3v†	18.5†	not available		
Owosso, Mich.	25-0	3,060-3,120	3,200	72-24	N	14-14	77.7	83.3	5-2418	784	28
Oxnard, Calif.	18-20	3,245-3,701	5,055	72-24	T	14-. .	58.9v	73.6	5-2425	673	51
Painesville, Ohio	17-10	3,588-3,876	4,284†	63-24	N	14-15	62.2v	67.8	5-2232	645	48
Palestine, Tex.	13-0	2,130-2,340	2,580	72-24	N	14-15	26.4	29.1	22-note 1		
Pampa, Tex.	13-10	2,640-2,820	3,660	72-24	T	14-6	35.1v	39.9	24-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	26-0	2,100-2,220	3,600	84-24	N	15-15	59.9	64.6	21-note 1		
Park Ridge, Ill.	6-22	3,300-3,600	. . . .	72-24	N	14-5	27.8v	33.7	5-2165	825	51
Parsons, Kan.	17-. .	2,529-2,562	3,192	84-24	S	14-0	43.0	54.6	5-2276	745	40
Pasadena, Tex.	0-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	37-note 1		
Pascagoula, Miss.	9-6	2,235-2,235	3,000	84-24	N	0-0	21.0	23.1	6-2826	952	47
Pasco, Wash.	7-23	3,600-3,720	. . . .	78-24	N	12-12	23.4v	32.2	6-2737	855	47
Peabody, Mass.	53-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	N	17-30	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 3		
Peekskill, N. Y.	18-600	3,200-3,500†	. . . .	62-10	N	21-N	64.6†	83.4†	5-2069	776	37
Pekin, Ill.	12-0	3,336-3,456	3,888	84-24	N	14-30	41.4	73.0	6-2899	1244	38
Pendleton, Oregon	13-45	3,120-3,720	. . . .	72-24	S	14-12	44.4v	52.9	5-2320	854	33
Peru, Ind.	28-. .	3,180-3,180	4,020	72-24	N	14-N	78.7†	118.0†	5-2174	770	41

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Petaluma, Calif.	12-8	$3,180-3,684	$4,262	78-24	N	14-12	$41.9v	$48.7	4-1671	574	50
Phenix City, Ala.	10-2	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	10-5	. . .	. . .	7-3101	1008	51
Phoenixville, Pa.	5-60†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12†	. .	21-. .†	9.3v	9.3	5-2068	839	50
Piedmont, Calif.	23-0	3,660-4,020	5,280	72-24	T	17-15	89.6	94.8	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	17-2	3,300-3,540	4,440	72-24	N	15-15	60.9	68.1	5-2165	883	26
Piscataway tp, N. J. . . .	5-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-3P	N	21-3	. . .	. . .	E-note 2		
Pittsburg, Calif.	12-12†	3,937-4,057	5,325	56-3P†	. .	14-. .†	66.4v	59.5	5-2032	786	46
Pittsburg, Kan.	20-0	2,364-2,664	3,600†	84-24	N	14-12	47.5	63.7	6-2971	1164	50
Pittston, Pa.	7-90	2,774-2,774	. . . .	72-12	N	15-30	24.1v	26.6	6-note 3		
Plains tp, Pa.	7-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-3P	N	15-15	. . .	. . .	not available		
Plainview, Tex.	18-6	2,220-2,460	3,120	84-24	N	15-0	32.0	69.2	25-note 1		
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	15-6	2,640-2,970	. . . .	84-24	N	21-12	42.3v	52.8	5-2362	966	40
Pleasantville, N. J. . . .	10-85	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	21-20	. . .	. . .	E-note 2		
Plymouth, Pa.	3-105	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	N	10-30	. . .	. . .	7-note 3		
Plymouth t, Mass.	. .-. .	2,772-3,472	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	82.6v	93.5	5-B-note 3		
Ponca City, Okla.	21-0	2,640-3,000	. . . .	72-10	N	14-. .	63.3	102.5	6-2943	1012	50
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	96-24	N	15-10	. . .	. . .	7-note 3		
Port Angeles, Wash. . . .	11-16†	3,600-3,600†	4,560†	64-24†	. .	12-. .†	42.1v†	54.7†	5-2339	913	40
Port Chester, N. Y. . . .	6-400	3,495-3,975	. . . .	60-10	N	21-15	25.8v	43.1	5-2147	872	37
Portsmouth, N. H.	17-38	3,000-3,413	3,800	84-24	N	15-10	63.9v	73.2	6-2944	1053	50
Pottstown, Pa.	7-3	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	N	14-30	. . .	33.6	5-2493	933	49
Pottsville, Pa.	1-1,508	. . . .-. . . .	3,960	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	4.0v	39.0	5-note 3		
Prichard, Ala.	10-0	2,442-2,724	3,912	84-24	N	12-12	27.7	29.2	7-3234	1000	49
Pullman, Wash.	6-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	4.3v	18.3	6-2616	862	33
Puyallup, Wash.	. .-. .	3,360-3,900	4,800	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	36.2v	39.9	not available		
Rahway, N. J.	32-25	3,200-3,950	5,000	56-10	T	15-. .	129.4v	141.4	B-note 2		
Reading t, Mass.	15-49	3,208-3,408	4,500	72-10	T	14-14	54.7v	72.8	5-B-note 3		
Red Bank, N. J.	0-240	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	41.5	D-note 2		
Red Wing, Minn.	11-30	3,060-3,060	3,780	84-24	N	14-3	34.1v	37.6	not available		
Redding, Calif.	14-50	3,398-3,600	5,100	72-24	N	15-15	49.4	66.8	4-1879	511	39
Redlands, Calif.	15-7	2,850-3,660	5,400	72-24	N	15-10	52.9v	62.2	5-2142	637	37
Reidsville, N. C.	4-14	2,400-3,060	. . . .	84-24	N	10-N	12.7v	155.9	7-3153	1187	51
Rensselaer, N. Y.	15-350	. . . .-3,200	. . . .	84-24	N	14-N	50.6	. . .	5-2086	830	41
Renton, Wash.	20-19	3,432-3,939	4,920	56-24	T	14-N	71.2v	74.8	5-2442	801	48
Richfield, Minn.	4-31	3,432-4,164	4,680	56-24	N	5-5	17.3v	40.7	not graded		
Richmond, Ky.	7-12	. . . .-2,160	2,400	72-24	N	15-10	9.2v†	10.3†	7-3131	1076	48
Richmond Heights, Mo. .	10-0	2,940-3,120	. . . .	84-24	N	14-14	32.9	34.8	6-note 3		
Ridgefield Park, N. J. . .	0-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	8.7v	20.7	C-note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J.	25-37	2,810-3,780	4,730	84-24	T	15-15	189.3v	94.9	B-note 2		
River Forest, Ill.	9-15	3,240-3,828	5,891	84-24	. .[5]	21-N	38.4v	52.6	6-2614	1006	45
River Rouge, Mich. . . .	23-0	3,900-4,200	5,600	63-24	N	10-10	107.1	135.6	6-2959	1192	30
Rochester, N. H.	13-62	2,510-2,510	3,900	84-24	N	7-0	45.0	52.1	A1-note 4		
Rock Hill, S. C.	. .-. .	2,760-2,850	3,432	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	43.9	50.0	6-2722	1132	48
Rock Springs, Wyo. . . .	6-7†	3,280-3,600	4,080	84-12†	. .	15-. .†	20.3v	24.2	7-3313	1216	42
Rockville Ctre., N. Y. . .	0-300†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	40.3	5-2076	804	33
Rocky River, Ohio	15-0	3,000-3,240†	4,800†	72-24	T	21-N	53.5†	. . .	4-1712	508	48
Roselle, N. J.	13-20	3,000-3,900	5,400	56-3P	N	18-N	45.0v	53.0	C-note 2		
Roselle Park, N. J. . . .	0-53	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	4.1v†	21.5†	D-note 2		
Roseville, Mich.	7-11	4,134-4,134	4,708	72-24	N	14-10	33.6v	51.6	7-3180	1213	29
Ruston, La.	11-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	15-10	. . .	. . .	not available		
Rutherford, N. J.	0-75	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	10.4v	17.4	D-note 2		
Rutland, Vt.	29-10	2,375-2,700	. . . .	78-24	N	14-14	84.6†	96.5†	4-B-note 3		
Rye, N. Y.	8-225	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-10	N	21-. .	. . .	. . .	5-2071	693	37
St. Augustine, Fla.	17-0	2,700-2,770	3,672	76-24	N	22-15	43.7	48.4	5-2300	698	45
St. Charles, Mo.	6-16	2,760-2,760	3,300	84-24	. .[5]	12-N	18.0v	24.2	7-note 3		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	29-5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	64-24	. .[5]	20-15	. . .	. . .	7-3426	1050	28
St. Joseph, Mich.	15-4	$3,198-3,528	$5,520	72-24	T	15-N	$ 52.2v	$ 63.1	6-2849	904	32
St. Louis Park, Minn.	11-15	3,672-3,984	5,100	72-24	N	15-12	38.3v	66.2	6-2996	1003	30
Salinas, Calif.	20-17	3,366-3,864	6,036	72-24	N	17-15	52.1v	62.8	5-2285	808	44
Salisbury, Md.	13-75	2,600-3,120	4,100	48-3P	S	12-12	34.2	49.8	5-2288	945	49
Salisbury, N. C.	25-10	2,450-2,852	. . . .	72-10	N	15-12	63.7v	75.7	5-2138	618	49
San Benito, Tex.	4-28	2,220-2,400	3,300	72-12	N	15-0	8.5v	11.3	37-note 1		
San Bruno, Calif.	10-12	3,480-3,720	5,100	66-24	S	15-15	40.8v	46.3	5-2354	796	45
San Buenaventura, Cal.	21-4	3,195-3,795	5,445	72-24	T	14-12	73.2	106.3	5-2220	492	42
San Carlos, Calif.	10-14	3,828-4,092	5,940	72-24	N	14-N	33.6	46.4	5-2459	811	46
San Fernando, Calif.	12-0	3,366-3,864	5,400	72-24	S	14-7	46.6	50.1	not available		
San Gabriel, Calif.	20-30	3,060-3,684	5,268	72-24	N	15-14	69.1	75.9	6-2834	690	50
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	13-8	3,390-3,564	4,920	72-24	T	14-12	44.3v	52.1	6-2829	1114	44
San Marino, Calif.	16-0	3,300-3,420	. . . .	72-24	N	15-N	55.9	80.4	5-2282	755	46
San Pablo, Calif.	19-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	21-N	. . .	. . .	5-2455	459	40
San Rafael, Calif.	18-15	3,840-4,080	5,100	84-24	T	14-14	68.1v	91.9	4-1844	694	47
Sanford, N. C.	. .-. .	2,400-2,640	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	12.6v	16.8	7-3065	1137	51
Sanford, Fla.	11-0†	2,040-2,515†	3,360†	84-24†	. .	15-. .†	29.2†	34.8†	6-2698	865	49
Sanford t, Me.	8-32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	N	14-14	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 3		
Santa Clara, Calif.	9-120	2,820-3,144†	. . . .	72-24	T	21-12	18.9†	23.4†	5-2047	849	50
Santa Cruz, Calif.	27-0	3,144-3,684	5,124	72-24	N	14-12	84.0	100.5	4-1733	578	51
Santa Maria, Calif.	1-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	N	14-14	4.3	29.6	6-2614	864	46
Santa Paula, Calif.	0-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	7.6v	12.5	6-2749	932	51
Santa Rosa, Calif.	26-0	3,012-3,864	5,712	72-24	N	22-12	92.0	102.8	4-1885	510	49
Sapulpa, Okla.	17-0	2,520-2,640	3,180	72-24	N	15-. .	40.7	52.0	6-2559	685	49
Sarasota, Fla.	17-12	2,436-2,856	4,536	72-24	N	14-0	41.8	56.4	6-2748	812	47
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	31-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N	17-15	. . .	. . .	5-2071	855	42
Saugus t, Mass.	25-4	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	N	16-N	. . .	. . .	5-C-note 3		
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	23-16	2,870-3,495	4,250	72-24	. .[5]	14-N	53.3	77.4	6-2631	823	51
Scarsdale, N. Y.	25-. .	3,564-4,322	6,093	65-10	N	21-N	92.6	107.8	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12-35	3,000-3,120	3,600	72-24	N	15-15	32.6	44.4	7-3470	1327	40
Sedalia, Mo.	23-0†	2,220-2,640†	3,120†	72-11†	. .	7-. .†	52.2†	56.2†	7-3279	1314	45
Selma, Ala.	25-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	10-90	. . .	. . .	5-2325	619	49
Seminole, Okla.	16-7†	2,400-2,400	2,820	84-24†	. .	15-. .†	23.6v	27.1	7-3404	1262	51
Shawnee, Okla.	27-0	2,154-2,346	3,300	72-12	N	15-30	60.1	63.8	6-2792	1129	46
Sheffield, Ala.	10-0	2,640-. . . .	4,200	. .-24	S	15-30	25.5	36.7	6-2897	831	51
Shelby, N. C.	10-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N	4-14	. . .	. . .	7-3012	1070	51
Shelbyville, Ind.	13-6†	2,800-2,800†	3,800†	72-24†	. .	14-. .†	30.9†	50.7†	5-2352	758	40
Shelton, Conn.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . .	12.0	6-C-note 3		
Shenandoah, Pa.	0-1,000	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	8-note 3		
Sheridan, Wyo.	11-0	2,700-3,600	4,020	72-24	N	15-15	28.6†	32.2†	8-3535	1500	51
Sherman, Tex.	29-0	2,130-2,340	3,120	84-24	T	15-15	62.5†	70.6†	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	22-0	3,552-4,260	. . . .	77-24	N	15-12	90.6	96.5	5-2299	1001	38
Sidney, Ohio	13-0	2,940-2,940†	3,300†	72-24	S	14-. .	40.4†	45.6†	5-2475	568	30
Sikeston, Mo.	2-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	N	14-14	. . .	. . .	8-note 3		
Skokie, Ill.	8-21	3,305-3,305†	3,900†	72-24	. .[5]	15-. .	31.0†	. . .	5-2160	751	49
Snyder, Tex.	7-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	S	10-. .	. . .	. . .	30-note 1		
Somerville, N. J.	. .-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
S. Charleston, W. Va.	13-20	3,000-3,000	4,800†	84-24	. .	15-15	44.2v	50.2	6-2514	913	49
South Euclid, Ohio	8-14	3,270-3,780	3,780	48-3P	N	15-. .	33.0v	47.3	5-2038	810	47
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	7-23†	4,020-4,260	. . . .	72-24†	. .	15-. .†	26.2v	38.6	6-2767	905	43
South Norfolk, Va.	11-70	2,700-3,200	. . . .	72-24	S	15-N	20.6v	55.6	8-3826	1298	50
South Orange, N. J.	21-0	3,400-4,074	6,048	68-10	T	21-N	90.5	99.0	D-note 2		
S. Pasadena, Calif.	20-0	2,928-3,516	5,316	72-24	S	15-12	69.3	78.8	4-1991	610	49
South Portland, Me.	25-120	2,512-2,714	3,865	84-24	T	21-7	72.6v	87.9	6-C-note 3		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	
South River, N. J.	0-70	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	$ 2.1	$ 7.1	E-note 2
S. St. Paul, Minn.	10-8†	$3,313-3,433	$4,992	72-24†	..	14-..†	34.9v	40.7	7-3033 1166 50
S. San Francisco, Calif.	21-12	3,180-3,600†	5,700†	60-10	T	15-30	67.3v†	78.8†	4-1772 678 45
Southbridge t, Mass.	19-33	....-....	....	70-10	N	14-..	...	...	4-B-note 3
Springfield, Ore.	15-28	3,000-3,360	4,020	72-24	N^5	14-0	35.7v	41.0	6-2749 832 35
State College, Pa.	..-125	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	2.8	not available
Statesville, N. C.	11-19	2,778-2,778	....	84-24	N	5-30	31.5v	37.1	5-2188 981 50
Staunton, Va.	5-45†	....-2,520	....	84-24†	..	14-..†	12.9v	33.2	6-2729 948 49
Steelton, Pa.	4-60	....-....	....	72-24†	..	7-..†	...	22.7	5-note 3
Sterling, Ill.	9-15	2,940-2,940	3,600	86-24	T	14-0	27.2v	29.9	5-2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis.	17-..	2,730-3,000	3,773	74-24	N	15-30	54.6	81.6	6-2796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla.	21-20	2,400-2,700	4,020	84-24	N	15-30	41.1v	41.1	6-2824 728 34
Stoneham t, Mass.	16-15	....-....	....	70-10	N	16-N	...	...	5-C-note 3
Stoughton t, Mass.	29-21	2,912-2,912	3,640	56-..	N	14-N	28.1v	46.5	5-C-note 3
Streator, Ill.	12-0	2,595-2,595†	3,178†	84-24	N	15-0	31.8 †	40.4†	7-3034 1285 37
Struthers, Ohio	3-15	....-....	....	72-24	S	14-20	...	...	6-2651 1179 48
Suffolk, Va.	19-18	2,520-2,700	3,660	84-24	N	15-20	48.6	56.5	5-2343 794 50
Summit, N. J.	15-50†	3,460-4,000	5,400	84-24†	..	16-..†	60.4v	60.4	C-note 2
Sumter, S. C.	27-16	2,778-2,950	3,948	..-24	N	15-..	38.3v	49.6	6-2843 866 49
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	0-25	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	not available
Sweetwater, Tex.	16-6	2,460-2,760	3,840	84-24	N	15-15	41.4	48.4	19-note 1
Swissvale, Pa.	6-100	....-....	....	84-24	N	14-0	...	...	4-1950 649 24
Takoma Park, Md.	7-55†	2,620-3,100	4,600	65-..†	..	15-..†	26.0v	42.4	4-1767 655 48
Talladega, Ala.	4-16	2,400-....	....	76-24	N	15-15	8.0	11.3	6-2739 1007 50
Tamaqua, Pa.	0-11	....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	5-note 3
Texarkana, Ark.	22-0	2,100-2,340	....	72-24	S	15-0	51.2	67.8	5-2380 832 49
Texarkana, Tex.	36-36	2,560-2,958	4,020	72-24	S	14-15	106.9	118.0	6-2748 1030 50
Texas City, Tex.	8-74	3,150-3,150	....	..-24	N	15-10	23.0	43.6	38-note 1
Thomasville, Ga.	13-0	2,442-2,574	3,600	84-24	N	15-..	34.2	40.2	5-2419 804 51
Thomasville, N. C.	13-13	2,442-2,574	....	72-24	N	10-6	29.1†	31.4†	6-2578 801 49
Tiffin, Ohio	20-0	2,700-3,000†	3,840†	72-24	N	15-..	55.3†	71.1†	4-1912 757 49
Tonawanda, N. Y.	24-200	3,750-3,750	4,450	72-10	T	21-15	75.2	85.8	5-2282 641 24
Torrance, Calif.	35-10	3,264-3,840	5,148	74-24	..	15-12	115.3v	128.7	6-2688 889 36
Traverse City, Mich.	13-4	2,670-3,000	3,840	74-24	S	15-60	38.7v	43.8	6-2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo.	13-0	....-....	....	84-24	N	15-12	...	...	6-2794 1103 31
Troy, Ohio	10-5	3,240-3,600	4,200	72-24	N	15-30	36.2v	41.0	6-2795 997 30
Tulare, Calif.	8-22	3,480-3,480	....	72-24	S	15-15	22.4v	27.6	4-1882 560 50
Tupelo, Miss.	10-3	2,220-2,700	2,700	84-24	N	14-12	22.0	25.3	7-3055 1141 47
Turtle Creek, Pa.	3-45	....-....	....	48-3P	N	14-0	...	...	5-2245 929 29
Twin Falls, Idaho	25-..	2,724-3,036	3,936†	76-24	N	12-7	66.2v	73.5	5-2392 806 52
Two Rivers, Wis.	..-..	3,120-3,450	4,290	..-..	..	..-..	46.6	67.1	not available
Uniontown, Pa.	13-135	3,240-3,240	3,720	72-24	S	14-15	41.7v	46.2	6-note 3
University Hts., Ohio	15-0	2,910-3,780†	....	72-24	N	14-N	...	...	4-1989 706 51
University Park, Tex.	22-0	3,000-3,000	5,400	72-24	N	15-15	77.8	83.2	19-note 1
Urbana, Ill.	11-0	3,120-3,240	4,020	84-24	N	14-..	31.0	37.5	6-2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga.	26-0	....-....	....	84-24	S	12-N	...	...	7-3106 1139 48
Valparaiso, Ind.	10-0	2,976-3,036	3,696	72-24	N	15-0	29.9v	51.1	7-3210 1157 38
Van Wert, Ohio	12-8	3,000-3,000	3,600	72-24	N	14-21	31.9v	37.6	6-2680 944 26
Vernon, Tex.	7-22	2,520-2,520	3,600	84-24	N	15-0	19.6v	23.4	24-note 1
Verona, N. J.	0-46	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	D-note 2
Victoria, Tex.	19-75	....-....	....	84-24	N	15-0	...	...	16-note 1
Vincennes, Ind.	29-0	....-....	....	72-24	S	14-15	...	...	5-2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn.	34-0	2,460-2,460†	4,200†	48-3P	N	14-30	90.1†	98.6†	5-2244 780 37
Visalia, Calif.	13-6	3,300-3,480	5,400	72-10	N	21-6	41.8v	47.1	5-2254 670 37
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	3,000-3,000	3,600	72-24	N	15-N	42.1	96.8	7-3191 1188 39

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-Time Pay	No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Wakefield t, Mass.	25-29	....-....	....	70-10	N	16-30	...	...	5-B-note 3		
Walla Walla, Wash.	49-0	$2,700-3,180	$4,080	72-24	N	14-12	$135.5†	$144.6†	4-1760	644	51
Wallingford, Conn.	19-25	3,120-3,120	4,250	56-10	S	10-14	57.1	64.1	6-C-note 3		
Warren, Pa.	18-0	2,610-2,880	3,660	72-24	T	14-12	51.7	56.1	4-note 3		
Washington, Ind.	15-0	2,340-....	....	72-24	N	6-30	...	...	6-2876	1042	41
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	8-20	....-....	....	72-24	N	15-180	...	...	7-3072	1002	50
Watertown t, Conn.	0-70	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	6-C-note 3		
Watertown, S. D.	13-0	....-....	3,600†	84-24	N	14-12	...	...	7-3138	977	34
Watertown, Wis.	16-15	3,000-3,480†	4,000†	72-24	N	14-15	45.7†	52.0†	5-2361	891	51
Waterville, Me.	10-75	2,288-2,402	....	84-10	S	14-14	...	37.3	4-B-note 3		
Watervliet, N. Y.	25-..†	2,668-2,868	....	63-24†	..	21-..†	62.2	69.1	5-2049	770	30
Watsonville, Calif.	11-20	3,120-3,744	....	72-24	S	14-30	37.8v	44.5	5-2487	686	48
Waukesha, Wis.	34-0	3,540-3,900	4,920	72-24	N	15-0	135.5	158.5	5-2191	729	40
Waxahachie, Tex.	8-0	2,310-2,400	3,120	120-SP	N	15-N	20.6v	22.6	not available		
Waycross, Ga.	..-..	2,724-2,724	4,200	..-..	..	..-..	48.7	53.5	6-2783	998	49
Waynesboro, Pa.	5-500	2,500-2,730	....	108-SP	N	7-14	8.2	12.7	5-note 3		
Waynesboro, Va.	4-35	2,100-2,220†	....	60-12	N	14-5	14.5v†	22.5†	7-3126	1152	49
Webster Groves, Mo.	14-0	....-....	....	84-24	N	15-30	...	...	6-note 3		
Weirton, W. Va.	6-150	....-....	....	72-10	..	14-30	...	...	7-3170	1149	49
Wellesley t, Mass.	46-30	....-....	....	56-10	S	14-N	...	...	4-B-note 3		
Wenatchee, Wash.	21-0	3,225-3,540	4,920	63-24	N	12-12	68.8v	78.4	5-2453	948	50
West Chester, Pa.	0-0	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	4-1912	741	51
West Frankfort, Ill.	3-11	....-....	....	56-3P	N	10-10	...	...	8-3849	1490	46
West Lafayette, Ind.	12-..	2,976-2,976†	4,000†	72-24	N	15-0	34.1†	36.9†	6-2926	993	39
West Monroe, La.	6-12	....-2,020	2,717	120-SP	N	7-0	12.6v	12.6	not available		
W. Springfield t, Mass.	45-0	....-....	....	56-10	S	14-84	...	...	5-B-note 3		
W. University Pl., Tex.	..-..	3,060-3,060	....	..-..	..	..-..	19.6v	27.5	30-note 1		
West Warwick t, R. I.	15-100	....-....	....	84-10	N	14-N	...	...	6-C-note 3		
Westerly t, R. I.	2-123	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	6-C-note 3		
Westbrook, Me.	6-69	2,821-2,821†	....	112-SP	S	14-0	24.8†	35.1†	6-C-note 3		
Westfield, Mass.	45-9	3,132-3,132	....	48-..	N	14-N	147.7	156.5	5-B-note 3		
Westfield, N. J.	22-25†	....-....	....	56-10†	..	16-..†	...	...	C-note 2		
Wethersfield t, Conn.	0-39	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	1.8v	15.3	6-C-note 3		
Wheaton, Ill.	0-25	....-....	....	..-..	N	0-0	...	...	6-2851	1114	47
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	17-0	3,814-4,114	4,894	72-12	N	15-9	...	40.9†	5-2146	923	38
Whittier, Calif.	29-0	3,276-4,044	5,868	72-24	S	15-15	98.1	112.2	5-2325	715	48
Willimantic, Conn.	17-40	2,889-3,099†	4,266†	56-10	N	15-15	45.0†	50.9†	6-C-note 3		
Wilmette, Ill.	15-1	3,600-3,780	6,050	76-24	T	15-N	57.8	62.9	5-2086	888	46
Wilson, N. C.	19-22	2,400-2,820	4,270	84-24	N	14-N	50.4v	64.4	6-2618	1074	49
Winchester, Va.	8-..	1,980-2,700	....	84-12	N	15-N	15.3v	28.2	7-3024	848	48
Winchester t, Mass.	29-16	2,801-3,399	4,608	56-10	N	14-30	...	...	4-B-note 3		
Winfield, Kan.	13-10	....-....	....	72-24	S	12-12	...	...	5-2391	683	40
Winnetka, Ill.	15-12	3,360-3,780	6,720	72-24	T	14-12	56.5v	68.0	4-1700	579	48
Winthrop t, Mass.	16-35	....-....	....	..-..	N	21-N	...	...	4-B-note 3		
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	17-0	3,406-3,709	4,575	72-24	T	15-N	59.2	63.7	6-2689	964	51
Woburn, Mass.	29-18	2,370-2,700†	3,120†	48-3P	N	16-14	27.2†	32.2†	4-B-note 3		
Wood River, Ill.	4-17	....-....	....	84-24	S	15-14	...	...	6-2916	1066	43
Woodbury, N. J.	3-97	....-....	....	68-..	N	14-N	...	...	D-note 2		
Wooster, Ohio	11-15	3,917-....	3,917	72-24	N	14-15	40.5v	41.2	6-2934	1051	34
Xenia, Ohio	13-6	3,000-3,480	4,500	72-24	N	14-15	36.4v	41.0	6-2999	1107	30
Yeadon, Pa.	0-60	....-....	....	..-..	..	..-..	...	...	4-1991	586	47
Ypsilanti, Mich.	22-0	3,632-3,800	4,735	63-24	S	14-..	75.8	88.5	7-3062	1054	48

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for most Texas cities over 25,000 because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification for some cities. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] Overtime paid at fixed hourly rate not related to base pay.

[6] One day added to vacation for four hours overtime.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1951

By O. W. Wilson

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THE year 1951 saw a resurgence of interest in two broad fields of police activity which, while never completely abandoned since the 1930's, have nevertheless been the objects of varying degrees of attention over the years. The fight against organized crime and the need for civil defense planning have again come to the fore, and the new approach seems to be one of attempting to meet these major issues with a program worked out on a large and nationally coordinated basis.

Organized Crime. Many cities have organized their own crime commissions and most seem to follow the pattern set up by the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime—the Kefauver Committee. Several were privately organized and financed by citizens who had the zeal and interest to initiate investigations in local communities once the need had been brought to their attention through the dramatic presentation of the Kefauver Committee findings.

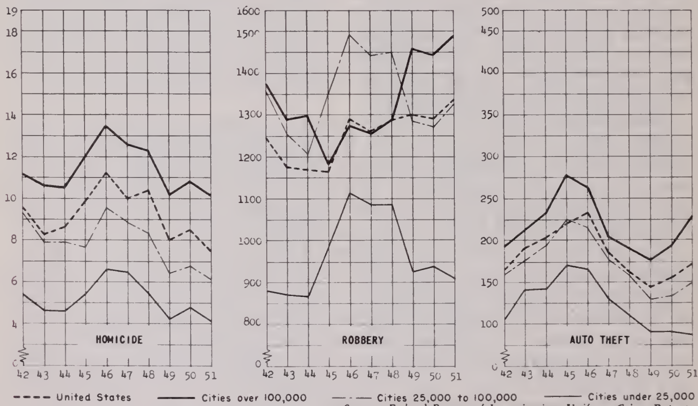
Among these local crime commissions are those in New York City, Tampa, Miami, Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, and Pueblo (Colorado). In five states, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Missouri, and Texas, commissions were set up by the legislatures. The governors of Colorado, Maine, and New York appointed their investigating committees, and five New England states have created a joint crime commission.

The activities of crime commissions have pointed up the need for improved law-enforcement standards, but it is too early to predict whether this renewed awareness will be reflected in constructive citizen interest in promoting reorganization and training programs for police departments. Also, it is difficult to determine whether the popularly expressed fear and alarm occasioned by the disclosure of the extent of the narcotics traffic and of gambling is more than a passing interest or will lead to definite long-term programs designed to coordinate national, state, and local efforts to control these adjuncts to modern organized crime.

Civil Defense. In the planning for civil defense more positive results are evident. An international agreement on coordination of civil defense was concluded with Canada, providing that the federal authorities in each country will keep the other informed regarding: (a) organization, legislation, and regulations; (b) material, equipment, supplies, and facilities; (c) arrangements with state, provincial, and municipal authorities and agencies; (d) training facilities and methods; and (e) public information and education. It also provides for the exchange of training facilities and personnel.

The aid and advice of police administrators in this country were requested by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and a committee was appointed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to serve the director of the Police Services Division of FCDA. This police advisory committee assisted in the preparation of "Police Services," a handbook and guide for police administrators and civil-defense planners. Plans for other publications for police use are under way. Northwestern University and the representatives of the IACP entered into a contract with the FCDA in May, 1951, to develop courses of instruction, training manuals, and visual aids intended for local and state officials charged with highway traffic regulations and controls.

Training schools and classes for civil-defense leadership are coming to be regarded as of first importance, and most police departments recognized the need by setting up new, or reviving the old, civil-defense bureaus and including in their training programs civil-defense and disaster-preparedness courses. The first regional training school under the auspices of the Federal Civil Defense Administration opened July 30 at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. It presented a series of two-week courses to trainees from 20 midwestern and midsouthern states,



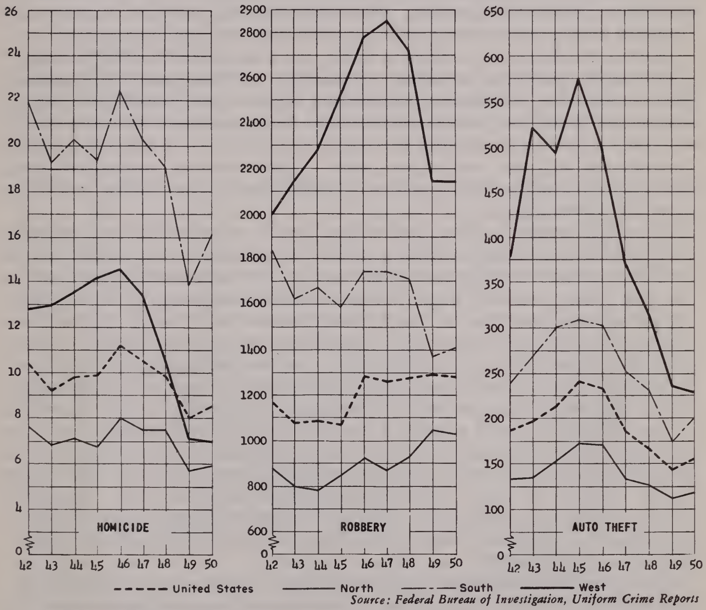
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports

Urban Crime Rates per 100,000 Population in the United States by Population Groups: 1942-1951

Crimes shown in charts on this and the facing page are defined by the FBI as follows: Homicide includes both murders and nonnegligent manslaughters; it does not include attempts to kill, suicide, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Robbery includes robbery, burglary, breaking or entering, and larceny-theft; it does not include auto theft, embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and passing worthless checks. Auto Theft includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including joyriding thefts. For more detailed definitions see Uniform Crime Reports issued by the FBI.

with instruction covering atomic, chemical, and biological warfare and methods of defense against these. A western training center of the FCDA was located at St. Mary's College near San Francisco for candidates from the 11 western states, and plans for a third such school at Ogontz, Pennsylvania, were completed. All courses were open to police officers and administrators, as well as to trainees selected by state civil defense directors.

In spite of national planning there remained some confusion in the field of civil defense as to the responsibility for financial support of local programs. The League of California Cities put itself on record as believing that if the national program collapsed it would be due to the apathy and indifference of Congress in regard to appropriations for staffing, equipping, and training defense units. On the other hand, the National Civil Defense Advisory Council, though it recognized the need for Congressional sup-



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports

URBAN CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS: 1942-1950

All 48 states are grouped in three regions: North includes New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central states; South includes South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central states; and West includes Mountain and Pacific states. For further explanation see FBI Uniform Crime Reports. See facing page for definitions of crimes shown in charts.

port, felt that a more important issue was that of convincing the public of the genuine need for its assistance and cooperation, and that only then would there be a strong motivation for sacrificing time and effort. This re-education, it was felt, must come from Congress and the Department of Defense through clear statements of facts regarding the seriousness of the need.

Crime Rates. According to figures published in Uniform Crime Reports, there was an increase in Part I crimes of 5.1 per cent in cities, and 4.0 per cent in rural communities during the first six months of 1951. However, in both rural and urban communities four major crimes (murder, robbery, aggravated assaults, and burglaries), showed a decrease as compared to the same period in 1950. A decrease of 6.1 per cent in murders in cities, however, was balanced by a 6.0 per cent increase in rapes. In rural localities manslaughter by negligence increased by 21.3 per cent and robberies decreased by 21.8 per cent. In both areas auto theft and larcenies increased markedly, the former by 18.6 per cent in cities and 20.0 per cent in rural areas, and the latter by 7.9 and 12.9 per cent.

During the first six months of 1951, the FBI received 419,451 fingerprint cards recording arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances. The total arrests increased 4.2 per cent, female arrests increased 10.8 per cent, and male arrests 3.6 per cent over the same period of 1950. Previous fingerprint records were on file in 46.0 per cent of the females and 62.1 per cent of the males. Approximately one-half of those arrested for crimes against property during the first half of the year were under 25 years of age.

Training. Police training, both departmental and academic, continued to show an increase, and continuing sponsorship and interest on the part of colleges and universities was evidenced. In East Lansing, Michigan, an in-service program of 192 hours in four weeks was offered by the Michigan State College, sponsored by the training committee of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police. The department of police administration at Michigan State College also conducted a command officers training school. Classes in police science and administration were included in the program of the Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, which opened on January 3, 1951, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Louisiana State University announced the opening of a four-year course in police training, made possible by the active interest of police administrators throughout the state. Amarillo, Texas, made an arrangement with its Junior College to enroll police trainees in a 14-week course, with trainees meeting regular college-entrance requirements.

Numerous institutes offering brief, intensive training in specialized subjects were held. The five-day court conferences given at the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, Emory University in Georgia, and the Northwestern University Law School are examples. A five-day course on chemical tests for intoxication was offered at Northwestern and the University of California at Berkeley.

The Virginia State Police completed a training school near Richmond, at a cost of $200,000, to be used for in-service training of their own recruits and by members of other law enforcement agencies on a cost basis. Numerous police forces report in-service programs and continuation training for older members. Miami, Florida, took overt cognizance of its "good neighbor" obligations by requiring its policemen in training to study the Spanish language.

Procedures. Police departments in cities over 10,000 population seem to be increasingly aware of the value of adequate records and efficient communications. Most of these cities reported improvements made or planned for the near future in these services. Among twelve cities reporting new centralized records systems were Baltimore, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Des Moines, and Durham (North Carolina). Sixteen cities revised their existing records systems and several plan still further modification. Microfilming of records is now a standard procedure in scores of departments, as is the use of telephone-dictating equipment. Many departments have placed in use a specially built cash register which provides on the receipt a record of all traffic-fine transactions and essential information for traffic offenders.

Several cities, including Pittsburgh, San Antonio, and Des Moines, reported reorganization surveys conducted by competent authorities in the field of police administration, and several others completed the task of putting into effect the recommendations resulting from surveys made the previous year.

Patrol methods in several cities have been modified, and the increased use of one-man patrol cars is reported by Denver, San Francisco, Des Moines, Iowa City (Iowa), Durham (North Carolina), Pontiac (Michigan), Napa (California), and several others. Berkeley, California; Hartford, Connecticut; and San Antonio, Texas (all cities above 100,000 population), report continuing success in the exclusive use of one-man patrol cars.

The integration of police and fire services is receiving more and more attention and serious study. One city, Sunnyvale, California, was able to report the successful operation, over a period of a year and a half, of its integrated services. The merging of these two services has resulted in a saving to this city of 11,000 population of more than $20,000 annually on its operating budget, and a saving of $30,000 a year in reduced fire insurance premiums. An excellent review and clarification of the issues involved in creating an integrated public safety department appears in the May, 1951, issue of Public Management.

Professional Organization. The International Association of Chiefs of Police held its 58th annual conference in October at Miami, Florida, and reported a number of resolutions including one urging Congress to view civil defense needs more realistically and to appropriate sufficient funds for police equipment and indemnification of civil defense personnel against injuries received either in actual wartime disaster or in training. It urged federal, state, and local governments to strengthen the enforcement of narcotic laws and to provide constitutional means of introducing narcotics evidence otherwise inadmissible. It urged Congress to eliminate interstate transmission of race-track information and to prohibit the interstate shipment of obscene and pornographic material.

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1951 are presented in Table XV for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the work week, overtime pay, vacation and sick leave policy, patrol cars and motorcycles, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the fire department section elsewhere in this book. This article summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XV to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal police departments.

Comparisons of individual cities with these averages must be made with caution. Reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts; some cities use special school crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio systems; some departments use uniformed personnel for routine office work; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty.

Number of Police Employees. Table XV shows for cities over 10,000 population the total number of full-time paid police employees, and Table 1 summarizes this information. This includes both uniformed and civilian employees. The median number of policemen for 1,000 population is 1.29 for all cities over 10,000 and ranges from 1.20 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.23 policemen in cities over 500,000 population. These data show little change from last year.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XV shows the authority making the original appointment of the police chief for cities over 25,000 population. The chief is appointed by the city manager in 127 cities, by the mayor in 126 cities, by the city council in 81 cities, by the police or safety board in 70 cities, and by a safety or service director in 38 cities. In two cities the police chief is appointed by the governor, and in five cities the police chief is elected directly by the people.

Police Salaries. Table XV shows the data on entrance and maximum salaries of police patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs, as reported by city officials late in 1951 and early in 1952. These data are summarized in Table 1. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during the probationary period. Median entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen are from $200 to $300 higher than those reported in the 1951 Year Book. Entrance salaries of patrolmen range from $2,880 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to a median of $3,500 for cities over one-half million. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $3,125 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population to $4,080 for cities over 500,000.

Similarly, police chief's salaries at the median are higher this year in all population groups. Although data reported this year are not directly comparable with those reported last year, it is significant that general salary increases for policemen and for police chiefs prevail.

Hours of Work. Data for individual cities on hours of work are reported in Table XV. The median is 48 hours per week for all population groups except cities over 500,000 where the median is 44 hours. Policemen now work a 40 hour week in 218 cities over 10,000 population.

Table 1

Police Employees and Police Salaries in Cities Over 10,000 By Population Groups: 1952

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1951)						
Over 500,000	17	1.19	1.88	2.23	2.57	3.75
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	21	0.89	1.30	1.50	1.79	3.14
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	63	0.92	1.29	1.45	1.84	2.55
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	117	0.65	1.22	1.41	1.66	3.73
25,000 to 50,000	236	0.58	1.06	1.31	1.58	3.48
10,000 to 25,000	680	0.36	1.00	1.20	1.48	3.69
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1952)						
Over 500,000	17	$2,280	$3,390	$ 3,500	$ 3,705	$ 3,955
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	2,520	3,048	3,120	3,480	3,925
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	60	2,310	2,673	2,937	3,232	3,852
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	113	2,280	2,758	3,120	3,424	4,136
25,000 to 50,000	234	2,080	2,710	3,013	3,316	4,089
10,000 to 25,000	638	1,800	2,580	2,880	3,200	4,020
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1952)						
Over 500,000	17	$2,880	$3,750	$ 4,080	$ 4,358	$ 4,500
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	3,000	3,426	3,795	3,960	4,295
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	60	2,700	3,049	3,432	3,659	4,287
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	111	2,568	3,180	3,442	3,810	4,700
25,000 to 50,000	234	2,340	3,026	3,327	3,690	4,776
10,000 to 25,000	623	1,980	2,800	3,125	3,600	4,524
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1952)						
Over 500,000	15	$8,208	$9,500	$10,216	$13,000	$15,359
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	22	5,760	6,975	7,899	8,400	10,000
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	47	4,061	5,500	6,216	7,500	9,432
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	106	4,170	5,023	5,700	6,440	8,640
25,000 to 50,000	217	3,000	4,260	4,897	5,670	9,000
10,000 to 25,000	530	2,190	3,720	4,200	4,925	9,000

A total of 123 cities over 10,000 reduced the work week for policemen in 1951 compared with 135 reporting such reductions in 1950. The greater number of reductions was from 48 to 40 hours per week. Seventy-four cities reduced their work week to 40 hours, 16 to 44, 15 to 48, six to 42, three to 45, three to 60, two to 52, and one each to 56, 47, 51, and 66 hours. Twenty-four of the cities reducing the work week are over 50,000 population.[1]

Overtime Pay. Cities were asked to report on their overtime pay policy for policemen. Of the 1,220 cities reporting, over one-half (612) reported that they have no plan for paying overtime. Allowing equal time off for overtime was reported by 293 cities, straight time pay by 258 cities, and time and one-half pay by 30 cities. Twenty-one cities pay hourly rates not related to base pay. Other methods of compensating for overtime include: double time off, three cities; double time off or straight time pay, one city; double time pay, one city; and additional retirement credit, one city.

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. The median number of days annual paid vacation for policemen in all cities under 100,000 is 14 days. Cities over 100,000 allow 15 days. Annual vacation allowance often is figured on a calendar day basis and thus represents two weeks vacation which is comparable with the annual vacation given most municipal employees (see personnel section). A total of 774 cities over 10,000 population allow sick leave ranging from 5 to 365 days annually. The median ranges from 12 days in smaller cities to 15 days in cities over 100,000. An additional 190 cities have no definite policy on sick leave but usually pay employees for

[1] The 123 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1951 are: over 500,000: Boston, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 250,000 to 500,000: San Diego, California; and Seattle, Washington. 100,000 to 250,000: Bridgeport, Connecticut; Camden, New Jersey; Fall River, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut; Springfield, Massachusetts; Tampa, Florida; and Wilmington, Delaware. 50,000 to 100,000: Chester, Pennsylvania; Joliet, Illinois; Lima, Ohio; New Britain, Connecticut; Passaic, New Jersey; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; Pueblo, Colorado; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Stamford, Connecticut; Troy, New York; and Union City, Pennsylvania. 25,000 to 50,000: Ann Arbor, Michigan; Belleville, New Jersey; Belmont, Massachusetts; Beverly Hills, California; Bristol, Connecticut; Chelsea, Massachusetts; Concord, New Hampshire; East Providence, Rhode Island; Fairfield, Connecticut; Ferndale, Michigan; Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Framingham, Massachusetts; Hamden, Connecticut; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Ithaca, New York; Johnson City, Tennessee; Manchester, Connecticut; Massillon, Ohio; Melrose, Massachusetts; Meriden, Connecticut; Milford, Connecticut; Mishawaka, Indiana; Montclair, New Jersey; Nashua, New Hampshire; Newport, Kentucky; Orange, New Jersey; Panama City, Florida; Perth Amboy; New Jersey; Pomona, California; Royal Oak, Michigan; San Mateo, California; Santa Barbara, California; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Teaneck, New Jersey, Warren, Ohio; and Weymouth, Massachusetts. 10,000 to 25,000: Adrian, Michigan; Andover, Massachusetts; Annapolis, Maryland; Asbury Park, New Jersey; Attleboro, Massachusetts; Batavia, New York; Bell, California; Bexley, Ohio; Borger, Texas; Boulder, Colorado; Bradford, Pennsylvania; Braintree, Massachusetts; Bristol, Pennsylvania; Carbondale, Pennsylvania; Carteret, New Jersey; Cohoes, New York; Corning, New York; Crowley, Louisiana; Danbury, Connecticut; Dover, New Jersey; Dunkirk, New York; Duquesne, Pennsylvania; East Detroit, Michigan; East Liverpool, Ohio; Escanaba, Michigan; Fayetteville, Arkansas; Hibbing, Minnesota; Hillsdale, New Jersey; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Kingsville, Texas; Leominster, Massachusetts; Martins Ferry, Ohio; Martinsburg, West Virginia; Maywood, California; Menlo Park, California; Middleborough, Massachusetts; Montebello, California; Mount Clemens, Michigan; Norwich, Connecticut; Neptune, New Jersey; Owatonna, Minnesota; Painesville, Ohio; Plymouth, Massachusetts; Redlands, California; Roselle, New Jersey; Roseville, Michigan; St. Clair Shores, Michigan; San Benito, Texas; San Bruno, California; San Marino, California; Sanford, North Carolina; Somerville, New Jersey; South Pasadena, California; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Visalia, California; Wallingford, Connecticut; Waukesha, Wisconsin; Wellesley, Massachusetts, West Frankfort, Illinois; West Monroe, Louisiana; West Springfield, Massachusetts; Westport, Connecticut; and Whittier, California.

actual time off. Ninety-six cities report that they do not pay employees for such time off. This allowance is comparable with that for other city employees (see Personnel section).

Extra Pay for Holidays. Nearly three-fourths of the cities (894 out of 1,197 reporting) do not make any allowance for policemen who work on holidays. Among the cities that do compensate for holiday work, 189 cities give equal time off; 78 cities give an extra day's pay; three cities pay time and one-half; one city gives double time off; and four cities pay hourly rates not related to base pay. Twenty-eight cities give policemen additional vacation time to compensate for holidays

TABLE 2

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1951

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1951				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000. . .	15	21,343	$199,816	$9.36	$212,277	$9.95	94.1
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	8,242	45,409	5.50	51,909	6.30	87.5
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	55	8,084	40,650	5.03	46,970	5.80	86.5
50,000 to 100,000	110	7,782	39,941	5.13	46,000	5.91	86.8
25,000 to 50,000.	212	7,380	33,428	4.53	39,518	5.35	84.6
10,000 to 25,000.	473	7,311	28,898	3.95	35,728	4.89	80.9
All cities over 10,000 .	888	60,142	$388,142	$6.45	$432,402	$7.19	89.8

Regular Physical Examinations. Periodic physical examinations for police employees are given in 128 of the 1,026 cities reporting. Of these, 98 give examinations annually, 5 semi-annually, and 13 give examinations every two years. Four other cities give examinations every three years or longer, and eight cities give examinations on promotion only. Many of the cities reporting that they do not have regular health examinations report that they give examinations for entrance into the police service or after extended sick leave or injury.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XV includes 1951 information on police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities. Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized in Table 2.

Police department expenditures were $7.19 per capita in 888 cities over 10,000 population. Expenditures per capita were generally higher in larger cities, ranging from $4.89 in cities under 25,000 to $9.95 per capita in cities over 500,000. Salaries and wages comprise about 90 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000. The ratio varys from 81 per cent in cities under 25,000 to 94 per cent in cities over 500,000.

Number of Motor Vehicles. Late in 1951 a total of 1,064 cities over 10,000 reported 8,507 police patrol cars and 6,250 two- and three-wheel motorcycles. Table 3 summarizes the number of patrol cars, and motorcycles in terms of 100,000 population and 100 police employees. The number of patrol cars per 100,000 population does not vary greatly in cities over 10,000, but shows a gradual increase as the population of the city decreases. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have three times as many patrol cars per 100 employees as cities over 500,000. Cities under 500,000 population have consistently more motorcycles per 100,000 population and per 100 employees than do cities over 500,000.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

Population Group	Patrol Cars				Motorcycles			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number		Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number	
			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000. . .	14	2,093	11.2	4.8	14	1,789	9.6	4.1
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	22	931	13.3	7.6	22	839	11.3	6.9
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	60	1,303	14.2	8.9	60	923	10.0	6.3
50,000 to 100,000	111	1,122	13.7	9.0	111	938	11.3	7.6
25,000 to 50,000.	234	1,213	14.9	10.5	234	867	10.8	7.5
10,000 to 25,000.	623	1,845	17.6	13.8	623	894	8.8	6.7
All cities over 10,000 .	1,064	8,507	13.8	7.9	1,064	6,250	10.1	5.8

Extent of One-Man Patrol Cars. A total of 204 of the 1,236 cities reporting use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. A combination of one- and two-man cars is used by 641 cities, and 391 use two-man cars exclusively. Of the 204 using one-man cars, 141 are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. As was the case last year, 68 per cent of the reporting cities use one-man patrol cars at least part of the time.

Shifts When One-Man Patrol Cars Are Used. Table XV shows for individual cities using one-man patrol cars, the shifts when such patrol cars are employed—day, evening, and night. Of the 845 cities using one-man patrol cars, 403 cities use them on day, evening, and night shifts, 152 use them on day and evening shifts, and 273 use them on the day shift only. The remaining 17 cities use one-man cars on other variations of patrol shifts.

TABLE 4

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000. . .	18	7	38.9	11	61.1	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	8	34.8	14	60.9	1	4.3
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	30	46.2	29	44.6	6	9.2
50,000 to 100,000	120	62	51.7	48	40.0	10	8.3
25,000 to 50,000.	268	84	31.3	138	51.5	46	17.2
10,000 to 25,000.	742	200	27.0	401	54.0	141	19.0
All cities over 10,000 .	1,236	391	31.6	641	51.9	204	16.5

TABLE XV

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1952

This table includes all of the 509 cities over 25,000 population and 787 of the 837 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1950 census. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1951 and early in 1952 by city officials. "Work Hours Per Week" shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under "Overtime Pay," an "N" indicates no overtime pay, "S" pay at straight time, "H" pay at time and one-half, and "T" equal time off. Under "Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 12 months on the force, and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. Under "No. Days Vacation, Sick Leave" "N" indicates the city has no formal policy or rules governing vacation or sick leave. "Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars" indicates the shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used, "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" for night shift. A double dagger (‡) means the city uses only one-man patrol cars. The "Number of Patrol Cars" represents those used for regular police patrol service and excludes, as far as possible, cars used by detectives and officers, ambulances, and rescue trucks. Under "Numbers of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel," the number to the left of the dash is the number of two-wheel motorcycles, and the number to the right of the dash is the number of three-wheel motorcycles. "Total Expenditures for Department" includes new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A single dagger (†) indicates 1950 figures. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation. Refer to Table IV for population figures for these cities.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED (shown only for cities over 25,000)

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	7,527	48	T	$3,782-4,250	$13,000M	20-N	None	361	156-65	$26,371†	$27,741†
Detroit, Mich.	4,667	40	N	3,941-4,414	15,359M	20-15	None	153	80-20	18,870	19,440
Los Angeles, Calif.	5,189	42	T	3,828-4,500	13,284B	14-14	D	252	395-89	20,189	21,733
New York, N. Y.	19,630	46	N	3,400-4,400	15,000S	20-. .	DEN	981	323-93	83,108	86,044
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,110	48	N	3,300-3,700†	10,300S†	14-30	D	274	61-92	16,378†	17,119†
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	2,118	56	N	2,600-3,120†	. . . .G†	50-N	DEN	118	95-2	. . . .	. . . .
Boston, Mass.	3,002	40	S	3,500-3,800	9,500G	14-15	None	95	3-27	10,769	11,857
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,356	48	T	3,500-3,800	8,800M	14-182	None	34	43-12	4,465	4,759
Cincinnati, Ohio	824	44	T	3,628-4,195	8,440A	15-15	DEN	55	18-10	3,209	3,294
Cleveland, Ohio	2,169	40	T	3,328-4,452	9,732M	18-90	None	220	39-27	7,365†	8,561†
Houston, Tex.	710	40	H	3,240-3,960	9,600M	15-15	DEN	58	25-7	2,670	3,146
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,395	44	T	3,955-4,315	10,975B	15-15	DEN	88	53-19	5,544	6,048
Minneapolis, Minn.	634	40	T	3,504-4,020	8,208M	15-12	D	40	15-4	2,435	2,629
New Orleans, La.	955	48	N	2,280-2,880	10,216C	21-24	None	40	53-7	1,877	2,304
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,496	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	14-14	D	23	65-0	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
500,000 to 1,000,000—Continued											
St. Louis, Mo.	2,290	56	N	$3,228-3,480	$ 9,500B	14-180	DEN	108	71-16	$ 7,633	$ 8,405
San Francisco, Calif.	1,683	40	S	3,480-4,080	10,980B	10-14	DEN	54	75-45	7,087	8,023
Washington, D. C.	2,251	40	S	3,410-4,160	11,130C	13-30	None	120	98-2	8,217	8,915
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	275	44	N	3,432-3,828	7,062M	14-. .	None	37	17-7	1,030	1,169
Atlanta, Ga.	574	48	N	2,928-3,600	9,000C	20-30	None	62†	45†-18†	1,679	1,923
Birmingham, Ala.	403	48	T	3,119-3,396	6,884C	14-14	DEN	42	8-9	1,266	1,517
Columbus, Ohio	513	40	S	3,384-3,600	7,020S	15-90	DEN	30	30-9	1,754	1,875
Dallas, Tex.	555	44	S	3,060-3,960	8,520A	15-30	DEN	50	31-25	1,900	2,262
Denver, Colo.	649	48	..	3,528-3,795	7,112M	15-18	DEN	121	40-25	2,090	2,368
Fort Worth, Tex.	379†	48	T	3,204-3,804	7,800A	15-15	None	25	37-5	1,147	1,386
Indianapolis, Ind.	788	48	T	2,880-3,700	6,900M	14-30	DEN	32†	54-15	2,588	2,843
Jersey City, N. J.	940	40	N	3,500-4,000	10,000C	19-0	None	33	24-0	3,618	4,489
Kansas City, Mo.	713	48	T	2,940-3,360	8,100B	7-30	DEN	127	26-26	2,104	2,533
Long Beach, Calif.	408	40	N	3,612-4,260	8,340A	12-12	DE	21	30-7	1,407	1,592
Louisville, Ky.	513	48	S	2,520-3,000	6,024M	21-12	None	. . .	18-8	1,560	1,802
Memphis, Tenn.	416†	48†	. .	3,048-3,426	7,000C	. .-. .	None†	45†	10†-2†	1,334	1,572
Newark, N. J.	1,379	48	T	3,000-3,900	6,900S	21-N	None	100	20-45	5,326	5,863
Oakland, Calif.	762	40	S	3,720-4,080	9,900A	15-60	DEN	45	49-17	2,976	3,383
Omaha, Neb.	280	48	S	3,060-3,180	5,760C	18-18	D	16	15-12	1,137	1,271
Portland, Ore.	762	40	T	3,120-3,756	8,400M	9-15	DEN	19	28-7	2,389	2,719
Rochester, N. Y.	545	48	N	3,120-3,780	6,700A	15-180	DEN	25	10-13	1,840	1,980
St. Paul, Minn.	387	40	T	3,477-3,906	7,998B	15-15	DEN	23	10-3	1,427	1,565
San Antonio, Tex.	365	48	N	2,535-3,420†	6,360S†	15-15	DEN	55	15-8	905†	1,134†
San Diego, Calif.	452	40	T	3,468-4,116	9,900A	18-15	D	40	48-4	1,694	1,929
Seattle, Wash.	700	44	T	3,480-3,900	10,000M	16-N	DEN	33	28-18	2,524	2,965
Toledo, Ohio	437	48	T	3,925-4,295	6,145A	12-12	None	45	28-3	1,714	1,769
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	345†	48†	..	2,462-2,712	5,225	. .-. .	None†	. .	25-11†	870	1,073
Allentown, Pa.	120	44	N	3,130-3,280	4,590M	14-30	DEN	2	5-2	360	443
Austin, Tex.	169	48	S	2,680-3,360	5,280A	15-15	DEN	9	7-8	499	626
Baton Rouge, La.	116	48	S	2,700-2,940	7,200M	. .-. .	None	21	20-3	341	456
Berkeley, Calif.	136	40	S	3,852-4,200	9,432A	14-12	DEN‡	55†	0-5†	524	688
Bridgeport, Conn.	348	40	S	2,650-3,410	6,970. .	14-. .	None	16	11-6	932	1,081
Cambridge, Mass.	243	49	N	3,110-3,660	6,500A	14-N	None	12	4-1	816	857
Camden, N. J.	256	42	T	2,640-3,160	4,885S†	21-15	DEN	14	4-6	751	835
Canton, Ohio	154	40	T	2,790-3,180†	4,620S†	14-15	None	8	12-4	. . . .	. . . .
Charlotte, N. C.	215	48	N	3,149-3,590	7,500C	15-13	None	15	12-4	619	720
Chattanooga, Tenn.	154	48	T	2,880-3,600	6,000C	15-. .	DE	16	6-0	531	614
Corpus Christi, Tex.	124	48	N	3,084-3,444	6,216A	17-15	None	10	16-5	377	490
Dayton, Ohio	297	48	T	3,635-4,087	7,680A	12-15	DEN	75	15-5	1,073	1,266
Des Moines, Iowa	180	47	T	3,339-3,594	6,300A	12-12	DEN	16	0-7	527†	564†
Duluth, Minn.	139	44	..	3,444-3,840	6,060S	14-30	None	14	0-1	473	536
Elizabeth, N. J.	262	40	T	3,400-3,800	6,000C	17-30	None	7	3-15	976	1,039
El Paso, Tex.	155	48	..	3,076-3,247	5,808M	15-15	None	13	17-1	481	598
Erie, Pa.	169	48	T	3,220-3,520	5,220C	14-120	None	6	5-1	582	682
Evansville, Ind.	178	48	T	3,201-3,399	5,500B	15-0	None	16†	6-2	577	666
Fall River, Mass.	253	40	N	2,600-2,900	6,100B	14-N	DEN	5	5-0	675	723
Flint, Mich.	315	44	S	3,639-4,048	8,077A	18-12	None	37	8-3	944	1,111
Fort Wayne, Ind.	193	40	T	2,910-3,000†	4,720M†	15-N	None	16	7-4	525†	572†
Gary, Ind.	245	48	N	3,060-3,600	5,760M	15-90	None	29	16-6	802	. . . .
Grand Rapids, Mich.	246	40	T	3,224-3,666	7,540A	14-10	DE	16	23-4	901	1,027
Hartford, Conn.	342	40	S	3,066-3,654	8,387A	10-15	DEN	24	10-0	1,098	1,251
Jacksonville, Fla.	376	48	T	2,723-3,646	6,300C	22-N	DEN	42	16-11	1,230	1,434
Kansas City, Kan.	165	48	N	3,240-3,420	5,540M	15-15	None	24	15-6	600	740
Knoxville, Tenn.	203†	48†	..	2,820-3,180	5,400. .	. .-. .	DE†	37	5-0	521	639

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Little Rock, Ark. . . .	132	48	N	$2,610-2,940	$ . . . .B	15-N	None	8	13-4	$ 355	$ 401
Miami, Fla.	586	48	T	2,856-3,528†	8,000A†	21-12	None	22	36-0	1,567†	2,003†
Mobile, Ala.	174	52	N	2,388-2,724	. . . .	14-12	None	19	4-2	397	520
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	148	48	T	2,460-2,760	5,280C	14-12	D	8	12-5	380	467
Nashville, Tenn.	247	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	6,000M†	20-60	None	20	14-4	. . . .	. . . .
New Bedford, Mass. .	221	49	N	2,800-3,000	. . . .M†	14-12	DEN‡	9	3-..	644	685
New Haven, Conn. . . .	418	40	T	3,138-3,503	. . . .	14-15	DEN	24	0-12	1,368	1,508
Norfolk, Va.	329	48	S	2,532-3,252	. . . .A	15-12	DEN	54	23-5	1,007	1,087
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	276	48	N	2,820-3,000	6,600A	15-15	None	55	13-5	775	834
Pasadena, Calif.	174	40	H	3,562-4,287	8,007A	14-15	DEN	28	23-4	727	850
Paterson, N. J.	255	42	N	2,700-3,100†	5,000B†	18-0	None	7	11-4	804†	887†
Peoria, Ill.	146	48	N	2,550-3,000†	4,800M†	21-30	None	17	3-10	441†	511†
Phoenix, Ariz.	186	48	T	3,384-3,960	7,500A	15-15	DEN	22	16-6	669	902
Providence, R. I. . . .	458	48	N	3,055-3,393	6,825S	14-15	DEN†	45	22-5	1,447	1,658
Reading, Pa.	195	40	N	2,604-2,844	C	21-30	DEN‡	8	8-1	452	485
Richmond, Va.	330	48	N	2,730-3,276	6,552S	12-12	DEN	25	2-6	980	1,194
Sacramento, Calif. . .	235	44	T	3,456-4,140	9,000A	21-15	None	36	18-10	885	993
Salt Lake City, Utah .	197	48	N	3,000-3,780	5,000C	15-15	D	12	9-8	820	856
Savannah, Ga.	172	48	N	2,310-2,700†	5,100C†	15-10	None	6	15-2	471†	591†
Scranton, Pa.	172	48	N	3,113-3,600	4,061M	15-. .	D	10	0-8	. . . .	. . . .
Shreveport, La.	150	48	N	2,670-2,904	6,732C	15-. .	DE	18	10-5	515	582
Somerville, Mass. . . .	167	42	T	2,496-2,858	5,600M	21-20	None	3	0-0	586	622
South Bend, Ind.	164	48	N	3,295-3,554†	5,370M†	15-30	DE	15	2-5	558†	642†
Spokane, Wash.	223	40	N	3,180-3,600	6,000C	15-180	D	8	16-7	777	932
Springfield, Mass. . . .	368	40	S	2,964-3,120†	6,817B†	21-84	None	22	21-..	1,046†	1,144†
Syracuse, N. Y.	351	48	T	3,350-3,650	7,600M	18-180	DEN	34	17-5	1,153	1,250
Tacoma, Wash.	209	40	S	3,600-3,900	8,700C	16-180	D	18†	17-12	714	834
Tampa, Fla.	203	40	S	2,532-2,862	6,500M	14-14	D	24	12-4	525	648
Trenton, N. J.	267	40	N	2,850-3,700	5,900S	21-. .	None	5	4-1	946	1,021
Tulsa, Okla.	229	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	5,400M†	14-14	DE	30	6-10	. . . .	. . . .
Utica, N. Y.	169	48	T	2,650-3,100	5,100M	17-N	DEN	14	8-3	521	584
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	206	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	6,800M†	15-. .	DEN	17	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wichita, Kan.	215	48	T	3,240-3,756	7,440A	12-12	DEN‡	27	10-10	691	833
Wilmington, Del. . . .	206	40	S	2,847-3,031†	6,000S†	14-15	DEN	8	10-8	580†	. . . .
Worcester, Mass. . . .	408	47†	N	2,798-3,526	7,682A	14-15	None	1[illegible]	9-4	1,436	1,576
Yonkers, N. Y.	239	48	T	2,800-3,800	6,500A	21-N	None	32	9-2	926	1,008
Youngstown, Ohio . . .	250	48	T	3,540-3,540	5,500M	14-60	DEN	43	4-4	825	908
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif.	68	48	T	3,678-4,146	7,086A	14-60	DEN	18	0-2	296	346
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	112	48	S	3,170-3,396	5,832A	12-12	DEN	11	10-3	331	349
Alexandria, Va.	88	48	N	2,946-3,828	5,775A	14-N	DEN	10	2-2	331	360
Alhambra, Calif. . . .	71	40	T	3,258-3,936	6,660A	15-14	D	14	6-3	247	299
Altoona, Pa.	84	48	T	2,858-3,340	4,344M	14-12	None	5	0-0	270	294
Amarillo, Tex.	104	48	H	3,120-3,720	6,900A	21-15	None	14	15-4	297	409
Asheville, N. C.	81	48	N	2,508-3,168	5,400..	15-15	DEN	12	0-0	245	317
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	231	48	T	2,850-3,350	5,400C†	21-N	None	26	25-3	764	819
Augusta, Ga.	150	48	N	2,640-2,886	. . . .B	14-12	None	10	16-2	439	542
Aurora, Ill.	60	48	N	3,000-3,300	4,620M	14-180	None	3	3-3	142	165
Bay City, Mich.	79	40	..	3,300-3,565	4,971C	20-10	DEN	11	0-2	283	331
Bayonne, N. J.	216	40	N	3,725-4,000	7,300S	19-N	None	18	13-3	887	934
Beaumont, Tex.	91	48	S	2,760-3,180	6,420A	14-15	None	10	5-3	257	294
Berwyn, Ill.					(not reporting)						
Bethlehem, Pa.	80	48	S	3,120-3,300	4,200M	14-14	None	8	4-5	244	383
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	126	48	N	2,755-3,210†	5,400M	21-12	DE	11	6-3	. . . .	. . . .
Brockton, Mass.	104	40	N	2,350-2,750†	4,250M†	14-30	D	5	0-0	280†	324†
Brookline t, Mass. . .	133	. .	N	3,922-3,922	6,500. .	14-15	DEN	15	0-0	432	492
Burbank, Calif.	94	42	N	3,684-4,548	8,640A	14-10	D	10	14-2	404	457

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .	85†	48†	..	$3,420-. . . .	$	. .-. .	None	10	3-3	$ 262†	$ 333†
Charleston S. C.	171	48	N	2,725-3,088	5,504M	14-14	None	20	12-4	477	539
Charleston, W. Va. . .	90	48	..[1]	3,090-3,210	. . . .M	15-15	None	5	2-2	273	330
Chester, Pa.	83	48	T	2,460-3,000†	4,700M†	14-16	DEN	10	0-3	253†	305†
Cicero, Ill.	83	48	N	4,076-. . . .	C	21-0	None	6	4-2	. . . .	. . . .
Cleveland Hgts. Ohio .	90	44	T	3,230-4,200	6,500A	14-N	None	10	2-2	251	316
Clifton, N. J.	81	40	N	2,640-3,520	. . . .A	14-90	None	8	4-1	287	321
Columbia, S. C.	138	48	H	2,586-3,012	5,700A	15-N	DEN‡	13	16-3	379	460
Columbus, Ga.	114	48	S	2,700-3,204	6,420B	14-N	DE	9	12-1	328	416
Covington, Ky.	79	56	N	3,200-3,200	4,346A	15-10	DEN	9	5-3	252	284
Cranston, R. I.	70	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	5,400C	12-30	DEN	12	6-0	204	244
Davenport, Iowa. . . .	90	48	N	3,270-3,480	5,100M	15-. .	E	12†	1-4	252	292
Dearborn, Mich.	173	40	T	4,136-4,700	8,640S	22-15	DEN	17	7-0	780	842
Decatur, Ill.	43	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B†	14-14	None	4	0-3	. . . .	. . . .
Durham, N. C.	110	48	N	2,520-3,468	5,958A	15-12	D	19	5-3	312	398
East Chicago, Ind. . . .	123	48	N	3,360-3960	5,760B	15-N	None	12	6-3	426	482
East Orange, N. J. . .	141	40	T	3,050-3,800	. . . .M	21-. .	None	5	6-4	522	556
East St. Louis, Ill. . .	90	50	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-N	None	12	0-2	. . . .	. . . .
Evanston, Ill.	112	48	N	3,660-3,912	. . . .M	21-. .	None	12	12-5	467	504
Fresno, Calif.	183	40	T	3,528-4,140	7,944M	15-14	DEN	34	14-11	629	845
Gadsden, Ala.	86	48	N	2,610-2,700	4,380. .	15-N	None	8	3-3	212	258
Galveston, Tex.	84	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	5,280C	15-15	None	12	5-1	. . . .	. . . .
Glendale, Calif.	133	44	T	3,678-4,464	7,560A	12-12	D	11	12-4	619	733
Green Bay, Wis. . . .	81	46	T	3,570-3,870	5,490B	15-10	DEN	6	6-5	267	281
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	146	44	N	2,928-3,288	6,600A	14-12	DEN	11	3-5	358	459
Greenville, S. C.	126	48	N	2,485-2,970	5,000C	14-10	None	12	6-6	366	443
Hamilton, Ohio	73	48	N	3,300-3,600	5,760A	14-15	None	8	5-1	220	251
Hammond, Ind.	144	48	T	3,660-3,900	5,500B	17-N	None	8	11-3	460	538
Harrisburg, Pa.	133	48	T	3,101-3,221	4,886M	14-14	DEN	5	4-5	418	475
Hoboken, N. J.	176	40	T	3,200-3,800	6,350S	18-. .	None	. . .	0-4	698	744
Holyoke, Mass.	105	47	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	17-30	DEN	6	3-3	. . . .	. . . .
Huntington, W. Va. . .	96†	48	S	3,030-3,390	5,010M	15-. .	DEN‡	8	10-3	316	365
Irvington, N. J.	103	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-15	None	3	3-2	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Mich.	76	48	T	3,303-3,729	6,085C	14-12	DEN	13	2-3	257	279
Jackson, Miss.	138	48	S	2,670-3,060	5,520M	14-7	None	6	7-3	426	505
Johnstown, Pa.	85	48	T	2,904-3,300	4,500M	15-30	None	4	6-2	257	285
Joliet, Ill.	65	40	N	. . . .-3,480	4,530B	15-N	None	4	6-3	196	215
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	93	48	S	3,470-3,879	7,213A	12-12	DE	5	3-4	390	479
Kenosha, Wis.	76	40	T	3,585-3,711	6,316B	14-N	DEN	9	5-2	283	324
Lakewood, Ohio	65	44	T	3,000-4,030	C	12-N	DEN	6	2-2	286	323
Lancaster, Pa.	75	48	N	2,730-3,150†	4,440M	14-7	D	3	3-2	227†	263†
Lansing, Mich.	141	40	N	3,183-3,533	6,660B	15-10	None	18	4-12	525	592
Laredo, Tex.	44	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	None	5	0-4	. . . .	. . . .
Lawrence, Mass. . . .	140	40	N	3,460-3,460	4,900S	14-12	None	8	2-2	504	547
Lexington, Ky.	91	48	T	2,766-2,832	5,028A	15-15	None	9	4-4	273	316
Lima, Ohio	57	40	T	3,300-. . . .	4,920M	14-30	DE	5	0-5	176	208
Lincoln, Neb.	102	48	N	2,730-3,280	5,760S	14-12	None	10	9-2	293	370
Lorain, Ohio	48	48	T	3,768-3,768	5,400M	21-30	None	11	2-3	179	218
Lowell, Mass.	202	40	S	3,216-3,216	5,000A	14-12	DEN‡	6	2-0	668	715
Lubbock, Tex.	102	48	..[1]	2,910-3,060	6,060C	15-15	D	8	6-3	287	371
Lynn, Mass.					(not reporting)						
McKeesport, Pa.	90	48	S	3,679-3,679†	4,344C†	14-12	DE	5	2-3	251†	263†
Macon, Ga.	105	48	N	2,614-3,180	6,326M	15-15	None	10	19-2	323	360
Madison, Wis.	157	40	T	3,428-3,848	7,500B	10-10	DEN‡	20	4-6	612	687
Malden, Mass.	111	40	T	3,100-3,500	5,200S	14-30	None	3	0-0	407	449
Manchester, N. H. . .	129	40	N	3,241-3,332	5,350B	14-15	DEN	9	2-2	406	453
Medford, Mass.	117	42	N	3,200-3,500	5,800A	14-21	None	10	1-0	404	419

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	146	48	N	$3,280-4,400	$ 6,700. .†	21-30	None	17	6-3	$ 546	$ 607
Muncie, Ind.	78	48	T	2,880-2,880†	4,680M†	15-15	None	6	1-2	212†	251†
New Britain, Conn.	127	40	S	3,432-3,640	5,512B	14-75	DEN‡	15	3-2	495	550
New Rochelle, N. Y.	155	48	N	3,520-4,520	7,370S	21-12	DEN‡	8	7-4	674	734
Newton, Mass.	182	45	N	3,150-3,350	6,500M	14-7	DEN	10	0-0	558	619
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	152	48	N	3,400-4,070	6,004A	12-12	DEN	6	7-1	612	649
Oak Park, Ill.	80	48	N	3,620-3,782	6,867M	25-0	None	10	6-4	317	372
Ogden, Utah	61	48	N	2,928-3,168	4,584A	15-N	DE	13	3-2	215	261
Orlando, Fla.	82	48	S	2,820-3,120	. . . .M	21-15	None	12	9-3	267	363
Passaic, N. J.	127	40	N	3,020-3,660	5,800S	15-N	None	6	4-6	463	505
Pawtucket, R. I.					(not reporting)						
Pittsfield, Mass.	70	40	S	3,300-3,300	5,200M	14-15	DEN‡	3	0-0	243	263
Pontiac, Mich.	99	40	N	3,627-3,900	7,020A	14-12	DE	5	4-2	352	393
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	48	H	2,860-3,200	. . . .A	15-15	None	9	6-2	163	222
Portland, Me.	122	50	S	2,685-2,946	4,849A	14-12	DEN‡	8	0-6	360	402
Portsmouth, Va.	86	48	N	2,856-3,168	5,400A	14-N	None	5	8-1	284	311
Pueblo, Colo.	75	48	H	3,318-3,444	5,304A	14-12	None	4	2-2	256	308
Quincy, Mass.	148	46	S	3,300-3,500	5,100A	14-63	D	4	4-1	516	565
Racine, Wis.	117	45	T	3,649-3,930	6,145B	21-12	DEN	10	5-2	425	465
Raleigh, N. C.	87	48	N	2,490-2,910	4,920A	12-10	D	9	5-1	201	248
Richmond, Calif.	137	40	T	3,840-4,200	8,040A	20-30	DEN‡	11	0-3	543	650
Roanoke, Va.	126	52	N	3,000-3,300	5,280A	15-15	None	6	7-1	395	457
Rockford, Ill.	97	48	N	3,580-3,580	5,811B	14-N	None	13	5-2	361	401
St. Joseph, Mo.	100	56	N	2,280-2,640	4,170B	15-15	None	12	4-3	244	280
St. Petersburg, Fla.	95	48	T	2,795-3,406	5,800A	14-12	DE	12	4-2	268	361
Saginaw, Mich.	138	40	T	3,184-3,364†	5,644A	21-10	DEN	19	0-4	470	574
San Angelo, Tex.	41	48	N	2,610-3,096	4,800E	15-15	None	3	9-1	126	160
San Bernardino, Calif.	114	44	N	2,880-3,600	5,724M	14-12	DEN	12	14-3	298	389
San Jose, Calif.	126	40	T	3,558-4,320	8,436A	15-10	DEN	22	16-5	488	603
Santa Monica, Calif.	153	40	T	3,522-4,128	8,568A	14-12	D	5	14-5	620	723
Schenectady, N. Y.	160	40	T	2,850-3,500	6,400A	21-N	None	4	0-13	546	576
Sioux City, Iowa	98	48	N	2,964-3,384	4,704S	16-N	None	2	3-3	255†	320†
Sioux Falls, S. D.	70	45	N	2,904-3,332	4,884C	17-12	DE	5	2-7	223	259
South Gate, Calif.	47	44	N	3,600-3,900	6,900C	15-. .	D	8	5-1	203	241
Springfield, Ill.	124	48	T	3,180-3,180	4,620M	20-10	None	9	6-4	338	412
Springfield, Mo.	92	48	N	2,328-2,568	4,344M	14-30	DEN‡	16	2-7	210	248
Springfield, Ohio	83	48	..	. . . .-. . . .	6,000A	18-15	DEN	8	6-1	302	353
Stamford, Conn.	174	40	N	3,120-3,810	6,600M	18-N	None	15	0-0	529	591
Stockton, Calif.	103	44	T	3,564-4,452	7,776A	19-15	DEN	12	6-4	436	471
Terre Haute, Ind.	83	48	N	3,360-3,360	5,040M	14-90	None	10	2-2	305	353
Topeka, Kan.	102	48	N	3,084-3,336	6,000M	14-14	None	13	5-3	319	397
Troy, N. Y.	180	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-. .	None	7	10-1	. . . .	. . . .
Union City, N. J.	115	40	T	3,100-3,500†	5,700S†	17-N	None	10	0-0	417†	460†
Upper Darby t, Pa.	119	56	T	. . . .-. . . .	C	14-N	DEN	7	4-0	. . . .	. . . .
Waco, Tex.	98	48	T	2,700-2,700	5,245C	21-15	None	9	11-2	263	302
Waterloo, Iowa	63	48	N	3,120-3,600	5,320M	15-15	DE	. .	. .-3	204	239
Wheeling, W. Va.	76	48	N	2,340-3,120	5,120A	15-60	None	7	7-1	228	259
Wichita Falls, Tex.	74	48	T	2,730-2,820	5,664A	15-15	DEN	10	2-2	143	194
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	97	48	N	2,699-3,150	4,481M	14-30	DN	5	1-5	. . . .	. . . .
Winston-Salem, N. C.	156	44	T	2,700-3,456	8,400A	14-12	None	19	2-7	497	576
Woonsocket, R. I.	83	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B†	14-N	D	. .	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
York, Pa.	78	48	T	2,700-3,300	. . . .M	18-12	None	6	3-3	246	262
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	69	48	T	2,490-2,980	4,764C	15-15	DEN	5	2-3	154	207
Abington t, Pa.	32	48	N	3,150-3,600	6,600C	14-N	DEN	. .	0-0	111	144
Albany, Ga.	37	56	N	2,916-3,226	5,552C	15-16	DEN	5	4-0	110	140
Alexandria, La.	58	48	S	2,700-2,700	5,100M	15-365	DEN	4	2-0	162	197

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	48	N	$3,700-3,900	$ 4,800C	14-30	None	2	1-. .	$ 102	$ 116
Alliance, Ohio	23	48	T	3,120-3,240	3,840M	14-15	D	2	2-1	76	87
Alton, Ill	38	48	S	3,000-3,240	4,200M	12-10	None	4	3-1	. . . .	105
Amsterdam, N. Y.	43	48	N	2,910-3,210	4,140C	16-N	D	2	2-2	134	152
Anderson, Ind.	71	48	N	3,000-3,300†	. . . .B	14-N	None	8	3-2	210†	272†
Ann Arbor, Mich.	67	44	N	3,267-3,694	5,646B	12-12	DE	6	3-3	191	217
Anniston, Ala.	34†	56†	..	2,684-2,825	4,732..	. .-. .	None†	4†	4†-6†	111	163
Appleton, Wis.	38	. .	N	3,072-3,482	4,690B†	15-5	DEN	3	6-3	. . . .	163
Arlington t, Mass.	80	40	N	2,826-3,569	5,670C	14-30	DEN‡	3	2-1	274	310
Ashland, Ky.	35	40	N	3,030-3,180	4,200M	15-10	None	4	1-0	105	121
Athens, Ga.	35	56	S	2,340-2,820	4,200	15-. .	N	3	6-1	. . . .	. . . .
Auburn, N. Y.	52	48	N	3,200-3,400	4,506A	15-. .	None	3	3-3	145	164
Bakersfield, Calif.	91	40	T	3,660-4,080	7,800A	15-12	EN	. .	17-5	314	413
Bangor, Me.	57	. .	S	2,661-3,234	4,797A	12-7	DEN‡	5	0-1	171	195
Barberton, Ohio	35	44	N	3,120-3,120	4,440M	14-30	DEN	6	3-1	90	106
Battle Creek, Mich.	56	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C†	12-12	D	3	1-3	. . . .	. . . .
Belleville, Ill.	37	48	N	2,813-2,813	4,050B	14-15	D	6	4-0	95†	104†
Belleville, N. J.	55	42	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S†	18-14	None	3	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bellingham, Wash.	42	40	N	3,480-3,660	4,440M	15-. .	None	6	2-2	115	129
Belmont t, Mass.	47	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	C	14-N	DEN	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Beloit, Wis.	46	42	H	3,300-3,600	4,920B	15-. .	DEN	4	1-2	133	152
Bessemer, Ala.	32	48	N	2,946-3,163	C	12-12	None	5	2-1	. . . .	127
Beverly, Mass.	54	40	..[1]	3,181-3,181	4,068M	14-7	DEN	4	0-0	183	198
Beverly Hills, Calif.	61	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C†	15-5	DEN‡	10	12-3	. . . .	. . . .
Billings, Mont.	39	54	T	3,225-3,480	4,800C	17-12	D	2	2-3	115	139
Biloxi, Miss.	31	56	S	2,400-2,400	3,600M	15-30	DEN	4	1-0	82	100
Bloomfield, N. J.	93	42	T	3,390-3,990	6,559C	. .-15	D	7	6-1	343	364
Bloomington, Ill.	39	48	N	2,806-3,026	4,099C	14-30	None	3	3-2	114	130
Bloomington, Ind.	40	48	N	3,276-3,276	4,200M	14-6	DE	4	2-2	91	109
Boise City, Idaho	55	48	N	3,060-3,240	5,400M	12-12	DEN	8	1-3	130†	191†
Bremerton, Wash.	47	40	N	3,647-3,767	4,864M	14-15	DEN‡	11	4-4	165	185
Bristol, Conn.	56	40	T	3,293-3,397	5,250B	14-5	D	4	0-0	193	217
Brownsville, Tex.	60	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	DE	6	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Burlington, Iowa	33	50	N	2,703-3,009	3,909C	14-60	DN	3	0-1	89	103
Burlington, Vt.	41	48	N	2,314-2,860	4,050M	14-14	EN	6	0-0	110	128
Butte, Mont.	34	50	N	3,700-3,900	4,866M	15-N	D	3	0-4	104	124
Champaign, Ill.	34	48	N	2,880-3,600	4,260B	15-10	None	3	1-3	100	122
Charlottesville, Va.	38	48	..[1]	2,400-2,880	4,220C	10-N	EN	4	2-2	109	127
Chelsea, Mass.	84	40	S	3,285-3,285	5,476M	21-N	None	4	0-0	304	329
Cheyenne, Wyo.	28	48	S	2,700-3,600	4,800M	15-15	DE	6	3-2	94	114
Chicopee, Mass.	78	40	N	3,026-3,026†	. . . .M	16-15	DEN	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Clarksburg, W. Va.	34	48	N	2,850-2,880	4,140M	15-15	None	3	. .–1	79	88
Clinton, Iowa	27	. .	..[2]	3,099-3,496	4,596M	15-32	None	3	0-1	76	86
Colo. Springs, Colo.	65	48	N	3,144-3,648	6,720A	14-14	DEN	7	1-2	236	268
Columbia, Mo.	32	48	H	2,280-2,784	4,980A	12-12	None	3	1-0	91	127
Compton, Calif.	47	40	N	3,480-3,816	6,384A	14-14	D	5	7-2	172	197
Concord, N. H.	38	44	S	2,840-3,500	5,690A	12-12	DEN‡	4	0-1	126	156
Council Bluffs, Iowa	38	48	T	3,180-3,300	4,956A	15-12	D	5	3-1	105†	131†
Cumberland, Md.	52	48	T	2,580-2,940	4,020C	15-15	DEN‡	4	1-0	138	161
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	23	44	N	3,720-4,080	4,920S	14-. .	D	3	3-1	89	100
Danville, Ill.	32	48	N	3,060-3,060	3,852C	20-N	None	2	0-2	96	118
Danville, Va.	78	48	N	2,709-3,066†	4,935A†	15-N	None	6	3-0	180†	203†
Daytona Beach, Fla.	48	48	S	2,760-2,880	4,800C	16-12	D	5	8-2	151	199
Dubuque, Iowa	40	48	S	3,330-3,600	5,600A	15-15	N	5	1-2	139	165
East Cleveland, Ohio	64	44	T	3,300-4,200	6,550A	14-N	D	10	0-1	190	206
East Hartford t, Conn.	58	40	N	3,322-3,522	5,600B	14-7	DEN‡	6	0-0	167	177
Easton, Pa.	49	48	N	2,990-3,260	4,790M	14-15	DEN	5	0-0	157	170

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
E. Providence t, R. I..	63	40	N	$2,446-3,254	$ 5,067C	14-14	DEN‡	9	6-1	$ 227	$ 252
Eau Claire, Wis. . . .	51	43	T	2,964-3,456	5,544B	15-N	DEN	4	2-2	173	189
Elgin, Ill.	43	48	S	3,480-3,480	4,560B	14-0	None	5	3-3	123	145
Elkhart, Ind.	59	48	N	3,780-3,780	4,980M	15-10	D	7	1-2	194	215
Elmira, N. Y.	86	44	N	3,488-3,680	. . . .A	21-60	DEN‡	6	0-0	309	345
Elyria, Ohio	35	48	T	3,420-3,720	4,680M	14-15	DE	5	0-3	114	125
Enid, Okla.	35	48	N	2,460-2,640	3,780A	15-15	D	5	0-2	83	101
Euclid, Ohio	47	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	20-60	None	6	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Eugene, Ore.	47	48	S	3,180-3,720	5,700A	12-12	DEN‡	8	3-2	153	185
Everett, Mass.	119	40	T	3,240-3,420†	5,000M	14-N	DEN	6	1-0	174†	203†
Everett, Wash.	50	42	N	3,720-3,900	4,740S†	14-180	DEN‡	8	1-2	181	211
Fairfield t, Conn. . . .	34	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	5,440B	14-N	DE	7	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	29	48	N	2,700-3,000	3,600C	15-N	None	2	1-0	80	93
Fargo, N. D.	45	48	T	2,664-3,144	4,944A	12-12	DEN	3	2-2	138	169
Fayetteville, N. C. . .	66	48	N	2,460-3,000	4,800C	10-14	None	6	4-2	133	231
Ferndale, Mich.	38	40	N	4,089-4,339	5,685C	20-16	DEN	6	0-1	137	156
Fitchburg, Mass. . . .	71	40	N	2,941-3,257	5,000M†	14-15	DEN‡	6	0-0	56	309
Fond Du Lac, Wis. . .	36	49	..[1]	3,468-3,468	3,960B†	15-15	DEN‡	4	2-1	15	16
Fort Dodge, Iowa . . .	23	48	N	3,030-3,330	4,620C	14-30	None	3	1-1	58†	71†
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	62	48	T	2,080-3,510	6,240. .	14-12	D	7	3-4	. . . .	216
Fort Smith, Ark. . . .	. . .	. .	. .	2,442-2,442†	. . . .M†	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	113†	140†
Framingham t, Mass. .	35	40	N	3,063-3,363	4,700C	14-15	DE	2	0-1	121	139
Gainesville, Fla. . . .	39	48	S	2,460-3,120	5,140A	15-30	D	3	3-1	109	140
Galesburg, Ill.	36	48	N	2,880-3,250	3,470M	14-N	None	3	3-2	90	109
Garfield, N. J.	42	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M†	15-N	None	4	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Gloucester, Mass. . . .	40	49	S	3,050-3,050	3,450. .	14-14	N	4	2-0	119	132
Grand Forks, N. D. .	27	48	T	2,556-2,946	. . . .A	14-14	DEN‡	2	. .-1	78	95
Granite City, Ill. . . .	21	48	N	3,480-3,480	4,020B	10-30	None	3	2-2	65	76
Great Falls, Mont. . .	38	48	T	3,081-3,552	4,500M	15-14	DEN‡	5	0-3	110	137
Greenville, Miss. . . .	46	56	S	2,700-2,700	4,800C	15-90	DEN‡	5	2-1	103	134
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	105	48	N	3,360-4,296	9,000C	14-12	DEN	9	6-2	376	452
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	52	48	T	3,300-3,900	5,500A	15-15	DEN‡	5	2-3	243	294
Hagerstown, Md. . . .	52	48	N	3,000-3,300	. . . .B	7-7	D	2	3-1	192	218
Hamden t, Conn.	48	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	12-12	DEN	5	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Hamilton tp, N. J. . . .	51	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	C	21-15	None	8	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Hamtramck, Mich. . .	100	40	T	3,934-4,414	6,486S	30-15	None	24	5-0	434	457
Hattiesburg, Miss. . .	25	. .	H	2,460-2,460	3,120M	14-N	None	2	0-0	73	103
Haverford tp, Pa. . .	41	48	T	2,950-3,315	6,700C	15-12	None	9	1-0	139	187
Haverhill, Mass. . . .	62	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	C	14-12	None	. .	0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Hazleton, Pa.	33	. .	N	3,300-3,300	3,720C	14-. .	D	3	0-0	104	118
Hempstead, N. Y. . . .	60	48	N	3,450-4,150	7,250C	21-. .	DEN‡	6	4-1	195†	236†
High Point, N. C. . . .	76	48	N	2,460-3,120	5,040A	12-12	DEN	9	3-5	171	209
Highland Park, Mich. .	131	40	T	3,994-4,441	8,000B	20-N	DEN	19	7-2	481	520
Hot Springs, Ark. . . .	38	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-180	None	4	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	51	40	T	3,872-4,061	6,354C	15-15	D	7	9-2	185	212
Hutchinson, Kan. . . .	31	46	T	2,748-2,976	4,800A	15-0	DEN‡	9	3-2	86	118
Independence, Mo. . . .	30	48	S	3,036-3,036	4,200. .	14-N	None	4	3-1	65†	121
Inglewood, Calif. . . .	56	40	T	3,366-4,044	6,900C	15-. .	D	8	8-3	223	261
Iowa City, Iowa	21	48	N	3,120-3,840	4,560A	15-15	DN	3	0-1	50	61
Ithaca, N. Y.	38	44	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-14	DEN‡	2	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Tenn.	37	48	..[1]	2,625-2,760	4,500M	15-N	None	4	2-2	96	116
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	66	48	N	3,522-3,802	5,140M	21-12	D	7	2-2	227	287
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	25	48	N	2,520-2,520	3,000E	10-0	None	2	2-0	44	58
Johnson City, Tenn. .	31	48	S	2,442-2,442	3,630. .	15-6	DEN	4	2-1	63	81
Joplin, Mo.	38	48	N	2,265-2,340	3,000M	15-. .	None	4	3-2	83	100
Kankakee, Ill.	23	48	N	3,323-3,323	4,674. .	14-N	DEN	3	0-1	. . . .	84
Kearny, N. J.	112	40	N	3,400-3,900	5,900C	15-. .	DEN	8	3-0	417	463

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Key West, Fla.	..	..	..	$2,100-2,580	$ 4,080. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	$ 68	$ 83
Kingston, N. Y.	45	48	N	3,080-3,440	4,450B	14-N	None	5	2-. .	127	137
Kokomo, Ind.	57	48	..[1]	3,160-3,340	4,680M	14-. .	None	6	1-1	168	179
LaCrosse, Wis.	71	42	T	3,308-3,824	5,680B	14-56	DE	7	3-2	242	272
Lackawanna, N. Y.	66	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	17-. .	D	5	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lafayette, Ind.	46	48	..[1]	2,700-2,940	4,500M	14-30	D	5	2-2	143	165
Lafayette, La.	33	48	H	2,160-2,400	. . . .M	15-365	None	4	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
La Grange, Ga.	35	52	S	2,700-2,940	6,000C	14-N	None	2	4-1	92	115
Lake Charles, La.	29	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	4,200M†	15-N	D	2	1-1	. . . .	117
Lakeland, Fla.	38	48	N	2,760-3,060	7,500. .	14-12	None	5	2-0	119	141
Laurel, Miss.					(not reporting)						
Lawton, Okla.					(not reporting)						
Lebanon, Pa.	34	48	N	2,704-3,049	4,066M	14-N	D	4	0-0	93	104
Lewiston, Me.	53	48	T	2,777-2,900	4,460B	14-14	DN	5	1-1	155	192
Lincoln Park, Mich.	37	40	T	4,030-4,281	5,404B	20-10	DEN	6	1-0	127	147
Linden, N. J.	95	40	N	2,900-3,500†	5,300M†	16-12	None	3	0-0	293†	323†
Lockport, N. Y.	37	48	N	2,910-3,240	4,010B	14-15	D	3	2-2	125	135
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	104	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	C	14-. .	DEN‡	12	4-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lynchburg, Va.	63	48	N	2,835-3,087	5,796A	14-30	DEN	15	3-1	184	248
Lynwood, Calif.	26	40	N	. . . .-3,793	5,541. .	15-12	None	2	5-1	99	126
Manchester t, Conn.	32	40	S	3,536-3,536	4,900A	12-14	DEN‡	5	1-0	158	189
Manitowoc, Wis.	39	42	N	3,390-3,570	4,550B	15-10	D	4	2-2	132	142
Mansfield, Ohio	47	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S†	14-90	None	3	2-3	. . . .	. . . .
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47	48	T	2,675-4,064	5,940C	15-. .	D	7	2-0	190	204
Marion, Ind.	39	48	S	2,970-3,060	4,000M	15-. .	None	3	2-0	111	118
Marion, Ohio	33	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S†	14-15	DEN	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Mason City, Iowa	38	48	N	2,850-3,030	4,200M	14-N	DEN	8	0-4	100	135
Massillon, Ohio	27	40	T	2,580-3,000†	3,600S†	14-90	D	3	2-1	85†	91†
Maywood, Ill.	25	48	N	3,454-3,696	. . . .M	14-N	DN	3	2-1	98	116
Melrose, Mass.	45	42	N	2,750-3,425	5,275M	14-15	None	3	0-0	141†	162†
Meriden, Conn.	74	40	S	3,447-3,447	5,186B	14-14	. . . .	4	. .-2	201	235
Meridian, Miss.	61	56	N	2,295-2,700	4,440A	14-12	D	9	5-1	150	200
Miami Beach, Fla.	160	48	N	3,924-4,776	8,532A	15-10	None	25	12-7	651	783
Michigan City, Ind.	44	48	N	3,126-3,366	. . . .M	15-0	None	2	1-2	131	149
Middletown, Conn.	36	48	N	3,365-3,365	4,420B	14-14	DEN‡	3	1-0	118	132
Middletown, Ohio	46	48	N	3,156-3,660	5,280A	14-15	DN	4	5-1	173	191
Milford t, Conn.	49	40	N	3,155-3,478	. . . .B	14-10	DE	6	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Mishawaka, Ind.	44	44	N	3,180-3,240†	4,140M†	15-60	D	5	0-2	. . . .	. . . .
Moline, Ill.	30	56	N	3,105-3,498	4,370B	15-N	None	0	2-3	82	92
Monroe, La.	54	48	H	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C†	15-365	None	6	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Montclair, N. J.	81	42	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S†	17-15	DEN	9	6-1	. . . .	. . . .
Morgantown, W. Va.	15	60	N	2,517-3,120	4,020A	14-30	D	3	0-0	44	52
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	30	48	S	3,120-3,846	5,340C	14-90	DEN‡	5	1-1	120	144
Muskegon, Mich.	62	48	H	3,240-3,680	6,500A	12-. .	D	16	5-3	258	316
Muskogee, Okla.	47	48	N	2,496-2,496	4,032A	21-12	DE	5	1-1	113	138
Nashua, N. H.	50	40	S	3,071-3,370	5,200B†	14-15	DEN‡	4	1-. .	164	188
New Albany, Ind.	26	48	T	2,400-2,400†	3,500M†	14-15	None	2	5-0	60†	75†
New Brunswick, N. J.	. .	. .	..	3,000-3,600	5,200. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	216	244
New Castle, Pa.	53	48	T	3,120-3,264	3,636M	14-30	None	4	. .-. .	171	209
New Kensington, Pa.	36	48	T	3,366-3,366	4,246M†	14-90	D	3	0-0	106	157
New London, Conn.	58	40	N	3,420-3,660	5,020A	10-10	DEN‡	3	1-0	211	225
Newark, Ohio	35	48	T	2,760-2,820†	3,540M†	14-15	D	4	0-2	98†	108†
Newburgh, N. Y.	57	48	N	3,100-3,600	5,031A	14-N	DE	2	3-2	203	226
Newport, Ky.	55	40	S	2,858-2,858	3,858A	15-45	None	3	1-0	161	205
Newport, R. I.	73†	50†	..	2,867-3,161	4,322M	. .-. .	DEN‡	. .	. .-. .	226	246
Newport News, Va.	65	48	N	2,934-3,414	5,715A	12-30	DEN‡	9	6-2	217	254
Norman, Okla.	18	48	N	2,460-2,760	. . . .A	14-14	D	2	1-1	. . . .	52

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Norristown, Pa.	35	48	N	$3,300-3,300	$ 4,700C	14-N	DEN‡	5	1-1	$ 248†	$ 275†
North Bergen tp, N. J.	79	40	N	....-....	....S	18-0	None	13	0-1	....	....
N. Little Rock, Ark.	50	40	H	2,828-3,350	4,896. .	15-15	N	3	2-1	156	184
Northampton, Mass.	31	40	N	2,600-2,912	4,420M	14-15	D	3	0-0	101	115
Norwalk, Conn.	68	48	S	3,068-3,536	....B	14-5	DEN	6	..-..	230	283
Norwood,Ohio	51	48	T	3,629-3,912	5,330M	14-180	None	...	1-1	128	153
Nutley, N. J.	36	48	T	2,750-3,450	5,110M	12-15	None	3	3-0	139	149
Odessa, Tex.	56	60	..	3,462-3,720	6,600. .	15-30	DEN	8	0-3	176	226
Orange, N. J.	69	44	T	2,782-3,852	5,900S	21-N	None	6	3-2	269	304
Oshkosh, Wis.	58	44	N	3,448-3,628	4,898B	15-30	None	4	3-3	205	231
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	48	T	....-....	....S†	20-N	None	3	1-2	....	....
Owensboro, Ky.	46	..	N	2,400-2,400†	3,960C	15-12	None	7	2-1	92†	179
Paducah, Ky.	50	48	N	2,880-3,000	4,020A	15-18	DEN	3	2-1	140	169
Palo Alto, Calif.	35	40	S	3,570-4,296	6,720A	21-12	DEN‡	6	5-2	135	164
Panama City, Fla.	32	60	N	2,490-2,700	4,980. .	15-N	D	7	3-1	80	115
Parkersburg, W. Va.	35	48	N	2,700-3,000	3,516M	15-10	None	4	0-2	92	114
Parma, Ohio	26	48	N	3,267-3,800	5,000M	14-N	DE	5	3-0	98	124
Penn tp, Pa.	10	48	N	2,670-3,240	3,600C	7-28	None	2	0-0	35	50
Pensacola, Fla.	78	48	S	2,910-3,120	5,670A	30-10	None	12	4-2	246	305
Perth Amboy, N. J.	90	40	N	3,200-3,600	5,350S	21-24	None	5	3-1	349	419
Petersburg, Va.	44	48	N	2,600-2,820	....A	15-15	DEN	7	3-1	131	154
Pine Bluff, Ark.	25	54	S	....-....	....	7-N	None	5	4-1	....	....
Plainfield, N. J.	83	40	N	3,000-4,000	6,000. .	14-15	None	3	5-0	273	302
Pocatello, Idaho	35	48	T	3,360-3,360	5,400A	15-30	D	4	1-3	113	163
Pomona, Calif.	52	44	S	3,354-3,936	5,589C	17-15	DN	10	6-1	194	257
Port Huron, Mich.	51	48	T	3,429-3,606	....A	20-12	DEN	6	0-3	167	194
Portsmouth, Ohio	45	48	N	2,760-3,060	4,500A†	20-15	None	7	3-1	150	175
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	70	48	N	3,648-3,990	5,463M	15-N	DEN‡	6	6-1	255	303
Provo, Utah	26	48	T	2,940-3,600	3,900M	14-14	....	8	2-1	84	115
Quincy, Ill.	46†	56†	N	2,640-2,640	3,630M	14-15	DEN	5	2-1	111	124
Rapid City, S. D.	22	..	N	3,096-3,168	4,290A	..-14	DEN	3	2-11	65	78
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25	44	N	3,366-4,044	6,000A	15-30	D	5	0-1	98	127
Redwood City, Calif.	34	44	T	3,234-3,900	6,156A	12-12	DEN	5	4-1	120	144
Reno, Nev.	83	48	N	3,300-3,600	6,500A	14-N	DEN	8	6-3	297	352
Revere, Mass.	70	40	N	....-....	....	14-15	None	2	2-0	....	....
Richmond, Ind.	50	..	N	....-....	....	14-0	DE	7	0-3	....	....
Riverside, Calif.	75	48	N	2,988-3,672	6,420B	14-18	DEN	6	8-3	242	295
Rochester, Minn.	38	40	T	3,030-3,300	4,800M	14-15	DEN‡	3	1-1	130	150
Rock Island, Ill.	43	52	N	2,550-2,880†	4,260B	15-N	DEN‡	4	2-4	110	126
Rocky Mount, N. C.	47	52	N	2,693-3,001	4,897A	14-12	D	5	3-1	132	175
Rome, Ga.	40	56	N	2,350-2,600	4,422C	14-N	None	4	1-1	118	154
Rome, N. Y.	43	48	T	3,150-3,650	4,950S	14-N	None	3	3-0	135	178
Roswell, N. M.	25	48	N	3,060-3,500	6,000A	15-N	DEN	4	4-1	65	91
Royal Oak, Mich.	50	44	N	3,510-4,260	5,710A	17-12	DEN	7	1-1	156	179
St. Cloud, Minn.	27	47	T	3,000-3,600	3,780B	14-10	None	2	0-1	85	115
Salem, Mass.	99	40	N	3,199-3,199	4,360M	14-30	D	4	0-0	270	....
Salem, Ore.	67	48	T	3,432-3,762	5,764A	14-0	DEN‡	12	2-2	225	287
Salina, Kan.	24	56	N	2,640-3,180	4,620A	14-12	D	4	1-1	73	90
San Leandro, Calif.	29	40	N	3,459-4,092	6,312A	0-12	DEN‡	7	3-1	110†	137†
San Mateo, Calif.	51	40	T	3,456-4,080	6,996A	14-12	DEN	6	1-2	190	233
Sandusky, Ohio	30	48	T	3,000-3,300	4,080A	14-N	DEN	4	0-1	97	113
Santa Ana, Calif.	64	..	T	3,366-3,960	6,000E	15-12	None	6	11-1	224	265
Santa Barbara, Calif.	65	40	T	3,420-3,780	5,424C	14-14	DN	11	10-2	226	278
Santa Fe, N. M.	32	48	N	....-....	....	10-15	DEN‡	4	1-1	....	....
Shaker Heights, Ohio	58	44	T	3,673-4,290	6,388S	14-15	DEN	9	0-1	205	248
Sharon, Pa.	..	..	..	3,300-3,540	4,740. .	..-..	....	..	..-..	111	132
Sheboygan, Wis.	48	46	N	3,314-3,669	5,068B	15-N	D	3	0-0	163	183

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Spartanburg, S, C.	75	48	T	$2,772-2,976	$ 3,984A	15-. .	None	5	2-4	$ 201	$ 229
Steubenville, Ohio	40†	48	N	3,336-. . . .	3,936M	15-15	None	3	2-3	136	145
Stratford t, Conn.	39	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .A	10-15	DEN‡	5	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Superior, Wis.	54	45	N	3,330-3,510	5,270B	14-10	D	6	1-1	184	214
Tallahassee, Fla.	43	48	N	2,710-3,250	5,450A	15-15	DE	5	3-2	142	194
Taunton, Mass.	55	47	S	2,502-2,674	4,372. .	14-15	DE	3	0-0	199	210
Teaneck tp, N. J.	47	40	S	3,000-3,950	5,820A	12-12	D	12	0-0	185	232
Temple, Tex.	27	48	S	2,574-2,574	4,950C	15-15	D	4	2-1	88	107
Torrington, Conn.	44	48	N	2,936-3,111	4,543M	14-10	DEN‡	2	0-0	135	169
Tucson, Ariz.	84	48	S	3,221-3,701	6,305A	15-15	DEN	8	7-4	276	332
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	54	48	S	2,688-2,976	4,860B	15-15	None	4	4-2	143	192
Tyier, Tex.	40	48	T	2,760-3,000	4,680A	15-15	D	5	3-1	106	129
Union tp, N. J.	59	40	N	3,300-3,700	5,500C	14-15	None	9	4-. .	238	270
University City, Mo.	48	51†	N	3,141-3,468	5,082A	15-12	DE	7	6-1	131	154
Vallejo, Calif.	70	40	T	3,624-3,972	6,192A	15-12	D	7	4-2	222	259
Valley Stream, N. Y.					(not reporting)						
Vancouver, Wash.	56	41	T	3,120-3,480	4,800M	21-10	DEN	12	2-1	185	226
Vicksburg, Miss.	36	56	S	2,424-2,424	3,240C	15-12	None	3	0-0	81	102
Waltham, Mass.					(not reporting)						
Warren, Ohio	49	40	N	3,315-3,804	4,800. .†	14-15	None	6	0-1	182†	205†
Warwick, R.I.	46	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B†	14-0	DE	19	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Washington, Pa.	31	48	N	2,640-3,025	3,655C	14-10	DEN‡	1	1-0	75	116
Watertown t, Mass.	70	. .	T	2,800-3,300	5,400B	14-N	None	7	0-1	241	265
Watertown, N. Y.	44	48	T	2,970-3,270	4,800A	14-12	DEN	2	2-2	145	165
Waukegan, Ill.	40	56	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M†	21-10	None	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Wausau, Wis.	37	56	T	2,992-3,260	4,570B	15-12	DEN‡	3	1-1	110	129
Wauwatosa, Wis.	46	45	T	3,840-4,200	6,120B	15-11	DEN	4	2-1	147†	167†
West Allis, Wis.	60	45	T	4,075-4,315	5,995B	15-30	None	5	0-3	253	267
W. Hartford t, Conn.	85	40	S	3,439-3,782	6,900A	14-7	DEN‡	9	0-0	360	415
West Haven t, Conn.	43	56	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	14-14	DEN‡	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
West New York, N. J.					(not reporting)						
West Orange, N. J.	53	48	N	3,055-3,880	5,750S	17-. .	None	7†	2†-0†	190†	211†
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	69	48	N	3,000-3,100	6,000E	14-21	None	5	6-1	200	270
Weymouth t, Mass.	49	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	C	14-15	D	4	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
White Plains, N. Y.	107	45	N	3,500-4,250	6,000S	21-. .	DEN	12	8-4	404	449
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	35	48	S	2,904-3,192	4,167C	14-28	D	3	0-0	102	112
Williamsport, Pa.	45	48	N	2,794-2,794	4,150C	14-7	D	4	0-3	120	134
Wilmington, N. C.	86	48	T	2,820-3,120	4,800. .	12-12	EN	8	5-0	222	266
Winona, Minn.	31	44	T	2,400-2,880	4,440B	15-90	None	3	. .-1	85	114
Woodbridge, tp, N. J.	57	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	C	21-N	None	3	5-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Wyandotte, Mich.	57	40	..	3,760-4,215	5,920B	15-30	DE	. .	. .-. .	232	260
Yakima, Wash.	65	48	N	3,120-3,900	4,620M	15-0	DE	13	0-3	213	269
Zanesville, Ohio	34	48	T	2,553-2,863†	3,480S†	14-30	DEN	4	2-2	85†	104†
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	24	48	S	2,640-2,856†	3,900†	14-14	DEN	2	1-1	57.0†	71.1†
Aberdeen, Wash.	27	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-6	D	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Ada, Okla.	17	48	N	2,100-2,248	2,880	15-15	D	2	1-0	37.2	44.7
Adrian, Mich.	20	48	T	3,240-3,600	4,400	14-N	D	2	1-1	47.0	61.1
Albany, Calif.	19	40	T	3,600-3,900	5,040	15-15	DEN‡	4	0-1	73.1	83.0
Albany, Ore.	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	4,620	14-15	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Albemarle, N. C.	17	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-10	DEN	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Albert Lea, Minn.	18	48	H	2,868-2,976	. . . .	12-12	D	2	0-1	51.4	62.9
Albion, Mich.	8	54	N	3,000-3,300	3,800	14-. .	None	2	0-0	25.5	32.1
Alice, Tex.	9†	48†	..	2,760-2,880	4,800	. .-. .	D†	2†	0†-0†	28.8	37.8
Allen Park, Mich.	20	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	DE	3	0-0	54.7	70.8
Alpena, Mich.	14	48	S	2,850-3,200	4,000	15-10	DEN‡	2	0-0	44.2	51.6
Ambridge, Pa.	19	48	..[1]	2,688-3,464	4,224	15-30	None	2	0-0	66.9	87.2

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Americus, Ga.	16	56	N	$. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10-N	D	2	1-0	$	$ . . . .
Ames, Iowa	17	48	N	3,060-3,480	4,800	14-10	DEN	3	1-1	41.3†	49.1†
Amesbury t, Mass. . .	. .	. .	..	2,912-2,912	3,234	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	28.7	31.2
Amherst t, Mass. . . .	7	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	16-15	DEN‡	2	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Anaconda, Mont.	10	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	17-30	D	2	0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Anaheim, Calif.	21	48	N	3,120-3,480	. . . .	15-12	D	5	1-1	78.4	98.4
Anderson, S. C.	39	56	N	2,324-2,684	4,022	14-10	None	4	2-3	103.9	122.1
Andover t, Mass. . . .	18	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-21	D	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Annapolis, Md.	28	52	T	2,700-3,120	. . . .	15-30	DEN‡	4	0-0	73.1	95.1
Ansonia, Conn.	. .	. .	..	3,805-. . . .	4,574	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	83.8	95.6
Antioch, Calif.	13	48	N	3,600-3,840	4,800	15-. .	DE	2	0-0	46.0	55.5
Arcadia, Calif.	33	40	S	3,216-3,636	6,000	15-12	D	3	2-1	93.9	123.0
Ardmore, Okla.	25	56	N	2,520-2,520	3,300	15-. .	None	3	0-0	58.1	63.2
Arkansas City, Kan. .	15	60	N	2,774-2,880	3,792	14-N	None	2	1-0	43.2	54.8
Arnold, Pa.	11	48	N	. . . .-3,060	3,300	14-90	None	1	0-1	32.6	36.9
Asbury Park, N. J. . .	48	40	T	2,934-3,750	4,450	14-15	D	5	2-. .	201.6	229.7
Ashland, Ohio	16	48	N	3,432-3,432	3,762	12-15	D	2	0-0	47.6	54.0
Ashland, Wis.	13	48	N	2,544-2,808	3,420	15-60	D	1	1-0	34.9	46.1
Ashtabula, Ohio	30	48	N	3,500-3,750	5,000	18-15	DE	4	0-1	111.8	126.3
Astoria, Ore.	20	40	H	3,420-3,600	4,470†	14-12	DEN	2	0-1	74.7	93.0
Atchison, Kan.	14	56	S	2,700-2,700	3,600	15-14	DE	3	0-1	34.0†	46.8†
Athens, Ohio	9	48	N	2,760-2,880	3,180	14-. .	D	1	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Athol t, Mass.	14	48	H	3,000-3,300	4,000	17-14	None	2	0-0	43.4	49.2
Attleboro, Mass. . . .	32	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-3	D	6	3-0	82.3†	102.4†
Auburn, Ala.	12	56	N	2,568-2,568†	3,300†	15-15	None	2	0-0	22.5†	31.3†
Auburn, Me.	24	50	T	2,600-2,808	3,640	14-14	D	3	0-0	63.2	76.2
Augusta, Me.	25†	50†	..	2,600-2,808†	3,199†	. .-. .	D†	3†	0†-0†	62.1†	76.9†
Aurora, Colo.	12	48	S	2,625-2,820†	3,300†	14-12	DEN	3	0-0	18.2†	21.6†
Austin, Minn.	26	46	H	3,250-3,600†	4,800†	14-10	DEN‡	2	1-1	91.2†	113.0†
Azusa, Calif.	15	48	S	2,928-3,096†	4,500†	15-49	None	3	2-0	38.2†	47.5†
Baldwin tp, Pa.	14	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	D	1	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Barre, Vt.	11	60	S	2,990-2,990	3,484	14-14	None	1	0-0	33.3	39.1
Bartlesville, Okla. . .	19	48	T	2,400-2,700	4,410†	14-12	D	2	0-1	50.6	65.6
Bastrop, La.	13	48	T	2,340-2,340†	3,000†	15-15	None	1	0-0	25.4†	36.2†
Batavia, N. Y.	21	40	S	2,975-3,125	3,900	14-. .	DEN‡	2	1-1	74.9	84.6
Bath, Me.	12	48	S	2,621-2,621	3,167	14-10	DE	2	0-0	29.5	33.4
Baytown, Tex.	21	48	N	2,880-3,120	4,800	21-12	DE	3	1-1	54.7	74.8
Beacon, N. Y.	20	48	N	2,800-3,100†	4,100†	14-12	DE	2	. .-1	70.8	81.3
Beatrice, Neb.	14	48	S	2,490-2,580†	3,180†	14-14	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .†	38.7†
Beaver Dam. Wis. . .	11	45	N	2,640-3,000†	3,780†	14-0	DEN‡	2	0-1	33.9	39.3
Beaver Falls, Pa. . .	22†	48†	..	3,444-3,444	4,236	. .-. .	D	2†	0†-0†	74.0	93.0
Beckley, W. Va.	18	48	N	2,855-3,036†	4,500†	15-15	D	3	0-0	49.9†	66.6†
Bedford, Ind.	19	48	N	2,520-2,760†	3,540†	14-N	None	2	1-1	50.9†	59.4†
Bell, Calif.	22	40	T	3,330-. . . .	5,964	15-6	None	4	4-0	78.2	92.7
Bellaire, Ohio	16	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-15	DEN‡	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bellaire, Tex.	8	48	T	3,000-3,000	3,900	7-0	DEN‡	. .	. .-. .	13.0	30.3
Bellefontaine, Ohio . .	10	48	N	2,600-,2800	3,300	14-15	None	1	. .-. .	25.8	33.1
Bellevue, Pa.	13	48	T	2,760-3,300	4,670	0-10	DEN‡	2	0-0	36.2†	46.6†
Bend, Ore.	13	48	T	3,572-3,903	4,723	12-12	DE	2	1-1	47.3	66.4
Bensalem tp, Pa.	1	70	N	. . . .-. . . .	3,000	0-. .	D	. .	. .-. .	3.0	3.0
Benton Harbor, Mich..	33	48	S	3,250-3,550	6,000	12-12	D	6	0-1	97.3	120.4
Berea, Ohio	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-. .	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bergenfield, N. J. . . .	22	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-0	DEN‡	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Berkley, Mich.	14	48	N	4,000-4,435	5,625	14-10	None	3	1-0	49.1	58.8
Berlin, N. H.	29	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-14	DEN‡	3	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Berwick, Pa.	6†	60†	..	2,700-2,700	3,000	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	21.8	30.6
Bethel, Pa.	7†	48†	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	D†	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bexley, Ohio	17	40	T	$3,600-....	4,260	15-90	DEN	4	0-0	$ 62.0	$ 72.0
Big Spring, Tex.	19	60	N	3,384-3,444	4,368	12-12	DE	3	0-1	61.8	80.9
Birmingham, Mich.	25	48	T	3,880-4,305	6,905	18-12	DE	4	0-1	93.5	110.8
Bismarck, N. D.	22	48	S	2,460-3,060	5,040	14-14	DEN	2	1-1	63.8	76.5
Bloomsburg, Pa.	4	54	N	....-....	....	14-0	DEN‡	1	1-0	....	....
Blue Island, Ill.	12	68	N	....-....†	....	15-0	None	2	0-0	....	....
Bluefield, W. Va.	23	48	S	3,060-3,240	3,660†	15-30	D	2	0-0	75.0	99.8
Blytheville, Ark.	11	72	N	2,400-2,400†	3,000†	7-..	D	3	1-0	21.2†	66.0†
Bogalusa, La.	19	48	..	2,556-2,556	....	15-..	None	4	1-0	57.0	79.8
Boone, Iowa	14	48	S	3,180-3,420	4,020	14-10	DEN	2	0-0	41.9	48.7
Borger, Tex.	14	60	N	2,640-3,000	3,720	15-15	DEN	2	0-0	46.5	58.1
Bossier City, La.	13†	48†	..	....-....	....	..-..	None†	3†	1-0†	....	....
Boulder, Colo.	24	48	N	2,832-3,096	4,560	14-12	DEN	4	1-1	64.7	86.2
Bowling Green, Ky.	30	48	N	....-....	2,967	15-14	DE	3	1-1	....	....
Bowling Green, Ohio	13	48	S	....-....	....	15-..	DEN‡	2	..-..	....	....
Bozeman, Mont.	11	56	S	3,210-3,540	4,200	17-14	DEN‡	2	0-1	37.1	48.5
Braddock, Pa.	25†	48†	..	....-....	....	..-..	None†	2†	0-0†	....	....
Bradenton, Fla.	18	60	N	....-....	....	14-..	DE	2	2-1	....	....
Bradford, Pa.	22	40	N	2,592-2,904	....	14-14	DEN‡	2	2-0	69.5	74.9
Brainerd, Minn.	13	40	H	3,040-3,370	3,748	14-12	D	1	0-0	45.6	50.8
Braintree t, Mass.	39	40	S	....-....	....	14-14	D	3	2-0	....	....
Brattleboro t, Vt.	...	..	..	2,763-2,850	3,723	..-..	....	..	..-..	29.5	37.6
Brawley, Calif.	20	48	S	3,250-3,600	4,980	15-..	DN	3	2-1	44.5	56.7
Brentwood, Pa.	14†	44†	..	....-....	....	..-..	None†	1†	1-1†	....	....
Bridgeton, N. J.	21	48	S	2,852-2,852†	3,075†	14-N	DEN‡	2	1-0	59.1†	70.0†
Bristol, Pa.	14	42	S	2,661-2,808†	4,000†	14-0	None	1	0-0	43.0†	55.0†
Bristol t, R. I.	11	48	S	3,100-3,100	4,160	14-N	DEN‡	2	0-0	34.1	40.0
Bristol, Tenn.	18	48	N	....-....	....	14-7	None	2	2-1	....	....
Bristol, Va.	22	48	T	2,370-2,940	4,200	14-12	DEN‡	3	2-1	52.2	66.0
Brookfield, Ill.	14	48	N	2,730-3,720	....	15-5	D	3	0-0	53.4	65.6
Brownwood, Tex.	21	48	S	2,451-2,511	3,780	15-15	DE	4	1-1	54.8	75.2
Brunswick, Ga.	29	48	S	2,640-2,700	5,155	14-N	None	3	1-0	77.2	96.1
Brunswick t, Me.	11	48	S	....-....	....	14-14	DEN‡	2	0-0	....	....
Bryan, Tex.	22	48	N	2,370-2,460	4,500	14-..	None	3	0-1	53.9	68.5
Bucyrus, Ohio	15	48	N	2,640-3,000	4,120	14-15	DE	3	..-1	41.1	46.7
Burlingame, Calif.	30	48	T	3,600-3,840†	....	14-30	DE	7	2-1	109.6	131.5
Burlington, N. J.	22	40	H	2,700-3,300	....	12-15	D	3	1-0	76.0	92.0
Burlington, N. C.	45	48	S	2,580-3,168	....	12-12	DE	3	2-1	103.4	162.8
Butler, Pa.	25	48	N	....-....	3,942	14-0	None	4	3-0	....	....
Cadillac, Mich.	9	48	N	2,970-3,190	3,300	14-15	DE	1	1-0	27.0	31.5
Cairo, Ill.	11	72	N	2,010-2,010	2,190	7-15	None	2	0-0	18.3	26.4
Caldwell, Idaho	16	48	N	2,937-3,036	3,960	14-10	DEN‡	3	0-1	42.9	52.1
Calumet City, Ill.	12	48	N	....-....	....	15-0	DEN	2	1-0	....	....
Cambridge, Md.	16†	55†	..	2,600-2,600	4,410	..-..	EN	2	1-1	39.5	44.5
Cambridge, Ohio	16	48	S	2,460-2,460†	2,760†	15-10	None	2	0-1	43.1†	....
Camden, Ark.	10	72	N	2,640-2,760†	3,600†	15-0	None	2	1-0	23.8†	32.4†
Campbell, Ohio	16	48	T	3,360-3,360	5,000	14-30	None	2	0-1	54.6	61.6
Canonsburg, Pa.	13†	48†	..	....-....	....	..-..	D†	1†	..-..	....	....
Canton, Ill.	14	48	N	2,400-2,400†	2,640†	7-10	D	2	0-1	26.7†	31.0†
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	56	N	1,980-1,980†	2,280†	14-15	None	2	1-1	35.2†	45.7†
Carbondale, Ill.	7	60	N	2,670-2,670	3,174	14-15	None	1	0-0	16.8	19.1
Carbondale, Pa.	14	48	N	2,694-2,694†	2,869†	15-15	None	1	0-0	45.0†	....
Carlisle, Pa.	16	48	N	2,250-2,250	2,547	15-7	DEN	2	0-1	36.1	45.9
Carlsbad, N. M.	16	60	N	3,150-3,450	4,800	14-N	D	4	1-0	59.1	78.2
Carnegie, Pa.	14	60	..	3,224-3,356	4,340	..-..	DE†	1†	1-0†	48.0	....
Carteret, N. J.	26	40	N	3,050-3,650	....	14-N	DEN‡	3	0-0	93.6	104.1
Carthage, Mo.	14	48	N	2,000-2,080†	2,820†	7-0	None	1	1-1	24.7†	36.0†

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Casper, Wyo.	25	48	N	$2,940-3,540†	$5,040†	21-6	DEN	4	2-1	$ 83.7†	$ 105.8†
Cedar Falls, Iowa . . .	12	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-14	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Central Falls, R. I. . .	34	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	DEN‡	1	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Centralia, Ill.	15	48	S	3,444-3,444	3,900	14-7	None	2	1-0	47.4	56.5
Chambersburg, Pa. . .	16	48	S	2,704-2,704	3,636	14-15	D	2	0-0	48.4	70.7
Chanute, Kan.	11	56	N	2,400-2,640	3,600	14-N	DE	2	0-0	26.2	32.4
Charles City, Iowa . .	11	48	S	2,881-3,031	3,702	14-10	D	1	0-1	24.5	24.4
Cheltenham tp, Pa. . .	33	56	N	2,700-3,700	5,050	14-14	DEN‡	11	0-0	116.0	152.9
Chicago Hgts., Ill. . .	32	48	N	3,480-3,480	4,800	20-. .	None	3	2-2	118.2	148.1
Chickasha, Okla.	18	48	N	2,185-2,205	2.760	15-6	D	2	1-0	37.3	41.9
Chico, Calif.	19	48	N	3,132-3,732	6,300	15-15	DEN‡	4	1-2	70.2	88.0
Chillicothe, Ohio	18	48	S	2,200-2,800	3,600	14-15	DEN	3	0-1	48.0	54.0
Chippewa Falls, Wis. .	17	56	T	2,700-3,060	3,624	14-10	D	1	0-1	43.4	47.8
Chula Vista, Calif. . .	20	44	T	3,150-3,732	5,004	15-6	None	3	4-0	79.1	97.0
Claremont, N. H. . . .	14	52	S	2,990-2,990	3,770	14-N	DE	2	0-0	50.1	55.9
Clarksdale, Miss. . . .	21	66	T	2,310-2,640†	3,900†	15-30	DE‡	4	0-1	49.1†	64.9†
Clarksville, Tenn. . . .	22	48	S	2,169-2,232†	3,420†	15-30	None	2	0-0	47.1†	59.7†
Clayton, Mo.	28	48	T	3,540-3,660	5,175	15-15	None	4	3-2	101.7	110.4
Clearwater, Fla.	37	48	N	2,460-2,820	4,920	15-15	DEN	5	2-1	83.5	106.5
Cleburne, Tex.	9	48	S	2,580-2,580	3,300	15-. .	None	0	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Cleveland, Tenn.	14	72	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-7	None	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Cliffside Park, N. J. .	29†	40†	..	3,200-3,795	4,600	. .-. .	DEN	3	. .-. .	110.8	118.2
Clinton t, Mass.	15	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-30	DE	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Clovis, N. M.	15	48	N	2,400-2,880†	3,600†	15-15	D	2	1-1	45.0†	55.0†
Coatesville, Pa.	18	48	T	3,120-3,120	3,960	14-14	D	2	0-0	58.6	69.8
Coeur Dalene, Idaho .	13	54	N	2,976-2,976	3,870	15-15	D	2	1-0	36.1	40.8
Coffeyville, Kan. . . .	19	48	N	2,724-2,928	3,900	14-21	DEN‡	3	1-0	65.5	74.8
Cohoes, N. Y.	44	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-. .	None	2	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
College Park, Ga. . . .	15	48	N	3,031-3,031	4,193	18-12	None	3	2-0	42.4	54.8
College Park, Md. . .	2†	44†	..	. . . .-2,500	2,080†	. .-. .	None	0†	0-0†	2.5	2.5
Collingswood, N. J. . .	18	48	S	2,100-3,300	4,000	14-N	D	3	0-0	61.5	76.0
Collinsville, Ill.	7	48	S	3,240-3,240†	3,516†	15-0	D	1	0-0	26.7†	31.2†
Colton, Calif.	. .	. .	T	3,383-3,600	4,500	15-15	D	4	0-1	80.4	84.4
Columbia, Pa.	9†	48†	..	2,340-2,340	2,880	. .-. .	DEN‡	1†	0-0†	19.5	20.0
Columbia, Tenn.	15	60	N	. . . .-2,700	. . . .	10-15	N	2	0-0	38.5	48.4
Columbus, Ind.	22	48	N	2,880-2,880†	3,738†	14-N	D	2	1-0	52.6†	62.2†
Concord, N. C.	31	56	N	2,560-2,778	4,036	10-0	None	4	0-1	63.3	75.9
Conneaut, Ohio	11†	48†	..	3,480-. . . .	4,032	. .-. .	D†	2†	0-0†	40.9	47.5
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	20	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-. .	None	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Connersville, Ind. . . .	25	48	N	2,885-3,036	4,184	15-0	None	2	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Coral Gables, Fla. . .	56	48	N	2,652-3,852	. . . .	17-N	None	9	4-0	146.6	. . . .
Coraopolis, Pa.	12	48	S	3,000-3,240	4,200	14-0	DEN	2	0-0	41.3	55.8
Corning, N. Y.	25	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-60	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Corona, Calif.	16	48	N	3,060-3,420	5,100	21-12	None	3	2-1	48.7	64.2
Coronado, Calif.	19	48	N	3,189-3,672†	4,960†	15-12	DE	4	1-1	71.4†	88.4†
Corsicana, Tex.	16	72	..[1]	2,289-2,388	3,609	15-0	DE	2	0-0	36.7	40.9
Cortland, N. Y.	25	47	T	2,700-3,000†	4,150†	14-12	D	2	1-0	62.6†	73.1†
Corvallis, Ore.	17	48	N	3,168-3,636	4,536	14-12	DEN‡	3	0-1	47.3	56.2
Coshocton, Ohio	13	48	N	2,604-2,664	3,144	15-15	DE	2	0-1	36.9	41.0
Cranford tp, N. J. . . .	28	40	N	3,200-3,500	5,000	15-15	DEN‡	2	0-1	100.2	116.1
Crawfordsville, Ind. .	19	48	N	2,580-2,820†	3,720†	14-0	None	2	1-1	51.8†	58.2†
Crowley, La.	12	48	H	2,280-2,556	3,600	14-14	None	2	1-0	27.0	39.5
Cudahy, Wis.	16	45	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-30	DEN	3	0-0	52.0†	69.8†
Culver City, Calif. . .	39	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-12	D	6	6-2	. . . .	. . . .
Dalton, Ga.	20	56†	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-10	D	2	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Daly City, Calif. . . .	20	40	H	3,434-3,816	5,088	12-12	DEN‡	4	2-0	70.6	87.6
Danbury, Conn.	38	40	T	2,950-3,150†	4,300†	15-N	DEN‡	3	0-0	113.3†	134.5†

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Danvers t, Mass. . . .	15	40	T	$2,808-3,000	$ 3,900	14-15	D	1	0-0	$ 51.6	$ 58.8
Darien t, Conn.	23	48	N	2,400-3,800	5,500	14-N	DEN‡	6	. .-. .	79.2	103.0
Decatur, Ala.	24	48	N	2,347-2,898†	3,970†	7-15	None	2	3-1	67.8†	90.6†
Decatur, Ga.	25	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-. .	None	4	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Defiance, Ohio	10	48	S	2,460-2,460†	2,580†	14-18	DE	3	0-0	24.2†	37.2†
DeKalb, Ill.	12	48	N	3,122-3,122	3,676	14-180	DE	1	2-1	34.7†	39.9†
Del Rio, Tex.	5	63	N	2,700-2,700	2,760	0-15	D	1	0-0	14.4	19.1
Delaware, Ohio	8	48	N	2,820-3,000	3,240	14-15	DEN‡	1	0-1	26.1	32.2
Denison, Tex.	17	48	N	2,400-2,580	3,540	15-15	DE	2	1-1	42.5	50.1
Denton, Tex.	20	48	N	2,868-2,940	3,960	14-15	D	3	1-1	55.0	63.2
Des Plaines, Ill. . . .	14	48	N	3,685-4,275	5,455	. .-. .	DE	2	0-1	56.8	61.1
Dixon, Ill.	16†	48†	..	2,280-2,700†	3,280†	. .-. .	DE†	2†	1†-0†	33.9†	. . . .
Dodge City, Kan. . . .	16	52	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-0	None	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Donora, Pa.	16	48	N	3,238-3,349	3,943	14-15	None	1	0-1	48.9	56.7
Dormont, Pa.	14	42	T	3,480-3,900	4,800	12-12	DEN‡	3	0-1	54.0	69.3
Dothan, Ala.	34	48	T	2,616-2,772	4,512	12-12	None	3	2-2	84.4	120.9
Dover, N. H	21	48	S	2,652-3,016	4,342	14-12	DE	2	0-0	64.9	71.2
Dover, N. J.	15	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12-16	None	. .	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Downers Grove, Ill. .	13	48	N	2,760-3,300	5,100	12-0	D	2	. .-. .	45.0	50.0
Du Bois, Pa.	9	48	..[1]	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	DEN‡	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Dumont, N. J.	17	40	N	2,800-3,500	4,500	14-7	D	2	0-0	62.4	71.8
Duncan, Okla.	20	48	N	2,520-2,520†	3,780†	15-15	DEN	2	0-1	42.1†	50.2†
Dunkirk, N. Y.	25	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-42	D	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Dunmore, Pa.	15	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	. . . .	.0	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Duquesne, Pa.	22	42	T	3,120-3,498	4,500	14-14	DEN‡	2	0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Durant, Okla.	7†	72†	..	2,136-2,340	2,700	. .-. .	DEN‡	2	0-0	18.5	24.1
Dyersburg, Tenn. . . .	16	52	N	2,244-2,244†	4,200†	14-N	None	3	1-0	42.2	56.3
East Detroit, Mich. . .	27	40	T	3,510-3,900	5,460	10-12	DEN	6	0-0	79.9	95.4
Easthampton t, Mass..	12	40	T	2,812-3,224	4,358	14-N	DEN‡	. .	0-0	41.5	47.2
East Lansing, Mich. .	14	48	N	3,150-3,750	5,000	14-0	DE	3	0-1	43.4	53.0
East Liverpool, Ohio .	22	40	T	3,325-3,325	3,630	15-90	DEN‡	5	0-0	73.7	87.3
East Moline, Ill.	14	48	T	3,259-3,540	3,960	15-0	D	2	0-1	35.9	41.4
East Paterson, N. J. .	15	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	DEN‡	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
East Point, Ga.	27	48	N	2,790-3,180	4,800	15-30	None	4	5-3	98.6	123.8
Ecorse, Mich.	43	40	S	3,868-4,128	6,057	22-20	D	4	1-0	137.8†	179.0†
Edinburg, Tex.	11	66	T	2,010-2,100	3,900	15-15	None	2	0-0	21.7	32.5
El Centro, Calif. . . .	23†	48†	S	3,636-4,024	6,240	. .-. .	D†	4†	4†-1†	96.1	146.5
El Cerrito, Calif. . . .	24	40	..	3,540-3,900	5,040	14-15	DEN‡	5	0-1	79.4	92.1
El Dorado, Ark. . . .	18†	60†	..	3,000-. . . .	3,800	. .-. .	None†	1†	1†-0†	. . . .	56.8
El Dorado, Kan.	11	52	S	2,160-2,700	3,432†	15-15	DE	2	0-0	25.2	35.8
El Reno, Okla.	. . .	. .	..	2,460-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	30.5	32.8
Elizabeth City, N. C. .	20	54	N	2,400-2,640	3,497	10-N	D	3	2-0	46.1	57.5
Elizabethton, Tenn. . .	15	48	S	2,340-2,460	3,300	15-12	None	1	1-1	40.5	44.0
Ellwood City, Pa. . . .	14	48	N	3,368-3,368	3,600†	14-14	DEN	2	0-0	46.2	58.0
Elmhurst, Ill.	19	48	N	2,910-3,360	4,800	14-10	None	3	2-1	50.0	73.4
Elmwood Park, Ill. . .	18	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-60	None	2	2-1	52.7	68.0
Elwood, Ind.	13	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	3,000†	15-0	DEN‡	2	1-. .	26.0†	. . . .
Emporia, Kan.	16	54	N	2,580-2,700	3,600	15-14	DEN‡	2	0-1	38.8	53.1
Endicott, N. Y.	33	48	T	2,984-3,420	4,905	21-12	D	2	0-1	117.0	131.8
Enfield t, Conn.	28	48	S	3,500-3,500	. . . .	14-14	D	2	0-0	51.8	60.7
Englewood, Colo. . . .	13	48	T	3,420-3,660	. . . .	14-0	DN	3	0-0	41.7	51.7
Englewood, N. J. . . .	40	48	N	3,260-3,911	5,689	16-N	DEN	5	2-0	159.3	195.6
Escanaba, Mich.	19	40	T	2,880-3,132	4,440	5-12	DEN	2	0-1	46.5	48.9
Eureka, Calif.	28	48	S	3,660-3,960	5,100	14-30	D	6	2-2	99.4	125.4
Evergreen Park, Ill. .	10	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-0	DEN‡	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ewing tp, N. J.	10	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	None	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Fair Lawn, N. J. . . .	32	40	T	3,000-3,600†	5,000†	16-15	D	5	0-1	105.4	122.9

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fairfield, Ala.	12	56	S	$2,848-3,046	$4,468	13-12	D	1	1-0	$ 36.0	$ 50.2
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	54	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	DN	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Faribault, Minn.	14	48	T	2,760-2,880	3,600	14-21	None	2	0-0	38.8	52.1
Farrell, Pa.	18	48	N	3,288-3,288	4,001	15-15	DEN	3	0-0	66.4	. . . .
Fayetteville, Ark.	13	60	N	2,280-2,280	3,000	14-0	DE	2	1-1	31.2	43.1
Fergus Falls, Minn.	10	48	N	2,820-3,030	. . . .	12-3	DEN‡	1	0-0	23.3	26.6
Ferguson, Mo.	11	48	N	3,000-3,240	3,870	14-30	None	0	1-1	27.7	32.3
Findlay, Ohio	22	48	N	2,640-3,180	3,780	14-15	DEN	3	2-0	64.2	75.6
Floral Park, N. Y.	23	48	T	3,279-4,100	5,500	14-30	DEN‡	4	1-0	77.0	86.7
Florence, Ala.	24	48	N	2,112-2,820	3,900	14-12	None	4	1-1	58.3	82.0
Florence, S. C.	37	60	N	2,520-2,880	4,500	15-12	D	3	2-1	102.9	132.0
Forest Park, Ill.	21	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-N	None	3	2-1	62.9†	75.5†
Fort Collins, Colo.	16	60	S	2,520-2,940	3,600	14-N	None	3	0-1	44.1	57.5
Fort Lee, N. J.	18	48	N	3,600-4,000	5,000	15-15	None	4	0-0	86.5	99.0
Fort Madison, Iowa	12	48	N	2,680-2,700	3,240	16-0	D	2	1-0	25.3	28.9
Fort Myers, Fla.	17	60	S	2,822-2,822†	3,500†	14-11	D	1	0-0	45.5	60.1
Fort Pierce, Fla.	15	48	N	2,496-2,964	3,700	14-14	D	3	1-0	41.7	59.6
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	63	N	2,394-2,664	2,880	0-0	DN	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Fort Thomas, Ky.	12	48	T	3,025-3,225	4,025	14-14	DEN‡	3	0-0	40.1	48.2
Fostoria, Ohio	15	48	T	3,060-3,360	3,600	14-13	DEN‡	2	0-0	43.0†	50.7†
Frankfort, Ind.	21	48	N	2,700-2,700†	3,540†	15-N	DN	2	0-0	53.0†	60.3†
Frankfort, Ky.	17	66	N	2,363-2,363†	3,167†	15-15	None	. .	1-1	29.9†	38.8†
Frederick, Md.	28	48	S	2,800-3,200	5,000	15-30	DE	3	1-0	62.0†	70.3†
Fredericksburg, Va.	19	50	N	2,650-2,650	3,800	14-N	D	2	0-0	49.2	65.6
Freeport, Ill.	19	48	N	2,970-3,180	3,888	15-12	DEN	2	1-1	58.9	65.7
Freeport, N. Y.	43	48	T	3,350-4,400	6,300	14-21	DEN‡	7	2-. .	153.3	195.2
Fremont, Neb.	. . .	. .	. .	. . . .-. . . .	3,300	. .-. .	. . . .	2	1-0	40.3	53.2
Fremont, Ohio	19	48	T	2,940-3,300	4,200	14-. .	DEN	2	0-0	52.8	68.1
Fullerton, Calif.	16	48	T	3,390-3,780	5,340	25-18	DE	3	0-1	46.0	55.8
Fulton, Mo.	8	66	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-14	DE‡	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Fulton, N. Y.	19	48	N	2,791-3,203	4,025	12-. .	DEN‡	2	1-0	69.3	82.7
Gainesville, Ga.	18	56	N	2,475-2,772	3,600	15-15	None	3	0-0	41.2	60.4
Gainesville, Tex.	12	60	N	2,220-2,280	3,120	7-0	D	1	1-. .	26.4	37.5
Garden City, Kan.	12	53	N	2,640-3,060	4,500	15-12	DN	2	0-1	30.5	42.9
Garden City, N. Y.	40	48	T	3,050-4,100	6,200	16-N	DEN‡	6	3-0	135.6	167.2
Gardena, Calif.	20†	40†	. .	3,600-3,816	5,196	. .-. .	None†	3†	0†-0†	66.4	73.7
Gardner, Mass.	24	40	. .[1]	. . . .-2,836†	3,960†	14-12	D	1	0-0	65.0	96.9
Garfield Hgts, Ohio	20	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-10	None	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Garland, Tex.	11	50	N	3,180-3,420	4,800	14-12	DEN‡	3	0-0	42.5	53.2
Gastonia, N. C.	50	48	N	2,502-2,880	4,356	10-15	None	5	2-1	138.8	160.3
Geneva, N. Y.	25	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-. .	None	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Girard, Ohio	10	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-N	DE	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Glen Cove, N. Y.	28	40	. .[2]	3,000-4,000	5,600	30-N	DE	5	2-0	99.3	125.9
Glens Falls, N. Y.	30	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	24-30	DEN‡	3	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Gloucester City, N. J.	21	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-5	None	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Gloversville, N. Y.	30	48	N	2,795-3,125	4,225	17-15	DEN‡	3	2-1	89.4	140.6
Goldsboro, N. C.	26	48	N	2,094-2,463	3,600	14-N	D	4	2-1	63.3	81.7
Goshen, Ind.	14	48	S	2,944-3,124	3,963	15-0	DEN	2	0-0	40.4	49.7
Grand Island, Neb.	35	48	S	2,520-2,820	4,200	14-10	D	2	2-0	89.4	128.4
Grand Junction, Colo.	22	48	N	3,000-3,720	4,920	17-12	D	3	1-1	79.5	97.9
Grand Prairie, Tex.	19	48	N	2,610-2,820	3,600	14-0	DEN	3	0-0	42.9	62.6
Great Bend, Kan.	14	48	N	3,060-. . . .	3,900	10-7	None	2	. .-1	32.9	43.9
Greeley, Colo.	22	54	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-12	DEN	4	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Greenfield t, Mass.	22	48	T	2,800-3,301	4,472	14-15	D	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Greensburg, Pa.	20	48	. .	2,825-3,062†	3,51[illegible]†	15-15	None	3	2-. .	66.0†	. . . .
Greenville, N. C.	27	48	N	2,460-2,800	. . . .	14-. .	None	3	2-1	68.7	91.1
Greenville, Tex.	21†	48	N	2,268-2,268	3,120	12-15	None	2	2-1	46.1	54.1

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Greenwood, Miss. . . .	24	72	N	$2,580-2,640	$ 4,230	14-. .	None	4	2-0	$ 66.1	$ 80.1
Greenwood, S. C. . . .	33	56	N	2,580-3,000	5,000	10-0	DE	4	2-2	89.1	109.2
Griffin, Ga.	27	52	N	2,520-3,000	4,600	15-N	D	2	3-1	72.6	93.4
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. .	32	40	T	3,749-4,109	6,000	14-12	DEN	6	0-0	123.6	133.0
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	18	48	N	3,814-4,295	5,620	20-N	DEN‡	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Gulfort, Miss.	. . .	. .	. .	2,400-2,520	3,720	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	56.8	72.1
Guthrie, Okla.	13†	48	N	2,040-2,280	2,700†	14-. .	None	2	. .-. .	28.1	34.0
Haddon tp, N. J.	14	48	T	2,600-3,300	3,800	14-10	DEN	2	0-0	44.6	50.8
Haddonfield, N. J. . . .	18	48	T	2,652-3,276	. . . .	14-N	D	2	0-0	64.8	75.5
Hanford, Calif.	. . .	. .	. .	3,354-3,936	4,800	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	52.6	65.1
Hannibal, Mo.	23	54	N	2,290-2,580	3,120†	14-N	DEN‡	2	2-1	58.3	71.2
Hanover, Pa.	9	54	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10-N	DEN	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Hanover tp, Pa.	21	48	N	2,900-2,900	3,396	10-. .	None	3	0-0	62.1	68.2
Harlingen, Tex.	23	60	N	2,640-2,856	3,900	15-15	D	4	0-1	56.0	76.5
Harrisburg, Ill.	6	48	N	2,400-2,400†	2,442†	7-0	DEN‡	1	0-0	13.0†	15.8†
Harrison, N. J.	66†	41†	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None†	3†	0-1†	. . . .	. . . .
Harrison, tp, Pa. . . .	. . .	. .	. .	2,400-3,056	3,600	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	25.4	29.6
Harrisonburg, Va. . . .	19	48	N	2,341-2,554	3,780	14-30	DEN‡	2	1-0	41.1	48.7
Harvey, Ill.	16	48	S	2,724-3,024†	. . . .	15-15	None	3	0-0	53.6†	66.6†
Hastings, Neb.	22	. .	N	3,180-3,180	4,200	14-12	DE	2	0-0	63.1	79.5
Hawthorne, Calif. . . .	30	40	T	3,180-3,600	5,520	14-12	None	5	5-0	69.6	98.7
Hawthorne, N. J. . . .	16	40	N	2,500-3,531	4,420	14-N	DN	2	1-0	53.7	63.6
Hayward, Calif.	23	40	T	3,642-3,936	5,172†	10-12	DEN	4	0-1	84.3	99.3
Hazel Park, Mich. . .	21	48	T	3,500-4,000	4,750†	14-12	D	4	0-1	78.4	115.9
Helena, Mont.	20	48	T	3,000-3,120†	3,600†	17-0	None	3	0-1	66.0†	86.2†
Henderson, Ky.	31	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12-12	None	5	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Henderson, N. C. . . .	20	46	N	2,160-2,460†	. . . .	10-N	DEN	2	0-0	38.6†	45.1†
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	. . .	. .	. .	3,872-4,236	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	68.5	85.8
Hialeah, Fla.	35	48	T	3,252-3,444	. . . .	21-12	D	2	4-0	84.0	113.8
Hibbing, Minn.	19	40	N	2,868-3,108	3,960	14-20	None	2†	3†-1†	56.2	65.2
Hickory, N. C.	28	48	N	2,250-2,940	4,200†	7-7	None	3	2-1	48.8	69.1
Highland Park, Ill. . .	18	48	N	3,187-3,722	5,614	21-0	DEN	3	0-2	56.6	101.6
Highland Park, Tex. .	16	48	N	3,225-3,360	5,880	14-N	DEN‡	6	0-0	49.0	70.1
Hillside tp, N. J. . . .	39	40	T	3,200-4,000	5,000	18-. .	None	4	. .-2	163.7	178.5
Hingham t, Mass. . . .	. . .	. .	. .	3,360-3,360	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	20.0	24.1
Hobart, Ind.	8†	48†	. .	2,880-2,880†	4,200†	. .-. .	None†	1†	1†-1†	15.1†	16.6†
Hobbs, N. M.	19	48	N	3,240-3,480	6,000	. .-12	None	4	2-0	58.3	70.7
Holland, Mich.	17	44	T	3,091-3,481	4,056	7-12	DEN	3	2-1	51.9	66.4
Hollywood, Fla.	44	48	S	3,060-3,420	5,400	21-12	DEN	5	1-2	130.4	163.4
Homestead, Pa.	22	60	T	3,495-3,695	4,100	12-0	None	2	0-1	73.5	91.0
Homewood, Ala.	9	48	S	2,862-3,051	3,555	14-12	None	2	1-0	27.8	34.9
Hopewell, Va.	16	48	N	2,880-3,012	4,002	15-15	DEN‡	2	0-0	38.4	44.5
Hopkinsville, Ky. . . .	16	72	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-12	None	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Hoquiam, Wash.	17	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-10	D	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Hornell, N. Y.	22	40	N	2,712-2,910†	3,900†	15-0	DEN	3	1-1	65.6†	73.4†
Houma, La.	15	56	. .	2,220-2,400	3,600	14-7	D	2	1-0	38.5	51.9
Hudson, N. Y.	18	48	. .	2,800-3,300	. . . .	. .-. .	D†	2†	0†-0†	52.3	66.9
Huntington, Ind.	21	48	N	3,000-3,000	3,480†	14-0	D	2	0-1	53.7	61.7
Huntsville, Ala	36	48	N	2,388-2,850†	4,404†	15-N	None	3	2-0	94.2	18.2
Huron, S. D.	14†	44†	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	D†	2†	1†-1†	. . . .	. . . .
Hyattsville, Md.	9	48	T	2,900-2,900†	3,500†	12-12	D	3	0-0	20.3†	24.6†
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	32	48	N	3,030-3,240	4,026	15-10	D	3	1-1	91.5	110.0
Independence, Kan. . .	10	54	N	2,640-2,700	3,804	14-0	D	2	0-0	25.8	31.5
Indiana, Pa.	13	48	N	2,400-2,760†	3,600†	14-21	None	1	2-0	32.8†	41.7†
Inkster, Mich.	18	48	N	3,930-4,020	5,400	15-8	D	3	0-0	59.8	89.0
Ironton, Ohio	16	48	. .[1]	2,952-3,162	3,468†	14-15	None	2	1-1	48.3	57.1
Ironwood, Mich.	17	40	N	2,670-2,670	3,810	14-20	D	1	1-1	39.8	48.2

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Jacksonville, Ill.	16	48	N	$2,760-. . . .	$ 3,560	14-N	None	2	1-0	$ 45.9	$ 58.7
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	10	48	N	2,880-3,240	3,960	14-30	None	2	1-. .	23.9	32.4
Janesville, Wis.	32	43	T	3,300-3,540	4,800	15-N	DE	3	1-2	97.1	119.0
Jeannette, Pa.	14	48	..	3,012-3,276	3,672	14-N	DEN	3	1-0	47.1	57.4
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	15	48	N	3,000-3,000	3,270†	18-. .	None	2	0-0	35.4	42.3
Jennings, Mo.	9	63	N	2,595-2,940†	3,900†	14-0	D	2	1-0	17.8†	22.3†
Johnson City, N. Y. .	23	48	N	2,874-3,300	4,750	3-0	E	3	1-0	72.2	78.9
Johnston t, R. I.	. . .	. .	..	2,500-2,500	3,410	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	7.9
Johnstown, N. Y. . . .	12	48	N	2,964-3,120	4,170	15-15	DEN‡	2	. .-1	35.5	41.8
Jonesboro, Ark.	17	56	T	2,160-2,520†	3,375†	14-4	DEN‡	2	1-1	41.0†	62.0†
Junction, City, Kan. . .	15	54	S	2,520-2,820	3,600	15-12	D	3	0-1	36.6	46.7
Kearney, Neb.	12	48	N	2,790-2,820	3,600	14-0	DEN	2	0-0	24.7	33.7
Keene, N. H.	14	48	N	3,120-3,120†	4,800†	14-. .	D	2	0-0	41.0†	47.5†
Kenmore, N. Y.	26	48	N	3,659-3,925	5,050	14-. .	DEN‡	5	2-. .	. . . .	119.7
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	14	48	N	3,600-3,780	4,620	14-15	D	2	. .-. .	54.7	65.2
Kent, Ohio	9	48	N	3,450-3,690	4,050	14-0	DEN‡	2	1-0	32.9	40.0
Keokuk, Iowa	20	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	N	2	0-0	45.1	60.6
Kewanee, Ill.	17	48	S	2,700-2,700	3,300	14-30	None	2	0-0	44.0	56.2
Kingsport, Tenn. . . .	27	48	S	2,700-3,465	4,500	14-14	N	3	3-0	96.2	116.2
Kingston, Pa.	18	48	S	2,640-2,640†	3,000†	12-30	DEN	3	0-1	44.5†	52.2†
Kingsville, Tex.	13	48	N	2,325-2,700†	4,500†	12-12	D	4	0-0	27.1†	37.9†
Kinston, N. C.	26	48	N	2,817-2,988	4,200	12-12	D	2	2-1	72.0	88.0
Kirksville, Mo.	9†	42†	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	DE†	2†	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Kirkwood, Mo.	22	54	N	2,837-3,077	4,032	15-. .	D	4	2-1	53.1	65.8
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	28	48	S	3,210-3,540	4,200	14-14	DE	4	3-3	90.9	128.2
Laconia, N. H.	18	40	S	3,088-3,217	4,000	14-14	None	1	0-0	62.5	71.4
LaGrange, Ill.	22	48	N	3,105-4,002	7,200	15-0	None	3	2-2	68.5	75.5
La Mesa, Calif.	13	48	S	2,880-3,600†	4,980†	15-15	None	3	. .-. .	32.2†	42.2†
La Porte, Ind.	28	48	T	3,225-3,360	3,960†	15-0	None	2	1-1	82.8	99.2
La Salle, Ill.	13	48	N	3,020-3,020†	3,464†	14-N	D	2	0-1	40.2†	. . . .
Lake Worth, Fla. . . .	23	48	N	2,640-2,880†	4,500†	14-14	DE	2	2-0	59.7†	77.9†
Lamesa, Tex.	11	60	..	2,988-3,600	4,200	. .-. .	D	2	0-0†	21.2	29.4
Lancaster, Ohio	24	48	N	2,760-3,240	3,720†	14-30	D	3	3-1	65.8	80.9
Lansdowne, Pa.	17	48	N	2,800-3,300†	. . . .	14-. .	D	2	. .-. .	46.3†	54.9†
Laramie, Wyo.	16†	48	S	2,700-3,600	4,200	15-15	D	3	1-1	42.9	50.9
Las Cruces, N. M. . .	13	48	..	2,100-2,460	5,700	15-. .	DEN	3	0-0	36.3	49.8
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	62	48	T	3,186-3,864	6,036	15-12	DE	5	2-4	203.7	258.1
Latrobe, Pa.	13	48	N	2,700-3,000	3,600†	7-30	None	1	0-0	25.0	68.0
Lawrence, Kan.	19†	48†	..	2,580-2,820	. . . .†	. .-. .	None†	2†	2-0†	52.2	62.2
Leavenworth, Kan. . .	20	52	S	. . . .-2,520	3,660	14-0	D	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Leominster, Mass. . .	25	40	N	2,950-2,950	4,200	14-N	D	2	0-0	68.5	76.9
Lewiston, Idaho	24	48	T	2,820-3,000†	4,500†	14-N	DEN‡	2	0-1	64.2†	81.9†
Lewistown, Pa.	16	54	N	2,670-2,820	3,420	14-15	D	1	0-0	44.7	70.9
Lexington t, Mass. . .	24	54	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-15	None	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lexington, N. C.	21	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	0-20	None	2	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Lincoln, Ill.	10	48	N	2,220-2,520†	2,820†	7-. .	D	1	1-0	23.8†	29.9†
Livonia, Mich.	12	44	N	. . . .-. . . .	5,096	7-21	D	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lock Haven, Pa.	14	48	T	2,568-. . . .†	4,165	14-10	DEN‡	1	0-2	33.9	39.6
Lodi, Calif.	21	48	T	3,456-4,092	5,220†	12-12	DEN	5	0-1	77.7	90.5
Lodi, N. J.	35	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-. .	None	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Logan, Utah	12	48	N	2,400-2,724†	3,600†	15-15	DEN‡	2	0-1	35.9†	44.8†
Logansport, Ind.	30	48	..[1]	2,880-2,880	4,000	14-7	None	3	0-2	83.1	92.8
Long Beach, N. Y. . .	46	40	N	3,324-4,524	6,286	21-N	DEN‡	4	4-0	188.3	210.1
Long Branch, N. J. . .	46	48	N	3,200-3,500	4,500	14-N	DEN‡	7	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Longview, Tex.	24	48	S	2,520-2,880	4,800	15-10	DE	4	3-1	69.7	81.7
Longview, Wash. . . .	22	48	N	3,467-3,847	5,220	14-. .	DE	4	2-1	78.4	97.4
Lufkin, Tex.	16	72	N	2,364-2,745	4,270	14-15	D	3	2-0	39.8	48.8

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Lynbrook, N. Y.	39	48	T	$3,577-4,402	$ 6,600	. .-. .	DEN‡	3	0-0	$ 131.3	$ 168.8
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	. . .	. .	..	2,900-3,600	4,700	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	112.8	132.2
McAlester, Okla.	20	48	N	2,280-2,280	3,600	15-0	DE	3	1-0	48.6	60.1
McAllen Tex.	14	48	H	2,745-3,276	4,908	18-18	D	4	1-0	47.0	61.7
McComb, Miss.	10	72	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-7	None	2	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	. .	N	3,125-3,125	3,680	14-14	None	1	0-1	44.8	50.5
McKinney, Tex.	15	48	S	2,160-2,160†	2,415†	7-7	DEN	3	0-0	30.0†	39.0†
Macomb, Ill.	10	48	N	2,220-2,220	2,500	15-7	None	1	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Madera, Calif.	. . .	. .	..	3,000-3,180	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	53.4	67.0
Madison, N. J.	17	48	H	3,399-. . . .	4,838	15-. .	DEN‡	3	1-. .	71.5	87.0
Madisonville, Ky.	13	48	S	2,424-. . . .	3,600	10-7	None	. .	1-1	33.0	. . . .
Mahanoy City, Pa.	6	60	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-N	None	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	30	44	T	3,250-3,925	. . . .	15-N	DEN‡	6	0-1	103.4	124.8
Manhattan, Kan.	20	52	S	2,460-3,000	4,080	14-30	DEN	2	1-0	45.1	65.7
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	21	40	S	3,810-4,020	5,700	14-12	D	3	2-1	78.9	111.4
Mankato, Minn.	26	48	T	3,000-. . . .	4,320	14-10	DE	4	0-1	66.9†	88.9†
Maple Heights, Ohio	13	48	..	2,960-3,360†	. . . .	14-14	DE	3	0-0	30.0†	51.2†
Maplewood, Mo.	48	48	N	2,940-2,940†	. . . .	14-30	None	2	1-1	48.3†	54.9†
Marblehead t, Mass	23	41	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-15	D	2	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Marietta, Ga.	21	61	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	None	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Marietta, Ohio	15	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-16	None	2	2-0	45.9	52.7
Marinette, Wis.	15†	48†	..	2,760-2,760†	3,174†	. .-. .	DN†	2	0-0	38.9†	43.8†
Marion, Ill.	7	72	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-. .	DN	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Marlborough, Mass.	19	47	S	2,700-3,000	3,700	17-. .	D	1	0-0	60.7	71.1
Marquette, Mich.	17	44	..	3,000-3,420	4,500	12-10	DEN	3	0-0	48.4	72.7
Marshall, Tex.	23†	48†	..	2,220-2,580	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	3†	1-1†	60.4	72.6
Marshalltown, Iowa	18	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	None	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Marshfield, Wis.	18	56	T	2,580-2,820	4,500	14-15	DEN‡	3	0-1	50.7†	59.0†
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-30	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	D	1	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Martinsville, Va.	25	48	N	2,460-2,640	4,020	12-6	DEN	4	0-0	69.3	81.3
Massena, N. Y.	13	48	N	3,328-3,328	4,008	14-. .	DEN‡	2	1-0	40.0†	46.9†
Mattoon, Ill.	18	48	N	2,831-3,033	3,960	14-10	None	3	1-1	49.4	61.1
Maywood, Calif.	22	44	T	3,213-3,906	5,422	14-21	None	2	4-0	69.2	84.5
Meadville, Pa.	21	48	N	2,850-3,137†	4,239†	14-N	DEN‡	1	1-. .	72.8†	85.4†
Medford, Ore.	23	48	H	3,340-3,480	4,500	14-14	DEN‡	2	1-2	73.1	121.7
Melrose Park, Ill.	21	48	..[1]	3,420-3,420	4,920	14-15	None	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Menasha, Wis.	21	50	N	3,440-3,560	. . . .	15-5	DEN‡	2	0-1	71.6	79.1
Menlo Park, Calif.	17	44	T	3,199-3,960	5,940	15-15	DEN‡	3	1-0	45.8	64.3
Menominee, Mich.	10	. .	H	2,625-2,760	3,360	15-10	D	2	0-0	29.8	34.3
Merced, Calif.	22	48	T	3,300-3,600†	5,400†	14-12	DEN	3	1-2	69.2	91.3
Mercedes, Tex.	4	. .	N	1,800-2,400	3,600	. .-15	DEN‡	2	. .-1	9.5	14.0
Mesa, Ariz.	18	48	N	2,940-3,953	5,100	14-12	DN	4	1-1	56.2	82.7
Mexico, Mo.	12	72	N	2,220-2,700	3,000	12-30	DN‡	2	0-0	23.9	28.1
Miami, Okla.	14	56	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-0	D	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Middlesborough, Ky.	15	56	S	. . . .-3,240	3,240	15-15	None	1	0-1	48.0	51.1
Middleborough t, Mass.	11	47	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-14	DE	2	0-0	27.6	33.1
Middletown, N. Y.	28	48	N	3,080-3,500	4,800	14-12	DEN	3	3-0	107.5	118.5
Midland, Mich.	20	. .	N	3,613-4,070	6,600	12-12	DE	3	0-0	71.0	80.5
Midland, Tex.	30	54	..	3,210-3,660	5,700	14-12	D	5	2-1	90.0	110.0
Midwest City, Okla.	11	54	N	2,400-2,520	3,000	14-12	D	1	1-0	21.4†	27.0†
Milford t, Mass.	16	47	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-5	DE	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Millville, N. J.	16	48	N	2,496-3,016†	. . . .	14-10	D	2	1-0	40.4†	54.2†
Minot, N. D.	29	48	S	2,820-3,252	4,620	22-12	DEN	2	2-1	72.4	107.7
Mission, Tex.	9	60	N	2,460-2,700	4,500	15-0	DE	2	0-0	21.0	26.5
Missoula, Mont.	23	48	N	3,600-3,720	4,380	17-30	DEN	4	0-2	59.9	66.0
Mitchell, S. D.	15	48	S	2,280-2,520†	3,000†	12-5	DEN‡	2	0-0	29.7	33.2

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Moberly, Mo.	10	70	N	$2,268-2,315	$	14-0	None	2	0-0	$ 25.5	$ 29.2
Modesto, Calif.	43	48	S	3,300-3,900	6,120	15-7	DEN	4	4-3	147.1	188.9
Monessen, Pa.	19	48	N	3,500-3,500	4,300	14-15	D	1	0-1	63.5	73.5
Monmouth, Ill.	10†	56†	..	2,520-2,520	2,880	. .-. .	DE†	2	1-0	22.4	25.4
Monroe, Mich.	31	48	T	3,570-3,780	4,725	14-12	DEN	3	. .-1	117.3	137.5
Monroe, N. C.	13	52	T	1,920-2,568	3,900	7-7	D	2	1-1	30.0	36.3
Monrovia, Calif.	26	48	N	3,000-3,120†	5,100†	15-10	DE	5	3-1	83.2†	123.2†
Montebello, Calif. . . .	29	44	N	3,096-3,864	5,236	12-12	D	6	5-. .	86.8	109.1
Monterey, Calif.	31	48	T	3,300-3,852	4,848†	14-12	DEN‡	6	3-2	86.3	111.6
Monterey Park, Calif..	24	40	N	2,964-3,564	4,920	15-12	DEN‡	4	4-1	72.8	81.6
Moorhead, Minn.	15	48	N	2,640-2,868†	3,558†	14-12	DEN‡	2	0-0	45.4	57.1
Morristown, N. J. . . .	28	48	N	2,800-3,450†	5,000†	14-15	None	3	. .-2	101.4†	114.1†
Morristown, Tenn. . . .	15	56	S	2,280-2,880	. . . .	14-N	None	2	1-0	. . . .	47.3
Moscow, Idaho	13	44	N	3,348-3,456	4,224	7-0	D	2	1-0	39.0	46.2
Moundsville, W. Va. .	9	48	N	2,778-2,778	3,187	15-30	D	1	0-1	21.3†	23.0†
Mount Carmel, Pa. . .	20	54	T	2,100-2,100	2,700	10-14	DEN‡	4	0-0	19.4	23.3
Mount Clemens, Mich.	23	45	..[1]	3,650-3,850	4,800	15-N	D	3	0-1	76.1	91.7
Mount Pleasant, Mich..	9	48	S	2,400-2,727†	3,600†	12-N	D	2	. .-. .	22.5†	44.6†
Mount Rainier, Md. . .	9	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-10	None	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	13	48	S	2,964-. . . .†	3,300†	14-. .	None	2	0-0	48.0†	60.0†
Munhall, Pa.	24	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-0	None	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	15	72	N	2,400-2,640	3,600†	7-0	None	1	0-0	42.6	48.0
Muscatine, Iowa	18	48	N	3,023-3,164	3,920	14-30	D	2	1-0	50.3†	57.7†
Muskegon Hts., Mich..	22	48	T	3,530-3,680	5,480	12-12	DE	3	3-2	77.7	106.8
Nacogdoches, Tex. . . .	. . .	. .	..	2,280-2,742	3,762	. .-. .	. . . .	2	0-0	23.3	36.7
Nampa, Idaho	23	48	T	3,000-3,000	4,800	15-15	DEN	2	0-1	. . . .	71.3
Nanticoke, Pa.	17	48	N	2,247-2,247†	2,475	15-10	None	1	0-0	29.2†	33.1†
Napa, Calif.	24	40	T	3,663-4,356	6,000	17-N	DEN‡	3	2-1	90.1	109.1
Natchez, Miss.	35	48	..	2,520-2,520	. . . .	10-0	None	3	. .-1	79.9†	93.8†
Natick t, Mass.	28	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	D	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
National City, Calif. .	25	48	N	3,126-3,780	5,208	15-12	EN	3	3-1	89.9	104.3
Naugatuck, Conn. . . .	22	48	S	3,520-3,520	4,600	12-10	DN	2	0-0	77.5	91.1
Needham t, Mass. . . .	. . .	. .	..	3,110-3,410	5,150	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	100.3	119.0
Neenah, Wis.	18	56	N	3,138-3,550	5,244	14-10	DEN‡	1	0-3	65.1	78.1
Neptune tp, N. J.	21	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-. .	D	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Newark, N. Y.	7	48	N	3,000-3,000	3,600	14-. .	DEN‡	1	1-1	27.2	32.6
New Bern, N. C. . . .	. . .	. .	..	2,598-2,838	4,400	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	62.9	89.1
New Braunfels, Tex. .	12	60	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-30	DN	4	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
New Castle, Ind.	26	48	N	2,730-2,760†	. . . .	15-30	None	3	0-1	56.5†	65.6†
New Philadelphia, O. .	13	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-90	DEN‡	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Newburyport, Mass. .	16	. .	S	2,600-2,600	3,120	14-N	None	1	0-0	44.2	48.4
Newport Beach, Calif.	26	48	T	2,078-3,678	5,388	15-14	D	6	2-1	88.7	110.3
Newton, Iowa.	13	54	T	2,910-3,120	3,840	7-0	DEN‡	2	. .-1	32.3	38.3
Newton, Kan.	12	56	N	2,580-3,204	4,320	14-12	DE	3	0-1	35.1†	41.4†
Niles, Mich.	24	48	S	3,274-3,589	4,925	14-21	None	2	0-1	93.7	108.6
Niles, Ohio	18	40	S	2,913-3,288†	. . . .	14-20	D	2	2-0	46.0†	53.5†
Norfolk, Neb.	13	63	N	2,340-2,580	. . . .	7-5	D	2	0-0	39.9	45.9
North Adams, Mass. .	28	40	T	2,920-3,285	4,300	14-15	D	2	0-0	96.6	108.6
N. Arlington, N. J. . . .	. . .	. .	..	3,000-3,700	5,000	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	74.8	87.6
North Braddock, Pa. .	16	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	16-0	. . . .	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Northbridge t, Mass. .	5	48	N	3,380-3,380	4,015	14-. .	D	2	0-0	19.2	24.9
North Miami, Fla. . .	22	45	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-14	D	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
N. Plainfield, N. J. . .	14	48	N	3,200-3,600	4,800	14-N	DE	2	1-0	56.9	67.3
North Platte, Neb. . .	22	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-N	DEN	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. .	31	46	..	3,630-3,830	4,430	14-N	None	4	4-2	107.3	123.7
Norwich, Conn.	50	40	S	3,150-3,150†	3,943†	14-12	DEN‡	3	0-0	139.9†	156.1†
Ocala, Fla.	22	48	N	2,460-2,784	3,480	15-0	DN	3	1-1	63.3	87.1

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Oceanside, Calif.	24	48	N	$3,072-3,780	$ 5,076	0-14	DEN‡	5	3-1	$ 81-0	$ 99.6
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	18	48	N	2,400-2,800†	4,000†	14-0	DN	2	. .-. .	51.0	56.5
Oil City, Pa.	24	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	DEN‡	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	50	..	2,220-2,340†	3,000†	14-30	DE	2	1-1	29.6†	32.9†
Olean, N. Y.	31	40	N	2,680-2,860†	3,720†	14-15	DEN‡	2	1-0	85.5†	. . . .
Olympia, Wash.	22	48	N	3,300-3,300	4,500	14-14	D	3	2-1	59.9	67.2
Oneida, N. Y.	17	48	..	2,900-3,295	4,133	15-30	None	1	1-2	51.6	64.8
Oneonta, N. Y.	15	48	T	3,010-3,250	3,750	14-14	D	2	0-0	46.4	51.7
Ontario, Calif.	30	44	S	3,254-3,604	5,750	15-12	DEN‡	6	1-2	90.3	120.0
Opelika, Ala.	17	72	S	2,740-3,200	4,500	10-N	None	2	2-1	37.8	59.6
Opelousas, La.	11	54	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10-N	None	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Orange, Calif.	15	48	S	3,030-3,360	4,380	15-14	D	3	1-0	50.7	61.3
Orangeburg, S. C.	25	48	..[5]	2,100-2,580	4,500	15-N	D	3	0-0	59.6†	82.5†
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	56	N	2,640-2,880	3,120	15-30	D	1	0-1	26.0†	29.5†
Ossining, N. Y.	23	48	N	3,930-4,350	5,750	21-N	DEN	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Oswego, N. Y.	23	48	N	2,980-3,100	4,300	15-N	D	3	0-1	74.0	78.8
Ottawa, Ill.	16	. .	..[3]	3,060-3,180†	3,600†	16-60	None	3	0-1	39.9†	45.4†
Ottawa, Kan.	11†	56	..	2,400-2,700	3,300	. .-. .	None†	2	1-0	33.0	40.0
Overland, Mo.	12	48	N	2,160-. . . .	. . . .	14-0	None	3	0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Owatonna, Minn.	10	51	S	2,700-3,000	3,420	14-10	DE	1	0-0	27.8†	51.1†
Owosso, Mich.	22	48	S	3,060-3,120	3,200	15-N	DEN‡	2	2-0	62.0	74.5
Oxnard, Calif.	32	48	N	3,389-3,869	6,375	14-15	DEN	6	0-1	112.8	145.9
Painesville, Ohio	16	44	T	3,588-3,876	4,284†	14-15	DE	2	1-0	62.7	73.2
Palestine, Tex.	15	48	S	2,130-2,340	3,060	14-15	None	2	0-0	28.6	32.3
Pampa, Tex.	19	48	S	2,820-3,000	4,440	14-N	DE	3	1-1	58.3	80.3
Paris, Tex.	22	48	N	2,100-2,220	3,600	15-15	DE	2	1-0	51.2	65.8
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	48	..[4]	3,300-3,600	5,400	14-6	None	3	2-1	66.3	79.6
Parsons, Kan.	15	54	N	2,600-2,634	3,264	12-12	None	3	1-0	40.1	47.1
Pasadena, Tex.	19	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-0	None	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Pascagoula, Miss.	8	72	N	2,235-2,235	3,180	0-0	None	1	0-0	20.6	28.4
Pasco, Wash.	14	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12-12	DEN	3	0-1	49.9	59.6
Peabody, Mass.	45	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-30	None	6	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Peekskill, N. Y.	30	40	N	3,200-3,500†	. . . .	14-N	None	2	1-1	101.3†	118.5†
Pekin, Ill.	14	54	S	3,456-3,456	3,888	14-0	D	2	0-1	41.4	48.3
Pendleton, Ore.	15	48	S	3,120-3,720	4,120†	14-12	DEN‡	2	1-1	55.4	82.4
Peru, Ind.	21	48	N	3,180-3,180	4,020	15-N	None	3	0-1	61.4†	68.0†
Petaluma, Calif.	17	48	N	3,180-3,684	4,347	28-0	DN	3	1-2	61.3	71.6
Phenix City, Ala.	23	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12-5	D	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Phillipsburg, N. J.	24	48	T	2,880-3,300	4,200	18-42	D	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	60	T	3,000-3,267	4,159	14-30	DEN‡	2	0-0	41.3	46.2
Piedmont, Calif.	18	44	S	3,660-4,020	5,280	15-15	DEN‡	5†	0-0	81.4	90.2
Piqua, Ohio	16	48	N	3,300-,3540	4,440	14-15	None	2	0-1	45.4	54.7
Pittsburg, Calif.	21	40	N	4,019-4,139	6,363	17-. .	None	5	2-1	86.8	101.5
Pittsburg, Kan.	20	48	T	2,244-2,424†	3,600†	14-12	DEN‡	2	2-0	48.3	59.8
Pittston, Pa.	22	48	T	2,774-2,774	3,235	14-30	D	1	0-0	61.0	65.5
Plainview, Tex.	16	54	S	2,220-2,460	3,720	12-N	None	4	0-1	44.7	72.6
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	20	48	N	2,640-2,970	4,000†	21-12	None	2	1-1	65.3	72.4
Pleasantville, N. J.	19	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-. .	EN	3	1-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Plymouth, Pa.	11	. .	S	. . . .-. . . .	3,009†	15-10	D	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Plymouth t, Mass.	26	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-30	D	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Ponca City, Okla.	25	48	S	2,520-2,940†	. . . .	14-12	DEN	3	1-1	80.4	81.7†
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	9	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-30	D	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Port Angeles, Wash.	15	45	N	3,600-3,600†	4,560†	16-12	DEN‡	2	. .-1	55.5†	66.1†
Port Chester, N. Y.	44	48	N	3,477-4,245	6,540	21-N	DEN‡	3	2-2	151.5	171.5
Portsmouth, N. H.	29†	48†	..	3,213-3,413	4,500	. .-. .	. . . .	4†	0-1†	90.2	107.1
Pottstown, Pa.	21†	48	N	2,700-3,100	4,000	14-30	D	3	. .-1	73.7	99.1
Pottsville, Pa.	25	48	T	2,400-2,880	3,960	15-15	. . . .	2	0-2	74.8	94.4

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Prichard, Ala.	21†	52†	..	$2,442-2,724	$ 4,092	. .-. .	None†	. .	2-0†	$ 65.3	$ 79.6
Princeton, N. J.	19	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-60	DEN	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Pullman, Wash.	9	48	T	3,060-3,300	3,900	14-12	DEN‡	2	1-1	28.0	33.6
Puyallup, Wash.	. . .	. .	..	3,360-3,900	4,800	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	38.3	49.2
Radnor tp, Pa.	28	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	DEN	5	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Rahway, N. J.	45	40	T	3,200-3,950	5,200	13-. .	None	6	0-0	185.0	210.0
Reading t, Mass.	. . .	. .	..	3,208-3,408	4,500	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	65.1	79.5
Red Bank, N. J.	26	48	..[1]	3,100-3,800	5,400	14-. .	DEN‡	4	0-0	96.8	116.5
Red Wing, Minn.	11	48	N	3,000-3,060	3,780	14-12	D	1	0-1	33.4	41.1
Redding, Calif.	20	48	T	3,398-3,600	5,100	14-20	D	3	2-1	66.3	81.1
Redlands, Calif.	28	44	N	2,850-3,660	5,400	15-6	DE	7	2-1	84.4	110.0
Reidsville, N. C.	23	50	N	2,280-2,940	. . . .	14-10	DEN‡	2	1-1	57.1	69.3
Rensselaer, N. Y.	19†	48†	..	. . . .-3,200	3,960	. .-. .	None†	2	2-0	68.9	. . . .
Renton, Wash.	26	40	N	3,600-4,128	4,920	14-. .	None	4	1-1	94.5	106.4
Richfield, Minn.	12	40	T	3,432-4,164	4,680	14-10	D	3	0-0	38.2	49.8
Richmond, Ky.	14	48	N	2,160-. . . .	. . . .	15-10	None	2	0-1	25.6†	43.2†
Richmond Heights, Mo.	17	48	T	2,880-3,180	. . . .	14-14	None	2	2-0	52.4	63.1
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	17	44	T	3,000-3,700	. . . .	15-N	DE	2	0-0	57.3	73.8
Ridgewood, N. J.	28†	48†	..	2,810-3,780	4,925	. .-. .	D	4	0-0	115.5	128.3
River Forest, Ill.	21	. .	T	3,432-3,828	6,772	21-N	None	4	2-0	86.5	101.2
River Rouge, Mich.	32	40	N	3,900-4,200	5,600	20-10	None	6	1-0	144.9	199.8
Robbinsdale, Minn.	9†	48†	..	3,450-3,840	4,200	. .-. .	D†	2†	0-0†	27.0	31.6
Rochester, N. H.	14	48	S.	2,510-2,510†	3,900†	7-N	DE	2	0-0	37.1†	44.3†
Rock Hill, S. C.	39	48	N	2,760-2,850	5,400	14-10	DEN	5	3-1	127.8	159.0
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	48	S	3,280-3,600	4,200	14-14	DEN	2	0-0	40.2	51.5
Rockville Ctre, N. Y.	49	48	..[2]	3,300-4,070	6,000	14-24	DEN‡	4	2-1	184.1	244.5
Rocky River, Ohio	16	44	N	3,000-3,240†	4,800†	14-N	DEN	3	0-0	54.7†	. . . .
Roselle, N. J.	26	40	N	3,000-3,900	5,400	14-N	None	2	2-0	93.0	108.0
Roselle Park, N. J.	14	40	N	3,000-3,500†	4,425	14-. .	DEN	2	0-0	46.7†	52.7†
Roseville, Mich.	20	40	S	3,919-4,134	4,708	14-10	DE	5	0-0	70.6	94.8
Ross tp, Pa.	. . .	. .	..	3,036-3,738	4,500	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	35.3	62.4
Ruston, La.	9	54	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-N	DE	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Rutherford, N. J.	20	48	N	2,900-3,800	5,500	15-15	DE	3	0-. .	90.3	103.2
Rutland, Vt.	23	48	T	2,375-2,700	4,300†	14-14	D	3	1-0	59.0†	66.8†
Rye, N. Y.	32	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-15	DEN‡	5	0-0	. . .•.	. . . .
St. Augustine, Fla.	24	48	N	2,700-2,856	3,900	15-7	DE	4	2-0	64.7	77.8
St. Charles, Mo.	23	48	S	2,760-2,760	3,300	12-0	DN	2	0-0	25.5	38.6
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	26	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-0	None	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
St. Joseph, Mich.	18	48	..[1]	3,198-3,528	5,520	14-N	DEN	5	0-1	64.9	88.2
St. Louis Park, Minn.	11	48	N	3,672-3,984	5,100	14-14	DEN	4	0-0	34.7	45.6
Saco, Me.	7	70	N	2,392-2,392†	3,785†	0-0	None	0	0-0	23.9†	27.9†
Salinas, Calif.	34	48	T	3,366-3,864	6,009	15-15	DEN‡	8	0-2	125.4	160.2
Salisbury, Md.	26	48	N	2,370-3,380	4,600	. .-30	D	3	1-0	66.0	74.8
Salisbury, N. C.	29	48	N	2,531-2,976	4,096†	14-. .	DE	5	0-2	83.6	103.2
San Benito, Tex.	5	66	N	2,400-2,580	3,000	15-0	None	1	0-0	15.6	21.3
San Bruno, Calif.	19	40	S	3,480-3,720	5,100	15-12	DEN	3	1-1	65.6	80.4
San Buenaventura, Cal.	29	48	T	3,195-3,795	5,670	12-12	DE	6	4-2	110.0	143.6
San Carlos, Calif.	16	44	T	3,828-4,092	5,412	22-12	DEN‡	5	2-1	58.3	69.2
San Fernando, Calif.	25	44	T	3,558-4,092	5,712	15-7	DEN	5	2-1	92.4	112.9
San Gabriel, Calif.	25	40	T	3,060-3,684	5,268	14-12	D	7	0-1	84.4	98.6
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	21	48	N	3,390-3,564	4,920	12-12	DN	4	3-1	81.6	94.2
San Marino, Calif.	31	40	N	3,720-3,840	. . . .	15-N	DEN‡	7	5-0	94.8	123.9
San Pablo, Calif.	18	48	N	3,540-3,780	5,200	21-18	DEN	4	1-. .	60.3	75.4
San Rafael, Calif.	. . .	. .	..	3,840-4,080	5,100	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	67.8	86.6
Sanford, N. C.	13	48	N	2,748-2,748	4,272	10-N	DEN‡	3	0-0	26.7	35.7
Sanford, Fla.	15	48	N	2,070-2,515†	3,600†	15-15	DE	3	0-1	39.3†	52.5†
Sanford t, Me.	13	60	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12-0	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vacation, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	41	40	T	$3,144-3,684	$ 5,364	10-10	DEN‡	9	3-1	$ 134.0	$ 161.3
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	18	. .	S	2,982-. . . .	. . . .	15-10	D	4	1-1	73.9	93.3
Santa Paula, Calif. . .	17	48	N	3,180-3,674	5,234	14-12	DE	1	2-1	59.9	80.1
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	24	48	N	3,186-4,092	6,036	15-12	DEN	4	1-2	89.1	105.1
Sapulpa. Okla.	10	48	N	2,460-2,520	3,120	15-0	D	1	1-. .	24.9	32.6
Sarasota, Fla.	24	48	N	2,748-2,808	5,172	14-0	D	3	2-1	65.1	84.9
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	28	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	25-. .	None	2	4-0	. . . .	. . . .
Saugus t, Mass.	18	40	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	16-15	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . .
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich. .	18	48	H	2,870-3,495	4,250	14-14	D	2	0-0	52.1	65.9
Saureville, N. J.	13	40	S	2,500-3,500†	4,100†	14-. .	D	2	0-0	44.5†	54.6†
Scarsdale, N. Y.	39†	46†	..	3,564-4,322	6,093†	. .-. .	DEN‡	2†	3-0†	147.1	171.5
Scottsbluff, Neb.	21	48	N	2,760-3,120	4,200†	14-12	D	2	0-1	50.9	68.1
Sedalia, Mo.	24	14	S	2,100-2,400†	3,600†	7-0	None	2	0-0	61.3†	67.4†
Selma, Ala.	36	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10-14	None	5	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Seminole, Okla.	11	72	N	2,400-2,400	2,820	14-30	DE	3	1-1	22.2	27.7
Shawnee, Okla.	25	48	N	2,412-2,412	3,600	15-30	None	0	2-0	56.4	65.7
Sheffield, Ala.	19	45	N	2,640-. . . .	4,200	10-60	D	3	2-0	42.1	57.6
Shelby, N. C.	22	51	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	7-15	None	3	1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Shelbyville, Ind.	17	48	N	2,800-2,800†	3,800†	15-0	None	2	0-0	40.6†	46.4†
Shelton, Conn.	9†	48†	..	3,100-3,400	4,300	. .-. .	DEN‡	1†	1†-0†	36.7	42.9
Shenandoah, Pa.	12	56	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	None	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Sheridan, Wyo.	10	48	N	2,700-3,600	4,020	14-30	DEN‡	2	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Sherman, Tex.	23	48	S	2,130-2,340	3,120	15-15	None	3	0-2	42.9†	53.4†
Shorewood, Wis.	22	44	N	3,552-4,260	6,000	15-12	DEN	3	0-0	86.3	97.2
Sikeston, Mo.	6†	. .	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	DE‡	2†	0-1†	. . . .	. . . .
Skokie, Ill.	25	48	N	2,981-3,305†	4,600†	14-N	DE	3	2-1	65.6†	. . . .
Somerville, N. J. . . .	19	40	N	2,900-3,400†	4,200†	14-N	D	1	0-1	62.5†	70.5†
S. Charleston, W. Va. .	17	48	S	2,640-2,700†	3,960†	14-15	D	3	. .-1	42.7	50.0
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	14	44	..[6]	3,270-3,780	4,620	14-N	DEN	4	2-0	65.7	81.5
S. Milwaukee, Wis. . .	19	45	N	4,020-4,260	5,340	15-5	DEN‡	4	0-1	47.9	80.0
South Norfolk, Va. . .	22	48	..	2,700-3,200	4,200	14-N	D	4	0-0	64.1	76.1
South Orange, N. J. . .	38	48	T	3,400-4,074	6,048	21-30	None	4	3-1	158.5	177.7
S. Pasadena, Calif. . .	21	40	S	2,928-3,516	5,076	15-12	D	3	6-0	75.2	95.4
South Portland, Me. .	25	48	..	2,562-2,714	3,850	21-7	DE	4	0-2	69.3	81.9
South River, N. J. . .	18	48	N	2,900-3,400	4,300	15-15	None	3	0-0	61.0	70.5
S. St. Paul, Minn. . . .	19	. .	T	3,313-3,433	4,992	14-15	DEN‡	3	0-1	60.5	72.1
S. San Francisco, Cal..	23	40	S	3,180-3,600†	5,700†	12-12	D	4	2-0	46.5†	63.3†
Southbridge t, Mass. .	22	52	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-15	D	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Springfield, Ore.	16	48	T	3,000-3,180	4,020	7-12	DEN‡	2	0-0	34.0	43.1
Springfield tp, Del.Co., Pa. . .	. .	..		2,925-3,300	4,200	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	41.6	51.0
Springfield tp, Mont.Co., Pa.	15	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-. .	DE	4	0-0	. 50.9	63.2
State College, Pa. . . .	10	48	N	2,100-2,700	4,000	14-14	DEN‡	1	. .-. .	19.8	30.8
Statesville, N. C. . . .	25	48	N	2,856-2,856	3,695	10-30	None	3	2-1	63.3	78.7
Staunton, Va..	23	48	N	2,190-2,520	3,720	14-15	DEN‡	3	2-0	59.0	68.2
Steelton, Pa.	12†	48†	..	3,000-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	D‡	2†	1-0†	. . . .	45.0
Sterling, Ill.	14	48	N	2,940-2,940	3,600	14-0	DEN‡	2	0-1	39.8	46.4
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	19	44	N	2,730-3,060	3,773	15-30	DE	1	0-1	61.6	73.4
Stillwater, Okla.	19	60	N	2,100-2,700	3,600	14-. .	None	2	1-0	42.9	49.8
Stoneham t, Mass. . . .	20	47	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	D	2	. .-1	. . . .	. . . .
Stoughton t, Mass. . . .	9	47	N	2,912-2,912	3,640	14-N	. . . .	2	0-0	28.2	32.1
Streator, Ill.	16	48	T	2,595-2,595†	3,158†	16-. .	None	2	1-. .	41.5†	54.2†
Struthers, Ohio	11	48	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-20	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Sufflok, Va.	28	. .	S	2,580-2,760	3,400	14-5	DEN	2	0-1	69.5	83.1
Summit, N. J.	45	48	N	3,460-4,000	5,400	16-14	DEN	4	2-1	149.6	166.7
Sumter, S. C.	27	56	N	2,934-3,114	5,412	15-. .	None	3	1-1	77.7	99.0
Sunbury, Pa.	12	48	N	2,400-2,580	. . . .	14-14	DEN‡	1	0-0	. . . .	39.2
Susquehanna tp, Pa. . .	. . .	. .	..	2,400-3,660	3,660	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	6.1	6.1

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Swampscott t, Mass.	24	40	T	$. . . .-. . . .	$ 4,200	14-N	D	2	1-. .	$	$ . . . .
Sweetwater, Tex.	16	48	N	2,460-2,760	3,720	15-15	D	2	0-0	43.1	52.4
Swissvale, Pa.	18	48	S	2,646-3,008†	4,200†	12-0	None	2	0-0	66.2†	74.5†
Takoma Park, Md.	12	48	H	2,500-3,160	4,600	14-15	DE	3	1-0	38.1	46.9
Talladega, Ala.	14	72	N	2,580-2,880	3,600	14-10	None	2	1-1	28.2	39.5
Tamaqua, Pa.	8	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	D	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Terrell, Tex.	9	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-15	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Texarkana, Ark.	20	48	N	2,460-2,580	3,900†	15-0	None	3	0-0	59.1	79.7
Texarkana, Tex.	26	48	N	2,892-2,892	3,720	15-15	DE	5	1-0	79.5	96.8
Texas City, Tex.	21	48	N	3,280-3,280	4,440	14-. .	DEN	6	2-0	67.6	104.9
Thomasville, Ga.	15	59	S	2,442-2,574	3,600	15-. .	D	2	2-0	42.4	52.8
Thomasville, N. C.	19	56	H	2,442-2,574	. . . .	14-14	D	2	1-1	36.5†	45.0†
Tiffin, Ohio	21	48	N	2,700-3,000†	3,840†	15-15	DEN‡	2	1-1	46.5†	56.7†
Tonawanda, N. Y.	23	48	T	3,750-3,750	4,450	14-15	DE	3	2-0	76.2	85.5
Torrance, Calif.	33	40	T	3,264-3,840	6,120	10-12	D	7	0-1	111.9	151.5
Traverse City, Mich.	16	44	S	2,670-3,000	3,960	14-14	D	2	0-1	47.3	53.8
Trinidad, Colo.	15	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-14	DEN	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Troy, Ohio	11	48	N	3,240-3,600	4,200	15-15	None	2	0-0	37.0	45,8
Tulare, Calif.	20	48	N	3,390-3,480	5,400	21-30	DEN‡	6	1-1	57.3	78.2
Tupelo, Miss.	15	84	N	2,160-2,400	4,200	15-15	None	3	. .-1	40.6	53.2
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12†	48†	..	3,744-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1†	0-0†	. . . .	. . . .
Twin Falls, Idaho	20	48	N	2,796-3,108	4,380†	14-14	DEN	2	0-1	58.4	71.5
Two Rivers, Wis.	. . .	. .	..	3,120-3,450	4,290	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	48.1	58.7
Uniontown, Pa.	31	48	S	3,060-3,240	3,900	14-10	D	2	2-0	95.4	118.1
University Hts., Ohio	18	44	N	2,910-3,780†	. . . .	14-0	D	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
University Park, Tex.	21	48	N	3,000-3,120	5,400	15-N	DEN‡	8	0-0	66.0	86.3
Urbana, Ill.	16	. .	N	3,120-3,240	4,020	15-0	D	2	0-1	45.2	52.4
Valdosta, Ga.	27	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	None	2	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Valparaiso, Ind.	14	48	T	3,240-3,300	4,200	14-0	E	1	1-1	41.3	48.0
Van Wert, Ohio	14	48	N	3,000-3,000	3,600	14-15	DEN‡	2	1-0	28.6	38.1
Verona, N. J.	19	44	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	19-15	DEN	2	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Vernon, Tex.	15†	48	..	2,520-2,520	3,900	14-0	D	3	0-0	35.2	50.7
Victoria, Tex.	18	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-0	D	3	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Vincennes, Ind.	24	48	T	2,400-2,400†	. . . .	14-10	None	3	0-1	60.4†	72.4†
Virginia, Minn.	23	42	S	2,580-2,580†	4,200	14-10	D	1	0-1	60.9†	69.2†
Visalia, Calif.	18	44	T	3,360-3,600	5,400	14-6	DEN	3	0-1	54.6	62.2
Wabash, Ind.	17	48	N	3,000-3,000	3,600	15-N	DE	2	0-0	44.9	52.1
Wakefield t, Mass.	24	. .	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-30	D	4	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Walla Walla, Wash.	33	44	T	2,700-3,180	4,260	15-12	DEN‡	7	1-1	100.0†	138.5†
Wallingford, Conn.	18	40	S	3,120-3,120†	4,510†	10-N	DEN‡	3	0-0	68.4†	77.1†
Warren, Pa.	15	48	T	2,862-3,180	4,200	15-10	DE	2	0-1	35.7	47.6
Washington, Ind.	15	48	T	2,400-. . . .†	. . . .	8-6	None	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Washington, Ct. Hse., O.	12	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-0	D	1	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Watertown, S. D.	14	48	S	. . . .-. . . .	3,600†	15-12	DE	2	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Watertown, Wis.	14	46	T	3,000-3,480†	4,000†	14-15	D	1	2-1	40.6†	44.0†
Waterville, Me.	17	48	S	2,402-2,631	3,432	14-12	D	1	0-0	. . . .	50.1
Watervliet, N. Y.	22	48	N	2,668-2,868	. . . .	21-N	None	1	1-0	63.2	68.5
Watsonville, Calif.	22	48	T	3,120-3,744	. . . .	14-30	DE	3	0-1	67.8	86.0
Waukesha, Wis.	33	48	N	3,540-3,900	4,920	15-N	DEN‡	4	0-1	125.2	136.8
Waxahachie, Tex.	8†	72†	..	2,220-2,340	3,120	. .-. .	DE‡	1†	0-1†	18.3	23.1
Waycross, Ga.	26	48	N	2,856-2,856	4,560	15-N	None	3	2-0	72.9	104.2
Waynesboro, Pa.	17	48	N	2,700-2,880	3,600	15-10	DEN‡	2	1-0	22.6	30.8
Webster Groves, Mo.	19	60	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-12	None	6	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Weehawken tp, N. J.	51	40	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	22-N	DEN	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Weirton, W. Va.	25	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-0	D	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wellesley t, Mass.	31	45	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	DEN	3	0-1	. . . .	. . . .
Wenatchee, Wash.	22	48	N	3,225-3,540	4,920	12-12	D	4	1-1	62.3	81.7

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Over-time Pay	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	No. of Days Vaca-tion, Sick Leave	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1951 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
West Chester, Pa. . . .	14	60	S	$2,889-3,015†	$ 4,307†	14-14	D	2	0-1	$ 48.1†	$ 65.0†
West Frankfort, Ill. .	7	48	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10-10	DEN‡	1	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
West Lafayette, Ind. .	12	48	N	2,940-2,940†	4,000†	14-0	E	2	0-0	35.8†	41.1†
West Mifflin, Pa. . . .	14	. .	N	3,200-3,600†	4,260†	14-14	None	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
West Monroe, La. . . .	15	52	..	2,376-2,376	3,540	10-N	None	2	1-0	27.5	52.2
W. Springfield t, Mass.	36	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	16-90	DE	4	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
W. University Pl., Tex.	11	48	S	3,240-3,240	4,800	12-12	DEN	3	0-0	30.4	44.1
West Warwick t, R. I..	19	54	T	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-N	D	3	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Westbrook, Me.	9	48	S	2,821-2,821†	. . . .	14-0	DEN‡	2	0-0	23.2†	29.3†
Westfield, Mass.	37	40	S	2,900-2,900†	. . . .	14-15	DEN‡	2	1-0	98.4†	113.6†
Westport t, Conn. . . .	23	40	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	14-N	None	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	. . .	. .	..	3,300-3,500	4,700	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	33.7	46.1
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	17	45	..	3,814-4,114	4,894	15-9	DEN	4	0-1	. . . .	54.2†
Whittier, Calif.	32	40	T	3,276-4,044	5,868	16-14	D	5	4-0	100.2	124.9
Willimantic, Conn. . .	17	48	S	3,100-3,100†	4,267†	14-14	DE‡	2	0-0	46.2†	61.9†
Wilmette, Ill.	24	48	T	3,600-3,900	6,270	15-. .	DEN	4	2-0	92.9	108.3
Wilson, N. C.	30	48	N	2,400-2,820	4,455	14-N	D	2	2-1	83.6	109.6
Winchester, Va.	20	48	N	2,550-2,700	4,080	15-N	DEN‡	3	1-. .	42.5	51.9
Winchester t, Mass. .	. . .	. .	..	2,806-3,391	4,608	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Windsor t, Conn. . . .	. . .	. .	..	2,730-3,240	3,900	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	. .-. .	26.4	34.6
Winfield, Kan.	10	48	S	2,700-3,000†	3,600†	14-. .	DEN‡	2	0-0	32.0†	41.3†
Winnetka, Ill.	18	48	N	3,480-3,900	7,800	14-N	DEN	5	0-1	69.4	85.7
Winthrop t, Mass . . .	23	50	N	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-N	None	1	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	19	48	N	3,406-3,709	4,575	14-N	DEN‡	2	0-1	65.5	68.4
Woburn, Mass.	25	48	N	2,928-2,928†	. . . .	17-14	D	2	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wood River, Ill.	8	. .	S	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-7	None	1	1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Woodbury, N. J.	16	48	S	2,600-3,000†	3,600†	12-N	D	1	1-0	49.1†	55.8†
Wooster, Ohio	11	48	S	3,917-. . . .	3,917	15-15	DE	2	1-1	49.4	53.7
Xenia, Ohio	15	48	N	3,000-3,480	4,500	15-15	DEN	2	1-1	47.9	53.7
Yeadon, Pa.	15	48	T	3,400-. . . .	4,385	14-N	E	3	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ypsilanti, Mich.	28	48	S	3,680-3,925	7,525	20-30	DE	3	0-2	96.3	114.4

[1] Overtime paid at fixed hourly rate not related to base pay.
[2] Overtime compensated by double time off.
[3] Overtime compensated by double time off or by straight time pay.
[4] Overtime paid at double time rate.
[5] Pay $5.00 for each call for overtime work.
[6] Overtime is credited to retirement.

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Sources of Statistics: Police

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1951

By Franklin M. Kreml

Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

CONVENING of a full-scale President's Highway Safety Conference in Washington, D.C., in June reflected growing public concern at the heavy increase in traffic fatalities since the end of 1949, following three years of consistent declines. At this conference more than 2,000 public officials, safety authorities, and civic and business leaders from all over the United States met to review preventive activities in states and cities and to inspire a general step-up in the action program all over the nation.

Exposure to accidents was mounting due to the biggest traffic volumes in history. At 52 million, 1951 motor vehicle registrations were more than 50 per cent higher than the prewar peak of 1941. Preliminary estimates of vehicle mileage indicate a total of nearly half a trillion miles—over a million miles a minute.

The rising curve of highway accidents in 1951 was climaxed at year's end by the nation's millionth traffic death, with the prospect that unless an accelerated safety effort could check the current rate of fatality increase, the 1952 toll would exceed 40,000 deaths, the highest since the advent of the automobile.

The year's traffic toll was approximately 37,500 deaths and 1,300,000 nonfatal injuries. A remarked increase is shown when these figures are compared with the 1950 figures of 35,000 deaths and 1,200,000 nonfatal injuries. The total economic losses resulting from traffic accidents in 1951 were estimated at $1,400,000,000. The 1951 record in traffic deaths is the highest in 10 years and the fourth highest in history.

The mileage death rate—deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle miles—was estimated at 7.7, compared with rates of 11.3 in 1945, 8.1 in 1948, 7.4 in 1949, and 7.5 in 1950.

The Bureau of Public Roads announced that in 1951 construction completed on federal-aid roads totaled 19,364 miles. This included 5,321 miles of primary highways, 13,863 miles of secondary routes, and 180 miles of urban routes. Total expenditures amounted to $722,502,763, of which $363,783,501 were federal funds. Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald told the American Association of State Highway Officials at their Omaha meeting in October that accumulated deficiencies on principal state roads totaled 74,000 miles, and that the deficiency is growing by 5,000 to 6,000 miles a year.

Reflecting a great upsurge of interest in the highway problem, 35 national organizations, meeting in Washington at the call of the National Highway Users Conference, in November launched "Project Adequate Roads," with the objective of developing support for official road programs at the national, state, and local levels.

In October the Governors' Conference again urged a concerted attack on traffic accidents, continued review and study of laws, and special consideration to the enactment of the Uniform Vehicle Code. Legislatures of 27 of the 44 states meeting in regular session during the year enacted bills designed to bring their traffic laws into closer conformance with the code. Among cities, too, there was a noticeable increase in legislative activity aimed at closer approximation to recognized uniform standards.

Outstanding in this area of accomplishment were West Virginia's adoption of virtually all of Acts I, II, IV, and V of the Uniform Vehicle Code and Arizona's enactment of Acts II, and IV, following adoption of Act V in 1950. Fourteen states, including the two named, passed comprehensive financial responsibility bills. Statutory inspection of motor vehicles gained ground, after a decade of no progress, as Texas and West Virginia joined 12 states and the District of Columbia, which long since have provided for periodic vehicle inspection. Indications were that during the year an increasing number of states and cities were making comparative studies of their present traffic laws and the national uniform standards.

Following New Jersey's example of placing all traffic courts under statewide supervision and administration of the chief justice of the state supreme court, California by constitutional amendment adopted a somewhat similar plan. Under the new system, beginning January 1, 1952, all California trial courts of limited jurisdiction will be integrated under the jurisdiction of the state judicial council headed by the chief justice of the state supreme court.

One of the most significant events of recent years in relation to the traffic courts was the adoption by the 1951 conference of chief justices of state courts of a comprehensive set of resolutions directed toward the general improvement of traffic court administration. The resolutions were later endorsed in full by the Governors' Conference.

A record number of states took action during 1951 to help their cities ease downtown traffic congestion. The American Public Works Association reports that at least 17 state legislatures adopted laws designed to facilitate the establishment and financing of off-street parking facilities by some or all of their municipalities.

Arkansas cities are now permitted to use parking meter revenues for acquisition of parking lots and highway construction. California now permits cities to lease publicly owned property for periods up to 50 years for off-street parking. Connecticut permits municipalities to create parking authorities to finance off-street parking through bond issues without seeking special state legislative permission.

Delaware now permits cities to create parking authorities to acquire and operate parking projects and issue bonds for such purposes. Florida authorized all its municipalities to finance, construct, maintain, and operate parking facilities without special legislative permission. Idaho permits municipalities to issue revenue bonds for off-street parking facilities. Illinois authorized the Chicago Park District to operate underground parking lots.

In the future Indiana cities will be allowed to use parking meter revenue for retiring bonds issued for construction of parking facilities. Kansas now permits its first-class cities to acquire land for off-street parking facilities and to provide additional parking lots financed by issuance of revenue bonds to be amortized from parking lot and meter receipts. Massachusetts lawmakers approved installation of parking meters in city-owned parking lots and authorized investment by insurance companies in a proposed $12,000,000 parking garage under Boston Common.

Baltimore was authorized to incur indebtedness of $10,000,000 for parking purposes by the Maryland legislature. Montana authorized cities and towns to acquire land for parking lots and create commissions to establish off-street parking facilities. New Mexico authorized cities with populations of 4,000 or more to install parking meters, to acquire parking facilities, and to issue bonds against prospective meter revenue. North Carolina authorized municipalities to establish and operate parking facilities under supervision of a five-member municipal board.

Under a recently amended state constitution, Rhode Island cities are now permitted to condemn land for off-street parking facilities. In South Dakota new legislation requires that all cities with parking meters submit a proposal to their voters on whether half the meter revenue should be set aside for parking lots and areas. West Virginia authorized cities to establish and operate parking facilities under supervision of a five-member municipal board.

A considerable volume of research bearing on many phases of highway safety and efficiency was undertaken in 1951. The National Research Council, in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads, started a study of driver behavior in relation to accidents—one of the projects recommended by the Advisory Group on Highway Research of the President's Highway Safety Conference.

Through funds provided by the petroleum and automotive industries, the Highway Research Board is conducting a broad study of the parking problem in relation to the economic health of communities, retail business, and motor vehicle use.

A survey of parking financing methods, including case studies in some 25 cities, was conducted jointly by the National Retail Dry Goods Federation and the Automotive Safety Foundation.

Operating in cooperation with the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee, automobile dealers made a significant contribution to organized safety education. During the 1950-51 school year, dealers throughout the nation loaned approximately 5,700 cars for student practice driving instruction. Moreover, there was increasing evidence of active support among dealers of recommended highway safety programs, formation of local dealer safety committees, and hiring of paid staff personnel to activate programs on a state and local basis in cooperation with public officials and interested groups.

Accomplishments in the dispensing of public information on traffic safety were impressive. The volume of emphasis on traffic safety by all media, including newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and advertising, broke all records, in quantity and quality. For outstanding contributions to highway safety, Alfred P Sloan Radio-TV Awards were presented to two radio stations, a television station, a national network, a noncommercial educational station, and five advertisers.

The President's Highway Safety Conference in its 1951 session established a continuing Committee on Official Coordination, giving renewed emphasis to the importance of this basic element of the action program. Officials of most states and many communities made comprehensive studies and took action in various ways to strengthen official coordination among traffic safety organizations and in accident-prevention efforts.

To plan and direct a new integrated program, New Jersey, on November 30, by executive order, established a state coordinating council on traffic and safety, which includes representatives of municipal and other local officials. Also created was a new bureau of traffic safety, adequately staffed "to carry on continuous research and to make a scientific and technical approach to the intricacies of traffic operation and safety." Earlier, new official coordinating committees were formed in Louisiana, Maine, and Oklahoma, and state traffic safety agencies were reactivated in Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, and South Dakota. In Washington the state coordinating committee and a state safety council were given statutory authority. At the close of the year 42 states had formal agencies for coordination of official traffic safety responsibilities. There is ground for hope that this total, with the continuing assistance of the State and Local Officials' Street and Highway Safety Committee, will go higher in 1952.

During the year active statewide public support organizations, coordinating support with official programs and implementing the highway safety programs of parent national groups, continued to grow in number and effectiveness. The total number of states so organized reached 30, a new high record. There was a continued increase in the number of full-time staff personnel working on public support programs in the states.

Attempts were made during the year to unravel some of the complications of terminology, overlapping functions, and structural variations in the public support field. These attempts were concentrated in the National Committee for Traffic Safety and the Traffic and Transportation Conference of the National Safety Council.

Professional training of traffic safety personnel was given impetus in two specialized fields. Under a contractual arrangement with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University conducted the first of four annual courses for chief driver license examiners, in March, 1951. Four regional courses for instructors of driver license examiners were conducted in the fall—at Northwestern University, Northeastern University at Boston, the University of Alabama, and the University of California. The AAMVA was given funds for this training program by the Farmers Insurance Group Safety Foundation, Los Angeles. This is the first professional in-service training in this important area of the traffic safety field. Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia are already participating in this new training program.

The other important area in which systematic, top-level training was inaugurated is civil defense. At the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Traffic Institute, with the assistance of a special committee of police executives and traffic specialists, laid plans for a training program in civil defense emergency highway traffic. The training program to be based upon these plans will be conducted regionally, with four to eight courses to be presented annually in different key areas of the United States.

Training operations for raising the general qualitative level of traffic safety efforts through professionalized training of personnel, continued to increase in quantity and quality in 1951. Major training institutions doing substantial work in this field are the Center for Safety Education at New York University, the Institute of Public Safety at Pennsylvania State College, and The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. However, while the programs of these institutions continue to grow in scope and effectiveness, this growth has not been sufficient to place them on an expanding and self-sustaining basis commensurate with the growing problems in traffic which they are called upon to face.

The situation is at least partly due to the fact that each of these institutions relies to a considerable extent upon the continuing support of private groups interested increasingly in promoting traffic safety. As the traffic problem grows, and the need for such training along with it, the need for support grows. Up to the present time substantial financial support has been given to these training operations by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Safety, the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Farmers Insurance Group Safety Foundation, and the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies.

There is a clear need for a substantial broadening of the base of support for training operations in this field. The official agencies of governments, charged with responsibility for effective supervision of traffic, must give increasing support to the professional training of their own personnel working in this field. This must become part of the regular fiscal operations of state and municipal governments. At the same time this support must be increasingly supplemented by support from additional private groups. All this is required if the training operations of the institutions named above and others are to measure up to the rapidly growing demands for more traffic safety.

Important work was done in 1951 through field service provided by the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The purpose of this service is to give direct aid to official agencies responsible for traffic supervision in response to specific requests for such aid. Major work of this kind was done in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Palo Alto, California, and in the state of Alabama.

In the National Traffic Safety Contest, conducted by the National Safety Council, grand award winners for 1950 were Pennsylvania and Wichita. Cities winning first places in their respective population groups were: Los Angeles (over 1,000,000); San Francisco (750,000 to 1,000,000); Minneapolis (500,000 to 750,000); Denver (350,000 to 500,000); Syracuse (200,000 to 350,000); Wichita (100,000 to 200,000); San Jose, Cal. (50,000 to 100,000); Dubuque, Iowa (25,000 to 50,000); Stillwater, Oklahoma (10,000 to 25,000).

California was selected for special recognition among the states in the Annual Traffic Court Award Contest conducted by the American Bar Association. Top winners among the cities in their respective population groups were Detroit, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Louisville, St. Paul, Phoenix, Fresno, Inglewood (California), and Summit (New Jersey). Seven hundred and five cities and all of the states participated in the award competition.

The grand award in the National Pedestrian Protective Contest, conducted by the American Automobile Association, went to the state of Kansas. Wichita and Belmont (Massachusetts), earned grand awards for best city performances in safeguarding pedestrians.

Ten states won awards in the National Driver Education Award Program, sponsored by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, for offering courses in driver education in at least 50 per cent of their secondary schools during the 1950-51 academic year. These states were Arizona, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

The number of high schools offering both classroom instruction and practice driving increased from 7,197 in the 1949-50 school year to 7,929 in 1950-51. This represents approximately 30 per cent of the nation's high schools.

Five states and 10 cities took the highest honors for exceptional achievement in the field of traffic engineering in the annual recognition program of the Institute of Traffic Engineers. The 1950 state winners were Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Washington. The city winners were Los Angeles, Detroit, Washington, D.C., Milwaukee, Denver, Rochester, Sacramento, Fresno, Lafayette, Indiana, and Peru, Indiana.

In the annual recognition of states and cities by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, for outstanding work in traffic law enforcement in 1950, four states and 11 cities were given first place awards. The states were Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Washington, and California. The cities were Los Angeles, Washington, Minneapolis, Oakland, Dallas, Dayton, Pasadena, San Jose (California), Kalamazoo, Oak Ridge (Tennessee), and Richland (Washington).

Traffic Safety Yardsticks

By Harry Porter, Jr.

Senior Traffic Engineer, National Safety Council, Chicago

TRAVEL on streets and highways in the United States reached nearly 500,000,000,000 vehicle miles in 1951, an 8 per cent increase over 1950. Traffic deaths in 1951 approached 37,500—also an increase over 1950. One half of this travel occurred in urban areas on 10 per cent of the total street and highway mileage. This points out that safe and efficient movement of traffic is definitely an important municipal responsibility and must be accepted as such since it has a definite effect on municipal economy.

The effectiveness of transportation on city streets and the improvements required to reduce delay and accidents can only be determined by an Inventory of the city's transportation facilities. The Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities and analysis service, a medium by which cities can "take stock" of their traffic control and accident prevention programs, grew out of the stimulus given traffic safety by the President's Highway Safety Conference. Its roots lie in the National Traffic Safety Contest which the National Safety Council has conducted since 1931. Table XVI shows selected items in traffic engineering, parking, and enforcement from the Annual Inventory for 477 cities over 10,000 population.

The Inventory is set up to provide the most possible help to city officials. Its policy-making body is the State and Local Officials National Highway Safety Committee. Officials are represented on the Inventory Advisory Committee made up principally of city and state "Inventory Representatives."

Organizations such as the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, Institute of Traffic Engineers, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Commission on Safety Education, National Education Association, and American Bar Association have taken an active part in the development of the Inventory questionnaire and appraisal measures for various phases of traffic control and safety. "Standards" have been established for some phases of traffic control and traffic safety, but in most cases the performance of the top 30 per cent of the cities of similar population is used as a guide for appraising a city's program.

The question may well be asked, "Specifically, what will the Annual Inventory do?" (1) It permits city officials to appraise the current status of their traffic control and accident prevention activities by comparing it in detail with nationally accepted measures and the performance of other cities of comparable size; (2) it permits officials to measure progress, or lack of it, from year to year; and (3) it calls the attention of officials to questions which possibly never have been considered or points out situations that city officials may not have known about.

Most of the cities under 100,000 population face similar problems, particularly in the engineering field, and have accepted certain types of regulations and controls as the solutions for reducing traffic delays and accidents. Inventory reports from many cities show that adoption or expanded use of the following traffic control measures have been given high priority:

1. One-way streets.
2. Prohibiting parking during rush hours or at all times.
3. Prohibiting turning movements at certain intersections.
4. Establishment of truck routes.
5. Modernization of traffic control signals to allow greater flexibility in timing.
6. Elimination of angle parking.

Parking, of course, is a serious problem in all cities. The 1951 Inventory reports from nearly 700 cities show that more than 40 per cent added off-street parking facilities during 1951.

Table XVI shows data reported by 477 selected cities in the 1951 Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities. Individual city comparisons on an actual or quantity basis can easily be made, but it must be made clear that the table shows only a few of the items reported for the Annual Inventory. Appraisal measures (standards and 30 per cent performance levels) are not shown, but this information is available from the National Safety Council.

All cities in the United States over 10,000 population are eligible to participate in the Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities without cost. Any city executive, upon submitting completed Inventory forms may avail himself of an analysis of his city's traffic control and safety program. This analysis report contains a summary of conclusions for continued progress and improvement in the various phases of traffic control and safety. The National Safety Council will gladly furnish additional information upon request.

Explanation of Column Heads in Table XVI

"No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng."—Full-time equivalent of employees on traffic engineering from all city departments working on administration, surveys, and investigations; does not include stenographic and clerical employees, etc.

"No. Off-Street Parking Spaces: Total; Per 1,000 Vehicles"—Shows the number of off-street parking spaces in business areas available for public use and includes spaces in both publicly- and privately-owned lots and garages; does not include lots "for employees only" or parking lots in park areas.

"Miles of Streets: Paved"—Includes concrete, brick, asphalt, and bituminous concrete; does not include oiled surface and gravel streets.

"Miles of Streets: One-Way"—Includes street mileage that is one-way during rush hours only.

"Miles of Streets: Centerlines Maintained"—Includes all street mileage where center or lane lines are regularly maintained.

"Miles of Streets: Parking Prohibited—All Times; Parking Prohibited—Rush Hours"—Limited to miles of streets in business areas and on through streets; does not include parking prohibitions for bus stops, loading zones, theatre exits.

"Miles of Streets: Angle Parking Allowed"—Refers only to miles of arterial and business area streets where angle parking is allowed.

"No. Police on Traffic"—Full-time equivalent of police officers assigned to traffic law enforcement (See Table XV for police officers in each city.)

"Chemical Tests Used"—All types of chemical tests and analyses including blood, urine, breath, and saliva.

TABLE XVI

TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR SELECTED CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

This table includes 477 cities over 10,000 population. These data were reported by city officials to the National Safety Council early in 1952 as part of the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities. The city employee primarily responsible for traffic engineering is shown in the column "Traffic Engineer" (see code). Explanation of other column heads is shown on preceding page. Leaders (. . .) indicates data not available.

TRAFFIC ENGINEER

T—Full-time Traffic Engineer
A—City Manager
E—City Engineer
P—Police Chief
PD—Planning Director
PW—Public Works or Public Safety Director
X—Other City Employee (police sergeant or lieutenant; planning technician, etc.)

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Center-lines Maintained	Parking Prohibited —All Times	Parking Prohibited —Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
Over 1,000,000												
Chicago, Ill.	T	53.4	22,848	26	3,546	105.0	784.0	43.0	71.9	0.0	1,216	Yes
Detroit, Mich.	T	14.8	49,309	78	2,282	73.6	216.7	79.2	199.2	0.0	875	Yes
Los Angeles, Calif.	T	71.9	300,000	344	4,440	8.8	2,435.0	182.7	175.9	3.5	1,275	Yes
Philadelphia, Pa.	T	30.7	22,837	57	2,164	694.0	204.0	161.0	21.0	4.0	985	No
500,000 to 1,000,000												
Baltimore, Md.	T	8.8	10,560	46	1,155	138.6	246.0	21.8	68.3	0.0	366	No
Boston, Mass.	T	26.0	19,746	127	724	199.0	129.0	68.0	47.0	0.0	3,050	No
Buffalo, N. Y.	T	15.0	13,000	74	637	83.4	200.0	136.0	29.5	0.0	265	Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio	T	16.3	12,200	85	814	17.1	. . . .	. . .	. . .	0.4	203	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	T	15.3	50,100	170	1,043	11.6	215.0	78.3	106.9	0.0	715	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	T	18.0	13,752	73	751	37.9	114.4	29.5	18.8	0.9	177	Yes
Minneapolis, Minn.	T	6.7	17,857	90	310	25.0	131.0	15.0	45.5	0.0	105	Yes
New Orleans, La.	T	3.5	10,000	83	538	112.0	139.0	15.0	6.0	0.0	159	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	T	14.2	4,009	25	896	136.8	83.0	. . .	. . .	. .	259	Yes
San Francisco, Calif.	T	7.6	22,245	88	795	33.9	162.0	4.1	39.4	5.2	351	Yes
Washington, D. C.	T	26.9	40,920	208	978	52.9	53.9	89.1	124.9	0.0	544	Yes
250,000 to 500,000												
Akron, Ohio	E	1.3	. . . .	. . .	418	3.0	177.0	84.0	45.0	0.0	63	Yes
Atlanta, Ga.	T	4.0	13,560	101	450	27.7	54.0	49.4	74.7	0.0	125	No
Birmingham, Ala.	X	1.0	11,041	124	568	0.0	53.0	3.0	17.0	. .	110	Yes
Columbus, Ohio	T	4.8	. . . .	. . .	647	16.0	160.0	37.0	25.0	0.0	216	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	T	14.2	26,000	136	1,280	21.4	152.0	33.8	19.6	6.0	182	Yes
Denver, Colo.	T	9.6	9,000	56	1,142	35.5	350.0	45.3	6.9	1.0	113	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	T	3.0	. . . .	. . .	631	6.0	55.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	115	. . .
Kansas City, Mo.	T	16.2	22,185	165	854	46.0	58.5	13.1	39.2	1.5	227	. . .
Long Beach, Calif.	T	5.7	6,300	55	221	6.5	145.0	7.8	0.8	1.0	138	No
Louisville, Ky.	T	5.2	15,673	140	470	33.1	170.0	28.0	24.0	0.0	83	No
Memphis, Tenn.	T	7.5	8,100	77	1,096	13.0	60.0	20.0	6.0	0.5	85	No
Oakland, Calif.	T	4.0	6,010	42	757	21.0	131.0	3.5	10.0	1.0	131	Yes

TABLE XVI—TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited—All Times	Parking Prohibited—Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
250,000 to 500,000—continued												
Omaha, Neb.	X	4.2	5,247	70	504	2.0	327.0	39.0	25.0	5.0	59	Yes
Portland, Ore.	T	7.5	14,000	80	900	28.0	215.0	17.0	24.0	0.0	190	Yes
Rochester, N. Y.	T	11.4	11,626	90	491	11.6	133.5	10.1	4.5	0.0	141	Yes
St. Paul, Minn.	T	1.8	4,750	39	263	6.0	5.0	9.2	2.0	0.0	125	Yes
San Antonio, Tex.	T	7.5	17,000	117	789	11.0	42.2	21.7	0.5	0.5	88	No
Seattle, Wash.	T	9.6	13,916	72	993	1.4	294.0	55.9	73.9	0.0	141	Yes
Toledo, Ohio	T	2.0	12,500	97	566	24.0	149.0	27.0	4.0	0.0	134	Yes
100,000 to 250,000												
Austin, Tex.	T	2.0	1,943	40	202	8.1	64.0	3.5	1.5	3.0	92	Yes
Berkeley, Calif.	T	2.6	1,947	45	207	0.8	45.0	0.3	0.7	2.8	35	Yes
Bridgeport, Conn.	X	1.9	3,600	71	285	20.0	86.0	35.0	45.0	0.0	143	No
Cambridge, Mass.	E	1.4	....	...	135	24.0	34.0	23.0	0.0	3.0	73	No
Canton, Ohio	X	6.0	393	8	127	18.0	80.0	20.6	15.4	0.0	23	Yes
Chattanooga, Tenn.		0.6	....	...	439	3.0	12.5	19.0	5.0	1.5	28	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	X	7.0	1,500	12	235	10.0	75.0	6.0	20.0	0.0	149	Yes
Des Moines, Iowa	T	1.0	4,000	58	368	3.0	20.0	13.0	3.0	7.5	18	Yes
Duluth, Minn.	X	0.6	....	...	189	1.4	54.0	5.3	6.3	0.0	19	Yes
Elizabeth, N. J.	E	...	....	...	122	8.5	14.1	1.5	7.0	0.0	37	...
El Paso, Tex.	X	0.8	1,500	33	221	0.3	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44	Yes
Erie, Pa.	E	1.1	2,700	54	179	7.0	36.0	6.0	0.0	0.5	24	Yes
Evansville, Ind.	T	2.0	2,610	56	257	3.8	71.0	16.0	3.5	0.8	41	Yes
Fall River, Mass.	X	4.8	....	...	180	24.0	47.0	19.2	3.0	1.0	121	No
Flint, Mich.	T	2.4	4,835	65	272	15.0	68.0	185.0	155.0	0.0	66	No
Fort Wayne, Ind.	T	2.2	3,090	54	325	18.7	137.2	21.9	11.0	0.1	33	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich.	T	4.1	5,500	62	347	8.2	53.0	7.0	9.0	0.2	70	No
Hartford, Conn.	T	2.0	8,300	173	206	4.1	28.3	17.0	18.0	0.0	74	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	T	1.6	4,555	61	463	11.9	78.0	10.1	9.2	0.8	68	Yes
Little Rock, Ark.	X	3.8	4,500	122	200	5.0	25.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	33	No
Mobile, Ala.	X	0.5	2,500	72	182	7.0	17.0	13.0	9.0	1.5	41	No
Montgomery, Ala.	T	2.4	1,045	34	166	2.8	36.4	4.4	0.0	1.1	35	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	T	1.0	4,600	63	353	6.7	33.8	17.5	2.7	0.9	74	No
New Bedford, Mass.	E	0.1	1,300	48	223	17.1	27.4	18.8	0.0	0.0	26	...
New Haven, Conn.		12.0	2,600	60	225	12.0	8.0	4.0	...	0.5	62	Yes
Norfolk, Va.	T	3.5	3,500	74	341	11.2	82.0	26.2	3.5	0.1	50	Yes
Oklahoma City, Okla.	T	3.6	8,165	71	563	8.0	40.0	62.7	26.0	2.0	75	Yes
Pasadena, Calif.	T	3.5	11,000	204	324	0.0	72.0	18.0	6.0	0.0	73	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	E	0.2	1,800	38	170	6.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	T	4.5	4,800	54	106	0.5	43.8	7.9	8.6	1.0	39	Yes
Providence, R. I.	T	8.0	6,039	68	345	25.3	57.0	16.9	11.0	0.3	184	No
Richmond, Va.	T	2.5	10,760	143	550	35.5	54.0	22.0	15.5	0.0	52	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.	T	4.9	8,340	107	344	18.7	90.5	2.2	2.1	0.0	57	Yes
Somerville, Mass.	X	1.0	100	12	102	5.0	30.0	1.0	...	0.0	41	...
South Bend, Ind.	T	2.1	4,925	99	224	5.0	60.0	25.0	2.0	0.0	36	Yes
Spokane, Wash.	T	1.5	6,613	102	343	3.3	75.5	6.3	1.0	0.0	45	Yes
Springfield, Mass.	T	2.2	4,645	95	276	14.0	97.9	2.5	4.0	0.0	76	No
Syracuse, N. Y.	T	13.8	6,081	88	362	4.7	50.0	10.5	2.2	0.0	52	Yes
Tacoma, Wash.	T	2.8	4,072	68	253	0.8	144.0	4.0	1.2	0.0	40	Yes
Tampa, Fla.	X	0.5	2,600	50	330	4.0	19.7	8.0	1.5	2.5	49	No
Trenton, N. J.	T	0.4	1,970	35	153	6.8	1.2	8.1	1.7	0.0	40	No
Waterbury, Conn.	T	0.9	1,500	48	236	1.5	50.0	21.0	16.0	0.0	55	No
Wichita, Kan.	T	3.5	7,220	81	413	15.3	130.0	76.5	51.5	0.0	167	Yes
Wilmington, Del.	E	3.2	2,464	53	135	53.8	4.7	4.1	3.9	0.3	95	No
Worcester, Mass.	T	1.2	3,630	70	76	13.7	19.0	11.2	0.9	0.0	94	No

Table XVI—Traffic Inventory Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited—All Times	Parking Prohibited—Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
100,000 to 250,000—Continued												
Yonkers, N. Y.	PW	0.5	1,079	29	261	6.5	19.0	3.0	0.7	0.5	60	No
Youngstown, Ohio	T	1.5	5,600	92	294	0.5	78.6	52.7	9.2	0.1	105	Yes
50,000 to 100,000												
Alexandria, Va.	T	3.6	157	5	126	4.0	35.0	9.0	0.0	0.3	11	Yes
Atlantic City, N. J.		0.0	2,000	160	83	2.0	2.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	..	No
Augusta, Ga.		...	....	...	79	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	37	No
Brockton, Mass.	X	2.4	5,000	286	171	6.0	54.0	...	...	0.0	57	No
Brookline t, Mass.	E	0.5	....	...	91	5.0	14.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	37	No
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	X	0.8	450	16	99	0.5	6.0	2.0	0.3	1.0	18	Yes
Charleston, S. C.	X	1.3	....	...	177	27.0	10.5	4.7	4.5	9.0	37	No
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	X	0.5	2,270	134	123	0.0	24.0	5.0	20.0	0.1	16	Yes
Clifton, N. J.	X	1.0	900	41	155	4.0	30.0	4.0	0.0	0.5	8	Yes
East Orange, N. J.	T	1.4	3,133	145	76	2.0	4.4	20.6	2.5	0.1	44	No
Evanston, Ill.	T	1.5	2,276	91	115	0.3	31.0	13.0	2.0	0.8	21	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	T	3.7	3,506	52	77	1.8	79.0	2.3	0.2	1.4	33	Yes
Glendale, Calif.	T	1.5	3,613	78	242	0.2	41.8	4.0	10.0	2.8	39	Yes
Greenboro, N. C.	X	0.9	3,975	125	165	4.0	98.9	15.3	1.8	2.0	51	No
Greenville, S. C.	X	4.2	....	...	220	15.0	97.0	8.0	5.0	2.0	65	No
Hamilton, Ohio	E	1.0	636	25	129	1.0	25.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	12	No
Hoboken, N. J.	X	0.5	250	26	25	22.0	5.0	1.0	1.5	0.1	35	...
Holyoke, Mass.	E	0.6	400	32	100	1.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	27	No
Irvington, N. J.	T	0.1	600	32	64	2.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	36	...
Jackson, Mich.	E	0.3	1,020	33	129	8.1	20.0	5.4	0.0	0.5	42	Yes
Jackson, Miss.	T	1.0	3,100	90	197	0.0	14.3	3.8	1.9	1.9	35	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.	T	1.1	3,800	95	104	1.5	16.0	9.6	1.7	0.0	37	Yes
Kenosha, Wis.	E	0.8	1,024	48	102	2.0	1.4	4.8	2.7	0.8	44	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio	E	2.6	3,600	154	94	0.5	25.0	3.0	6.0	0.5	26	Yes
Lancaster, Pa.	T	5.3	1,950	69	83	9.3	5.0	11.0	0.8	0.0	31	No
Lansing, Mich.	T	1.0	5,655	122	194	0.0	49.0	26.0	3.0	2.0	62	No
Lawrence, Mass.	X	1.5	925	50	99	5.3	12.0	15.0	0.0	0.3	31	No
Lexington, Ky.	X	0.4	1,957	63	110	10.0	12.0	13.0	...	0.5	11	No
Lincon, Neb.	X	0.8	3,950	103	297	0.0	60.0	14.0	0.2	7.0	28	Yes
Lorain, Ohio	E	...	61	31	80	0.5	16.4	9.6	0.5	0.8	7	Yes
Lubbock, Tex.	T	2.4	725	22	180	0.1	6.0	1.5	2.0	4.0	36	Yes
Lynn, Mass.	E	4.0	....	...	79	5.0	15.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	18	...
Madison, Wis.	X	0.3	732	20	165	2.0	25.0	0.0	...	4.0	41	Yes
Malden, Mass.	E	1.8	870	60	82	7.3	14.5	2.5	0.5	0.0	19	No
Manchester, N. H.	E	19.7	2,140	99	104	3.5	8.0	5.5	0.0	1.0	48	Yes
Medford, Mass.	E	2.3	738	48	80	1.5	9.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	16	...
New Britain, Conn.	X	1.1	1,725	87	....	7.0	30.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	13	No
Newton, Mass.	T	0.9	1,975	347	225	58.8	72.0	6.5	8.1	0.9	74	No
Oak Park, Ill.	PW	0.5	270	13	108	0.5	17.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	30	No
Pittsfield, Mass.	T	2.0	1,300	85	26	1.7	24.2	8.6	...	1.0	40	No
Pontiac, Mich.	X	0.1	....	...	93	0.4	25.0	30.0	0.1	0.3	20	Yes
Pueblo, Colo.	E	1.0	200	7	79	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	6	Yes
Quincy, Mass.	E	2.4	....	...	154	3.5	38.3	4.0	0.5	0.5	14	...
Racine, Wis.	PW	0.8	1,527	56	107	1.7	3.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	46	Yes
Richmond, Calif.	PW	...	800	23	138	28.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23	Yes
St. Joseph, Mo.	E	2.0	1,244	54	165	2.0	3.8	6.9	0.0	0.3	17	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.	T	2.4	4,875	103	398	3.3	58.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	47	Yes
San Jose, Calif.	X	2.1	4,500	76	201	1.0	23.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	59	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D.	X	0.3	1,503	68	64	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	15	Yes
Springfield, Mo.	PW	...	3,685	131	164	1.0	7.0	4.5	0.8	1.0	33	No

TABLE XVI—TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited —All Times	Parking Prohibited —Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
50,000 to 100,000—continued												
Springfield, Ohio	X	0.7	2,000	63	159	13.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	34	Yes
Stamford, Conn.	E	6.1	....	...	194	7.0	26.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	81	No
Stockton, Calif.	T	2.5	3,140	63	200	3.2	45.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	23	Yes
Terre Haute, Ind.	X	0.5	....	...	178	0.0	98.0	15.0	0.0	1.0	22	Yes
Topeka, Kan.	X	1.0	1,000	31	209	6.0	30.0	5.0	1.0	8.0	35	Yes
Waterloo, Iowa	P	0.4	950	37	112	3.0	5.0	41.0	41.0	1.0	38	Yes
Wichita Falls, Tex.		...	....	...	131	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	No
Winston-Salem, N. C.	T	1.4	5,450	155	179	4.7	59.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	46	Yes
25,000 to 50,000												
Abilene, Tex.	P	0.5	0	0	82	0.0	10.0	3.0	...	17.0	41	Yes
Alliance, Ohio	E	1.1	466	35	43	1.0	3.0	4.8	0.0	1.0	10	No
Ann Arbor, Mich.	PD	1.0	2,500	112	97	1.8	11.8	12.0	5.5	0.0	12	No
Appleton, Wis.		...	700	46	43	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	17	Yes
Bangor, Me.	E	1.2	....	...	119	1.0	16.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	16	No
Barberton, Ohio	PW	0.9	408	40	32	4.0	78.0	5.0	2.0	0.3	...	...
Belmont t, Mass.	E	0.6	....	...	67	2.4	21.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	14	No
Beloit, Wis.	E	1.2	551	41	74	0.1	18.9	2.0	2.0	0.6	26	Yes
Beverly, Mass.	P	0.3	....	...	87	5.3	21.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	7	No
Bloomington, Ind.	X	1.6	1,241	105	73	1.1	15.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	21	Yes
Boise City, Idaho	X	1.4	1,075	40	115	0.3	18.4	2.7	...	0.0	24	Yes
Bristol, Conn.	E	1.0	4,420	442	115	5.0	36.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	15	No
Brownsville, Tex.	P	0.4	1,107	114	57	4.5	8.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	23	Yes
Burlington, Iowa	T	1.0	520	41	125	0.3	46.0	4.4	0.0	2.0	5	Yes
Charlottesville, Va.	P	0.2	585	61	92	4.0	3.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	7	No
Chelsea, Mass.	E	0.4	0	0	42	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5	No
Chicopee, Mass.	E	1.1	0	0	64	6.7	9.4	4.5	6.8	...	8	No
Clinton, Iowa	E	0.2	375	34	66	2.0	7.0	1.0	...	1.0	13	Yes
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.		0.5	400	1	129	2.1	10.0	0.5	0.0	6.4	31	No
Council Bluffs, Iowa	X	0.4	250	16	85	2.0	5.0	13.0	0.0	1.0	4	Yes
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	E	...	3,500	256	54	0.0	21.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	10	No
Daytona Beach, Fla.	P	0.1	933	72	89	1.5	17.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	11	Yes
Dubuque, Iowa	E	0.7	453	27	111	0.6	9.8	3.2	0.0	0.4	19	Yes
East Hartford t, Conn.	PW	0.5	....	...	105	1.9	18.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	15	No
Easton, Pa.	X	0.8	1,050	63	64	1.3	3.0	0.8	...	0.0	21	...
Eau Claire, Wis.	E	0.2	565	40	126	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	24	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.	X	1.0	800	41	133	0.3	10.0	3.0	...	0.0	25	Yes
Enid, Okla.	PD	1.3	586	36	83	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	...	21	No
Euclid, Ohio	P	0.1	2,300	256	124	0.0	15.0	7.0	...	0.2	21	Yes
Everett, Wash.	X	0.9	....	...	64	0.0	40.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	8	Yes
Fairfield t, Conn.	E	1.1	....	...	250	1.0	30.5	5.0	0.0	0.5	9	No
Fargo, N. D.	X	0.1	600	45	62	0.4	0.5	5.4	...	0.1	7	Yes
Fitchburg, Mass.	P	0.8	1,500	35	145	3.0	23.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	18	No
Fond du Lac, Wis.	E	0.7	2,100	172	....	55.4	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	27	No
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	E	0.2	2,130	93	207	0.5	22.0	1.5	...	0.5	22	Yes
Framingham t, Mass.	E	0.4	750	87	129	0.5	10.0	1.0	6.5	0.0	13	No
Gainesville, Fla.	E	0.7	295	27	48	5.0	7.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	20	No
Gloucester, Mass.		0.5	525	...	88	5.0	28.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5	No
Grand Forks, N. D.	E	0.2	530	69	40	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.3	14	Yes
Great Falls, Mont.	E	0.5	530	34	48	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.7	...	13	Yes
Greenville, Miss.	E	0.8	....	...	141	0.3	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	24	No
Greenwich t, Conn.	X	2.3	2,094	209	265	2.3	92.0	2.0	...	1.8	35	Yes
Hamden t, Conn.	P	0.7	1,200	113	200	2.0	26.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	6	No
Hempstead, N. Y.	E	2.6	3,948	236	69	0.8	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	8	...

Table XVI—Traffic Inventory Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited —All Times	Parking Prohibited —Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
25,000 to 50,000—continued												
Hamtramck, Mich.	P	1.4	5,125	620	109	3.0	5.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	14	Yes
Hattiesburg, Miss.		...	5	0	63	0.1	14.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	13	No
Haverhill, Mass.	E	0.9	6,000	570	70	5.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	18	No
High Point, N. C.	PD	0.5	2,150	115	63	0.2	10.0	8.5	...	0.5	15	...
Huntington Pk., Calif.	E	0.1	800	43	45	2.0	45.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	11	No
Iowa City, Iowa	P	...	400	39	56	0.0	0.3	5.5	0.0	1.0	11	Yes
Jackson, Tenn.	X	0.1	440	38	55	0.0	7.0	2.0	...	2.0	5	No
Jamestown, N. Y.		...	462	27	90	1.0	2.0	8.5	0.9	1.9	11	Yes
Kearny, N. J.	X	0.8	0	0	60	1.0	16.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	12	No
La Crosse, Wis.	E	0.2	....	...	59	0.5	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	31	Yes
Laurel, Miss.	P	0.3	200	21	62	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	...	12	No
Lynchburg, Va.	T	1.0	1,601	120	155	1.8	11.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	18	No
Manchester t, Conn.	P	0.7	1,020	94	229	1.5	39.0	15.0	1.0	1.0	20	Yes
Manitowoc, Wis.	E	0.5	1,480	129	71	0.0	23.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	15	Yes
Mansfield, Ohio	X	0.6	0	0	86	4.4	....	0.0	0.5	0.0	11	No
Maplewood tp, N. J.	PW	0.2	291	30	60	0.1	0.0	0.3	...	0.2	19	No
Meriden, Conn.	X	1.1	....	...	125	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	17	Yes
Meridian, Miss.	E	0.3	200	15	80	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	37	No
Miami Beach, Fla.	E	2.1	3,220	164	131	6.3	47.5	2.3	...	0.3	53	Yes
Middletown, Conn.	PW	0.6	605	72	181	2.0	9.0	4.0	...	2.5	7	No
Middletown, Ohio	P	0.2	280	18	82	0.0	22.9	2.0	...	0.8	14	...
Milford t, Conn.	P	0.6	1,220	203	148	3.0	66.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	20	No
Monroe, La.	E	0.5	....	...	114	2.0	6.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	8	No
Montclair, N. J.	E	2.3	1,700	145	91	3.0	5.5	12.0	3.7	0.3	43	No
Mt. Lebanon, Pa.	X	1.3	....	...	80	3.0	13.5	8.0	3.5	1.0	28	Yes
Muskegon, Mich.	X	0.7	1,410	49	94	3.0	30.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	14	No
New Albany, Ind.	E	0.1	2,100	200	64	0.5	6.0	2.0	0.0	1.3	12	Yes
New Brunswick, N. J.	E	0.3	596	29	65	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	21	No
New London, Conn.	E	1.2	1,264	128	70	2.3	7.0	4.0	0.0	0.5	23	No
Newport News, Va.		0.0	225	160	67	0.0	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	10	No
Northampton, Mass.	E	5.0	....	...	92	0.5	8.0	3.5	3.5	0.5	22	No
Norwalk, Conn.	PW	0.6	795	80	170	1.0	28.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	19	No
Nutley, N. J.	E	0.6	450	50	54	1.0	17.0	2.0	...	0.0	19	...
Oshkosh, Wis.	E	0.3	940	62	61	1.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	13	...
Ottumwa, Iowa		1.0	1,241	94	61	1.2	13.1	1.8	...	0.4	4	Yes
Palo Alto, Calif.	E	0.1	150	8	102	0.0	15.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	6	Yes
Panama City, Fla.	E	1.4	....	...	66	7.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	8	No
Parkersburg, W. Va.	X	0.8	9	1	83	2.8	10.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	4	No
Petersburg, Va.	E	0.2	416	44	91	0.3	12.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	11	No
Plainfield, N. J.	E	0.8	1,253	75	90	0.0	28.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	15	Yes
Pocatello, Idaho	E	0.3	1,260	90	68	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	8	Yes
Portsmouth, Ohio	T	1.1	....	...	67	...	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	32	No
Riverside, Calif.	PW	1.0	1,546	64	335	6.0	35.0	2.5	...	0.1	35	Yes
Rochester, Minn.	E	0.2	1,275	95	72	0.0	8.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	26	...
Rocky Mount, N. C.	T	0.9	463	44	47	1.0	15.0	4.3	0.0	0.8	7	No
Rome, New York	T	0.3	189	15	58	2.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	8	No
St. Cloud, Minn.	E	0.3	518	47	25	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	...
San Mateo, Calif.	A	0.7	500	27	150	3.3	14.0	1.0	...	2.3	23	Yes
Sandusky, Ohio	E	0.4	0	0	76	0.3	11.0	3.2	0.3	1.5	7	Yes
Santa Barbara, Calif.	E	2.1	4,400	185	144	2.5	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	Yes
Shaker Heights, Ohio	PW	0.8	2,712	362	100	31.0	14.0	7.5	1.8	0.0	34	Yes
Sheboygan, Wis.	E	0.3	1,544	97	88	1.1	18.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	26	Yes
Steubenville, Ohio	E	0.5	50	4	68	0.1	9.3	0.5	...	0.0	13	Yes
Stratford t, Conn.	E	0.7	1,000	84	137	1.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	27	No
Superior, Wis.	PW	0.4	200	21	84	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	Yes

TABLE XVI—TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited —All Times	Parking Prohibited —Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
25,000 to 50,000—continued												
Taunton, Mass.		...	785	72	66	0.3	26.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	25	No
Temple, Tex.	PW	0.1	386	38	59	1.4	9.5	0.2	...	0.5	11	No
Torrington, Conn.	P	0.6	280	26	178	2.0	10.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	6	No
Tucson, Ariz.	T	3.6	1,215	28	134	0.2	38.8	11.1	2.0	0.8	19	Yes
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	X	0.1	40	3	85	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	13	...
Tyler, Tex.	E	0.4	....	...	69	1.3	15.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	19	No
Vancouver, Wash.	X	0.6	173	9	101	0.1	45.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	23	Yes
Vicksburg, Miss.	P	0.2	515	58	43	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	12	...
Watertown, N. Y.	E	0.2	700	56	80	2.1	3.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	8	...
Wausau, Wis.	X	1.0	500	39	100	1.0	30.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	21	Yes
Wauwatosa, Wis.	E	0.3	245	20	84	1.0	8.0	5.3	2.2	0.1	36	No
West Allis, Wis.	E	0.5	293	11	84	2.0	16.0	2.0	...	...	16	No
W. Hartford t, Conn.	E	0.9	480	35	150	1.0	35.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	45	Yes
West Haven t, Conn.	X	0.7	300	30	116	1.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8	No
W. Palm Beach, Fla.		0.0	1,033	47	205	5.0	50.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	46	No
Weymouth t, Mass.	E	0.2	0	0	90	0.0	22.0	3.0	...	0.0	4	...
Winona, Minn.	E	0.5	232	25	61	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	14	No
10,000 to 25,000												
Albert Lea, Minn.	PW	0.2	281	36	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	11	No
Ames, Iowa	E	0.2	600	66	47	0.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.6	12	Yes
Amesbury t, Mass.	E	0.2	370	123	85	4.0	7.0	6.0	...	0.0	7	...
Anderson, S. C.	X	0.6	480	34	71	1.2	10.0	5.0	...	1.0	20	No
Andover t, Mass.	P	0.2	219	55	98	0.3	47.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	17	No
Ansonia, Conn.	X	0.6	....	...	46	5.0	6.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	8	No
Arnold, Pa.	P	0.3	40	15	218	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7	No
Ashland, Ohio	X	0.5	500	63	28	0.0	2.6	5.1	0.0	0.1	6	Yes
Astoria, Ore.	E	0.3	375	54	39	0.1	7.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	7	Yes
Athol t, Mass.	P	0.5	200	54	50	1.5	8.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	10	No
Attleboro, Mass.	PW	0.4	1,500	243	117	13.0	40.0	8.0	...	0.0	18	No
Auburn, Ala.	PW	0.7	130	52	98	0.0	13.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	1	...
Austin, Minn.	E	0.3	700	62	12	0.1	1.4	1.8	...	...	14	No
Bartlesville, Okla.	P	0.3	....	...	45	0.0	3.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	9	No
Beaver Dam, Wis.	E	0.1	450	39	28	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	6	No
Beaver Falls, Pa.	E	0.2	....	...	22	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.8	2	No
Beckley, W. Va.	E	0.2	800	123	20	....	6.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	3	No
Bell, Calif.	P	0.8	40	4	33	0.0	4.0	0.2	...	1.0	8	No
Bellevue, Pa.	X	...	0	0	38	2.5	5.5	10.0	0.1	1.0	3	No
Bemidji, Minn.	E	0.5	....	...	25	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	8	No
Benton Harbor, Mich.	A	0.1	880	59	37	0.0	1.8	6.6	...	...	24	No
Bexley, Ohio	E	1.0	0	0	33	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	...
Birmingham, Mich.	E	1.3	1,367	88	67	0.8	5.8	3.3	0.3	0.6	13	No
Boone, Iowa	E	0.2	325	52	39	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	2.6	7	Yes
Boulder, Colo.	A	0.2	300	29	45	0.6	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	5	Yes
Braintree t, Mass.	E	0.8	1,000	180	82	0.2	12.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	10	No
Bristol, Tenn.	PW	2.2	0	0	55	1.7	10.0	8.0	20.0	0.0	6	No
Bristol, Va.	A	0.4	839	183	40	1.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5	No
Brookfield, Ill.	X	0.1	150	29	46	0.5	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	10	No
Butler, Pa.	P	0.8	....	...	43	7.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1	No
Caldwell, Idaho	P	...	541	75	37	0.8	8.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	3	No
Campbell, Ohio	E	0.6	....	...	32	0.3	14.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	5	No
Canton, Ill.		0.5	0	0	23	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	12	Yes
Carnegie, Pa.	X	0.9	....	...	18	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	No
Carteret, N. J.		...	0	0	13	2.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2	...

TABLE XVI—TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited—All Times	Parking Prohibited—Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Cedar Falls, Iowa	P	0.3	180	28	52	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6	Yes
Chambersburg, Pa.	E	0.3	150	16	34	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	...
Charles City, Iowa	P	0.6	100	19	21	0.0	6.5	1.5	...	0.1	5	Yes
Chickasha, Okla.	A	0.4	135	20	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	18	No
Clarksdale, Miss.	P	0.2	64	11	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2	No
Clearwater, Fla.	A	0.8	312	32	103	5.2	35.5	4.9	0.0	0.4	18	No
Clinton t, Mass.	P	0.2	0	0	42	0.0	16.0	4.0	...	1.5	4	No
Coffeyville, Kan.	P	0.4	200	26	60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	No
Colton, Calif.	X	0.1	50	8	41	0.0	10.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	8	Yes
Coral Gables, Fla.	X	1.0	668	52	184	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6	Yes
Corona, Calif.		...	250	47	63	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	6	No
Corsicana, Tex.	E	0.5	0	0	46	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	13	...
Cudahy, Wis.	P	0.5	....	...	13	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11	Yes
Danbury, Conn.	E	0.3	1,400	117	60	2.0	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	24	No
Danvers t, Mass.	E	0.2	....	...	38	0.5	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1	No
Darien t, Conn.		0.3	1,345	320	12	0.5	20.0	0.7	...	0.1	5	No
Dedham t, Mass.	PW	0.4	178	34	67	1.0	6.0	...	0.0	0.0	6	No
Derby, Conn.	E	0.6	375	114	38	0.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	No
Donora, Pa.	E	0.2	7	3	36	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	12	No
Dothan, Ala.		...	....	...	36	0.0	19.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8	No
Dyersburg, Tenn.	P	0.2	225	48	20	0.0	5.4	3.0	0.0	3.0	9	No
East Haven t, Conn.	P	0.1	0	0	58	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	No
East Lansing, Mich.		0.2	155	23	28	0.1	3.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	6	Yes
Easthampton t, Mass.	E	0.1	50	15	50	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4	No
Ecorse, Mich.	E	...	0	0	21	4.4	4.0	2.0	...	1.9	0	No
Edinburg, Tex.	A	0.1	....	...	24	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2	No
El Dorado, Kan.	E	0.5	110	18	91	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	8	Yes
Emporia, Kan.	E	0.4	232	29	57	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.3	2.4	10	Yes
Escanaba, Mich.	E	0.4	155	28	39	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	3	No
Fairfield, Ala.	E	0.2	350	130	35	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	4	No
Fairhaven t, Mass.	P	0.3	70	20	38	1.0	4.5	5.0	...	0.0	6	...
Fairbault, Minn.	E	0.3	110	17	44	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	Yes
Fergus Falls, Minn.	E	0.3	250	40	22	0.0	0.0	0.2	...	0.5	7	No
Floral Park, N. Y.	P	0.4	460	52	33	0.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	5	No
Fort Madison, Iowa	X	0.2	200	40	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	...
Fort Thomas, Ky.	E	0.4	75	19	31	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	...
Frankfort, Ky.	P	0.3	250	28	39	1.0	2.0	0.5	...	0.7	3	No
Freeport, Ill.	E	0.3	200	20	50	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	11	No
Freeport, N. Y.	PW	0.2	1,683	175	95	1.5	14.0	9.0	...	0.1	32	No
Fremont, Ohio	PW	0.2	233	24	58	0.0	15.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0	No
Garden City, Kan.	E	0.9	243	39	34	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	4	Yes
Gardner, Mass.	E	0.3	425	75	30	0.5	6.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	8	No
Goshen, Ind.	P	...	148	19	53	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	9	Yes
Greeley, Colo.	P	0.4	700	59	58	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	8	No
Greenfield t, Mass.	E	0.0	397	60	74	0.2	3.0	1.3	...	0.9	2	No
Greenwood, S. C.	A	0.4	....	...	45	1.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	15	No
Griffin, Ga.	A	0.3	300	41	26	12.0	8.0	1.7	1.0	0.5	6	No
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	A	0.5	365	49	42	0.9	1.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	6	Yes
Hannibal, Mo.	P	1.3	360	60	37	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	4	No
Harlingen, Tex.	P	0.2	....	...	63	0.1	13.0	0.0	...	1,3	5	Yes
Harrisonburg, Va.	PW	0.2	375	67	27	2.1	5.5	4.0	...	0.3	4	Yes
Hialeah, Fla.	X	0.5	....	...	125	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	10.0	4	Yes
Hingham t, Mass.	X	0.2	....	...	124	2.0	27.0	1.0	...	0.5	12	...
Holland, Mich.	E	0.5	....	...	35	...	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	16	Yes
Hollywood, Fla.	X	0.7	900	89	153	1.7	24.3	4.0	0.0	1.6	4	Yes

TABLE XVI—TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited —All Times	Parking Prohibited —Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
Ironwood, Mich.	E	0.2	300	68	53	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	4	No
Janesville, Wis.	E	0.5	233	20	87	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	25	Yes
Kennewick, Wash.	PW	0.3	395	67	44	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5	No
Kent, Ohio	PW	1.5	200	29	25	0.8	8.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	6	No
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E	0.2	703	47	47	. . .	7.5	3.0	. . .	0.0	7	No
La Grange, Ill.	P	0.2	300	35	43	0.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	7	No
Lamesa, Tex.	A	0.2	0	0	29	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	. . .	0	No
Lancaster, Ohio	E	0.2	650	59	65	0.6	7.7	1.5	. . .	0.0	12	Yes
Latrobe, Pa.	P	0.3	25	4	6	2.4	15.0	2.9	1.7	0.0	4	No
Leavenworth, Kan.	P	0.1	255	36	73	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	5	No
Leominster, Mass.	E	0.3	515	75	160	2.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	. . .
Lexington t, Mass.	PW	0.2	. . . .	. . .	67	0.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	24	No
Lock Haven, Pa.	P	0.2	100	21	49	1.0	5.0	1.0	. . .	0.0	4	No
Lodi, Calif.	E	0.1	374	34	60	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	9	Yes
Longview, Wash.	E	0.1	1,250	12	62	0.5	12.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	11	. . .
Lufkin, Tex.	A	0.5	32	1	42	0.3	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	11	No
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	PW	0.2	0	0	29	1.0	5.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	No
McAlester, Okla.	X	0.3	. . . .	. . .	38	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5	No
McComb, Miss.	X	0.5	0	0	68	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6	No
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	E	0.2	720	129	21	1.0	4.4	2.0	0.0	1.0	10	. . .
Mankato, Minn.	P	0.1	1,000	90	79	3.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	Yes
Marblehead t, Mass.		0.2	5	1	60	1.6	8.7	0.3	. . .	0.2	2	No
Marlborough, Mass.	X	0.4	330	79	93	0.3	7.0	2.0	. . .	0.0	10	. . .
Marietta, Ohio	PW	0.4	25	3	57	15.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	2	. . .
Marinette, Wis.	E	0.1	500	110	40	0.3	2.0	0.1	. . .	0.1	7	Yes
Marquette, Mich.	E	. . .	381	68	56	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	13	Yes
Massena, N. Y.		3.7	424	89	30	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2	No
Marshfield, Wis.	E	0.3	509	92	52	0.0	6.0	0.4	. . .	1.3	12	No
Meadville, Pa.		. . .	600	63	42	2.0	0.0	2.0	. . .	0.5	10	No
Menasha, Wis.	E	0.1	3	47	18	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	No
Mercedes, Tex.	PW	0.2	0	0	19	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2	No
Methuen t, Mass.	P	0.3	. . . .	. . .	138	1.0	21.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1	. . .
Middleborough t, Mass.	A	0.6	. . . .	. . .	95	0.0	70.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	4	No
Modesto, Calif.		0.6	1,198	43	35	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	7	Yes
Monroe, Mich.	P	0.4	525	38	44	0.2	7.0	1.1	. . .	0.0	13	No
Monterey, Calif.	X	0.2	759	105	75	0.0	20.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7	Yes
Moorhead, Minn.	E	0.1	125	20	20	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	7	Yes
Mount Clemens, Mich.	E	0.5	1,260	140	14	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	10	No
Muscatine, Iowa	P	0.5	732	85	40	0.0	6.0	10.0	0.0	. . .	8	Yes
Nacogdoches, Tex.		. . .	200	39	28	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.5	. . .	5	No
Natchez, Miss.	PW	0.1	. . . .	. . .	49	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	16	No
Natick t, Mass.	PW	0.2	0	0	17	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	14	No
Naugatuck, Conn.	E	0.4	900	161	19	1.0	20.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	12	No
Needham t, Mass.	PW	0.2	320	70	69	0.0	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	15	No
Neenah, Wis.	E	0.4	500	83	44	0.0	7.4	. . .	. . .	0.0	14	Yes
Newburyport, Mass.	T	0.6	1,289	320	61	1.0	6.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	17	No
Newton, Iowa	E	0.3	115	18	27	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	1.8	10	Yes
Niles, Mich.	E	0.1	104	11	35	0.2	15.3	3.0	0.0	0.5	19	No
Norfolk, Neb.	P	0.2	100	16	25	0.0	1.0	0.1	. . .	0.1	7	No
North Adams, Mass.	E	0.2	268	39	47	0.6	12.0	3.1	. . .	0.0	7	No
N. Arlington, N. J.	P	0.1	0	0	32	0.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	. . .	3	No
Northbridge t, Mass.	E	0.5	0	0	48	0.0	1.3	. . .	1.0	0.0	. .	No
Norwich, Conn.	E	0.6	650	57	42	2.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	7	No
Norwood t, Mass.	E	0.3	500	100	73	0.4	7.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	10	No
Ocala, Fla.		0.2	200	35	38	1.0	2.5	0.6	. . .	0.3	2	No

TABLE XVI—TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemical Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Centerlines Maintained	Parking Prohibited —All Times	Parking Prohibited —Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Oil City, Pa.	X	0.1	946	118	38	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	4	No
Olympia, Wash.	X	0.1	1,432	96	52	3.2	17.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	14	Yes
Opelika, Ala.	P	0.2	375	80	32	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	8	Yes
Owatonna, Minn.	E	0.5	216	35	27	0.1	....	0.8	...	0.7	7	No
Owosso, Mich.	P	0.3	610	70	35	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	6	Yes
Palestine, Tex.	PW	0.5	30	4	37	1.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0	No
Pampa, Tex.	E	0.5	445	47	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	5	...
Pascagoula, Miss.	P	0.1	0	0	33	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.5	9	...
Peabody, Mass.	PW	0.5	....	...	280	2.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	No
Peru, Ind.		1.4	216	32	36	0.1	8.0	5.5	...	1.5	9	Yes
Piqua, Ohio	E	0.5	400	52	53	0.1	5.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	6	Yes
Plainview, Tex.	P	0.1	216	26	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	6	Yes
Plymouth t, Mass.	P	0.7	0	0	12	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	10	No
Ponca City, Okla.	P	3.3	300	30	61	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	9	...
Port Angeles, Wash.	P	0.1	350	50	20	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4	No
Prichard, Ala.	P	0.1	0	0	22	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	1	No
Reading t, Mass.	P	0.2	....	...	87	1.0	4.5	1.5	1.0	0.1	8	No
Red Wing, Minn.	E	0.4	....	...	36	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	9	No
Reidsville, N. C.	P	0.1	....	...	45	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0	No
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	P	0.5	0	0	28	4.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	11	No
River Rouge, Mich.	E	...	150	26	23	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1	No
Rock Springs, Wyo.	P	0.2	500	104	17	0.0	82.0	2.0	...	5.0	3	Yes
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	X	0.4	1,200	111	82	1.3	7.5	2.8	0.3	0.0	11	No
Rocky River, Ohio	E	0.7	1,150	221	51	0.0	16.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	12	Yes
Roseville, Mich.	P	0.1	5	1	11	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	No
Ruston, La.	P	0.2	....	...	31	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0	No
Rye, N. Y.	E	0.3	405	80	54	0.5	15.5	6.0	...	0.1	9	Yes
St. Augustine, Fla.	X	...	10	2	82	23.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	...	5	No
Salisbury, Md.	PW	0.2	500	61	59	0.5	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	25	No
Salisbury, N. C.	E	0.3	400	34	42	1.0	10.0	1.0	...	...	15	No
San Benito, Tex.	A	0.5	110	23	22	0.3	5.4	0.4	...	0.8	2	Yes
San Bruno, Calif.	E	0.5	14	3	17	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3	No
San Buenaventura, Cal.	E	0.3	400	31	72	0.5	8.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	7	...
Sanford, Fla.	E	0.3	....	...	69	0.3	10.0	4.0	0.0	1.8	4	Yes
Saugus t, Mass.	A	0.1	....	...	25	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	No
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	E	0.5	465	79	47	3.0	10.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	6	No
Seminole, Okla.	T	1.4	....	...	27	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	8	No
Shamokin, Pa.	E	0.9	0	0	28	7.0	48.0	5.0	2.0	...	4	No
Sheffield, Ala.	P	0.1	115	30	45	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	...	1	Yes
Shelton, Conn.	X	1.0	320	70	125	0.0	26.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	8	...
Sherman, Tex.	X	0.2	688	74	91	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	5	No
Shorewood, Wis.	E	0.4	727	120	31	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	No
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	E	0.5	0	0	40	0.2	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	11	Yes
S. St. Paul, Minn.	E	0.5	600	78	53	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	11	No
Southbridge t, Mass.	E	0.1	175	33	48	10.1	12.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	2	No
State College, Pa.	E	0.5	150	33	34	1.4	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	3	...
Stevens Point, Wis.	E	0.2	923	144	52	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	No
Stoneham t, Mass.	PW	0.2	60	15	57	0.2	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	6	Yes
Stoughton t, Mass.	PW	0.5	0	0	87	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	No
Suffolk, Va.	A	0.4	602	107	31	0.7	0.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	2	No
Texas City, Tex.	E	0.3	0	0	71	1.0	....	0.0	0.0	0.5	23	Yes
Tiffin, Ohio	E	0.3	....	...	36	0.0	9.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4	No
Two Rivers, Wis.	A	0.1	0	0	21	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	7	Yes
Uniontown, Pa.	E	0.6	2,015	165	33	4.9	4.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	9	...
University Park, Tex.	E	0.2	354	52	69	1.5	5.0	4.0	0.0	4.7	6	Yes

TABLE XVI—TRAFFIC INVENTORY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traf-fic Eng.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rng.	No. Off-Street Parking Spaces		Miles of Streets						No. Police on Traffic	Chemi-cal Tests Used
			Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles	Paved	One-Way	Center-lines Main-tained	Parking Pro-hibited —All Times	Parking Pro-hibited —Rush Hours	Angle Parking Allowed		
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Urbana, Ill.	X	...	100	12	44	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0	No
Vernon, Tex.	E	0.7	0	0	8	0.0	5.0	0.0	...	24.6	11	...
Virginia, Minn.	PW	0.1	190	42	26	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	10	Yes
Walla Walla, Wash.	X	0.2	853	73	83	0.0	9.4	3.7	0.0	0.1	7	Yes
Wallingford, Conn.	E	0.2	335	58	138	1.0	3.5	5.0	2.0	0.3	6	Yes
Watertown, Wis.	PW	0.3	84	13	60	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2	No
Waukesha, Wis.	T	0.6	741	63	43	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	5	Yes
Webster t, Mass.	E	0.1	125	36	46	0.1	0.1	0.8	...	0.0	3	No
Weirton, W. Va.	A	0.5	....	...	83	0.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	23	No
West Monroe, La.		...	0	0	14	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2	No
Westfield, Mass.	E	0.5	0	0	17	0.2	20.0	25.0	15.0	0.0	11	No
Westport t, Conn.	X	0.3	1,000	179	103	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5	No
Wethersfield t, Conn.	P	0.2	884	196	69	0.0	19.8	1.3	0.3	1.0	5	No
Willimantic, Conn.	E	0.5	200	35	65	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	11	No
Wilmette, Ill.	E	0.7	768	112	65	0.6	12.0	0.7	3.9	0.6	12	Yes
Winchester t, Mass.	E	0.6	218	38	52	0.5	21.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	3	...
Winchester, Va.	P	0.3	861	111	34	1.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	7	No
Windsor t, Conn.	A	0.4	100	27	88	2.1	15.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	6	No
Winnetka, Ill.	E	0.7	590	107	49	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	9	No
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	E	0.2	225	31	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	4	Yes
Yeadon, Pa.		...	0	0	22	0.8	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3	No
Ypsilanti, Mich.	P	0.2	245	22	39	2.2	5.0	3.4	0.5	0.2	17	No

Municipal Parking Lots

FORTY-THREE per cent of the cities with populations over 10,000 operate one or more off-street parking lots—484 out of 1,137 cities reporting. The city government owns and operates the lots in 465 cities and leases the land for operation in 19 cities. A total of 96 cities established lots for the first time in 1951, and 155 other cities placed additional parking lots in service during the year. The 484 cities over 10,000 operate a total of 1,163 parking lots. Sixty per cent of the cities operating parking lots are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group.

Table 1 shows the number of cities with parking lots and the number of lots by population groups. In the group over 500,000 population Detroit and Cincinnati established additional parking lots during the year while Houston and Milwaukee established parking lots for the first time. Columbus, Ohio, in the 250,000-to-500,000 group, also established a parking lot for the first time. Other cities over 100,000 population establishing lots for the first time during 1951 are: Allentown, Pennsylvania; Knoxville, Tennessee; Phoenix, Arizona; Providence, Rhode Island; Sacramento, California; and Springfield, Massachusetts. The 251 cities establishing lots in 1951 opened a total of 387 lots.

Methods of Financing. Of the 251 cities establishing new lots in 1951, 225 reported on the methods used in financing the land and improvements. Parking meter receipts were used in 129 cities, general tax revenue in 48 cities, general obligation bonds in 14 cities, revenue bonds in 7 cities, special assessments against the benefited property owners in 6 cities, a combination of general taxation and parking meter receipts in 8 cities, and other combinations of these sources of revenue in 5 cities. Four cities used land already owned by the city, while Wichita, Kansas, used street right-of-way condemnation to acquire land. The cities of Barberton, Ohio, Ft. Collins, Colorado, and Woburn, Massachusetts, received gifts of land from local merchants, businessmen's associations, or the chamber of commerce. The cities using the special assessment method of financing were Garden City, New York; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Ocala and West Palm Beach, Florida; and Pomona, California. The cities that used revenue bonds were Elmhurst, Illinois; Fairmont, West Virginia; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Highland Park and Royal Oak, Michigan; Miami Beach, Florida; and Pasadena, Texas.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION HAVING PARKING LOTS IN 1951, AND NUMBER OF PARKING LOTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities		No. of Cities Establishing Lots in 1951		No. of Parking Lots	
		With Parking Lots in 1951	With Parking Meters on One or More Lots	For the First Time in 1951	Additional Lots in 1951	Total	New Lots in 1951
Cities over 500,000	17	6	1	2	2	11	6
250,000 to 500,000	21	5	1	1	2	28	7
100,000 to 250,000	63	26	11	7	5	61	27
50,000 to 100,000	117	62	38	12	26	71	77
25,000 to 50,000	236	97	51	22	43	298	96
10,000 to 25,000	683	288	64	52	77	694	174
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,137	484	166	96	155	1,163	387

Vehicle Capacity of Lots. City officials were asked to report the total vehicle capacity of all of their municipal off-street parking lots. The capacities reported by 474 cities were: 50 or less cars in 49 cities, from 51 to 100 cars in 96 cities, from 101 to 250 cars in 153 cities, from 251 to 500 cars in 109 cities, from 501 to 1,000 cars in 43 cities, and 1,001 or more cars in 24 cities.

Parking Lot Charges. Table 2 shows the charges applicable in 1951 for parking in city-owned lots in 192 reporting cities. This is an increase of 76 cities over the 116 cities that had parking lot charges in 1950. The most common charge is five cents per hour in 87 cities. The highest charge reported was 25 cents per hour in Madison, Wisconsin, while the lowest was 5 cents for six hours in York, Pennsylvania. Thirty-nine cities report a daily charge either singly or in combination with other charges. Daily charges range from 10 cents to 50 cents, and 19 cities reported a charge of 25 cents per day. Of the 13 cities using monthly rates four reported a charge of $4.00 per month with such charges ranging from $2.50 to $6.00. A total of 166 of the 192 cities making charges reported that they have placed parking meters in some or all city-owned lots.

Parking Garages. Six cities reported ownership and operation of public parking garages: Detroit and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Cleveland, Ohio; Rochester, Minnesota; and Bluefield, West Virginia. Public parking garages are owned by the city but leased for private operation in San Francisco, California; Des Moines, Iowa; and Boston, Massachusetts. Another six cities are in various stages of planning, land acquisition, and construction of garages: Fresno and Los Angeles, California; Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Missouri; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Memphis Tennessee.

Baltimore has helped finance several downtown garages built by private interests by advancing long-term loans for most of the construction cost. Retail merchants in Philadelphia have set up a revolving credit fund for loans to the city parking authority for the construction of public parking garages.

TABLE 2

PARKING LOT CHARGES IN 192 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1951

City	Charge for Parking	Basis of Charge	Parking Meters in Lots?
Over 500,000.			
Detroit, Mich.*	$0.15	1 hr.	No
Cincinnati, Ohio	.25	Day	No
Houston, Texas	.10	. . .	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	.15	Day	No
	2.50	Month	No
250,000 to 500,000			
Akron, Ohio	.25	Day	No
Rochester, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
100,000 to 250,000			
Bridgeport, Conn.	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
	.25	10 hrs.	Yes
Cambridge, Mass.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
	.25	3 hrs.	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Flint, Mich.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	.25	. . .	No
Gary, Ind.	.25	12 hrs.	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	.25	Day	No
Phoenix, Ariz.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Providence, R. I.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Springfield, Mass.	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.	.05	2½ hrs.	Yes
Trenton, N. J.*	.15	1 hr.	No
	.25	Day	No
Waterbury, Conn.	.15	Day	No
	2.50	Month	No
Wichita, Kan.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Yonkers, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
50,000 to 100,000			
Alexandria, Va.	$ .05	1 hr.	Yes
Alhambra, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
	3.50	Month	Yes
Asheville, N. C.	.25	Day	No
Aurora, Ill.*	.30	9 hrs.	Yes
Bay City, Mich.	.25	Day	Yes
Bethlehem, Pa.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Binghamton, N. Y.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Burbank, Calif.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Charleston, W. Va.	.25	Day	No
	.50	Night	No
Columbus, Ga.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
	.30	Day	No
	5.00	Month	No
Davenport, Ia.*	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Dearborn, Mich.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Evanston, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Glendale, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
	.25	Day	Yes
Greensboro, N. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
	.25	Day	Yes
Jackson, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Joliet, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.	.05	. . .	Yes
	6.00	Month	Yes
Kenosha, Wis.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Lansing, Mich.	.25	. . .	Yes
Lima, Ohio	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Madison, Wis.*	.25	1 hr.	No
Manchester, N. H.	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes

TABLE 2 — PARKING LOT CHARGES IN 192 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION–Continued

City	Charge for Parking	Basis of Charge	Parking Meters in Lots?
50,000 to 100,000—continued			
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	$ .05	1 hr.	Yes
	.25	Day	No
New Rochelle, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Pittsfield, Mass.	.10	Day	Yes
Quincy, Mass.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Rockford, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Saginaw, Mich.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Schenectady, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D.*	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Stamford, Conn.*	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
Waterloo, Ia.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Wheeling, W. Va.	.30	Day	No
	.50	Night	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Winstom-Salem, N. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
York, Pa.	.05	6 hrs.	Yes
	4.00	Month	Yes
25,000 to 50,000			
Amsterdam, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Battle Creek, Mich.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Belleville, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Bloomfield, N. J.*	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Burlington, Vt.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Champaign, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Council Bluffs, Ia.*	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
Danville, Ill.	.05	. . .	Yes
Dubuque, Ia.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
East Cleveland, Ohio	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Eau Claire, Wis.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Elgin, Ill.	.25	8 hrs.	Yes
Fairmont, W. Va.	.35	24 hrs.	No
Fargo, N. D.*	.25	2 hrs.	No
Ferndale, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Grand Forks, N. D.	.30	8 hrs.	No
Hagerstown, Md.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Hempstead, N. Y.	.25	. . .	Yes
High Point, N. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Highland Park, Mich.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Huntington Park, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ithaca, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Jamestown, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Kankakee, Ill.*	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
LaCrosse, Wis.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
	2.50	Month	Yes
Lakeland, Fla.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Marion, Ind.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Meriden, Conn.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Miami Beach, Fla.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Moline, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Montclaire, N. J.*	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
New Kensington, Pa.	.10	1 hr.	No
Newport News, Va.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Palo Alto, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Perth Amboy, N. J.	$ .50	3 hrs.	No
	3.00	Month	No
Petersburg, Va.	. . .	. . .	Yes
Plainfield, N. J.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Pomona, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Redwood City, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Reno, Nev.	.25	Day	Yes
Riverside, Calif.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Rochester, Minn.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Rocky Mount, N. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Royal Oak, Mich.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Santa Ana, Calif.	. . .	. . .	Yes
Temple, Tex.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Tyler, Tex.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Vallejo, Calif.	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Wausau, Wis.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
West Palm Beach, Fla.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
White Plains, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Winona, Minn.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
10,000 to 25,000			
Adrian, Mich.	. . .	. . .	Yes
Albany, Ore.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
	6.00	Month	Yes
Annapolis, Md.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Asbury Park, N. J.*	.10	1 hr.	No
	.50	Day	No
Auburn, Me.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Beaver Dam, Wis.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Beckley, W. Va.	.10	1 hr.	No
Bend, Ore.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	.50	Night	Yes
	4.00	Month	No
Berea, Ohio	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Bloomsburg, Pa.	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
Bradenton, Fla.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Chico, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Chula Vista, Calif.	.25	10 hrs.	Yes
Clarksville, Tenn.	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Clayton, Mo.	.15	. . .	No
Columbus, Ind.	.05	. . .	Yes
Coral Gables, Fla.	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
Culver City, Calif.	.20	Day	Yes
Danbury, Conn.	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
East Lansing, Mich.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Elmhurst, Ill.	.05	. . .	Yes
Fostoria, Ohio	. . .	. . .	Yes
Frederick, Md.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Freeport, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Glen Falls, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Gloversville, N. Y.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Grand Island, Neb.	.20	Day	No
	4.00	Month	No
Greenwood, S. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Guthrie, Okla.	.25	8 hrs.	Yes
Hanover, Pa.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Harvey, Ill.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes

TABLE 2 — PARKING LOT CHARGES IN 192 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION–Continued

City	Charge for Parking	Basis of Charge	Parking Meters in Lots?
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
Idaho Falls, Idaho*	$ .25	10 hrs.	Yes
Janesville, Wis.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Klamath Falls, Ore.	. . .	. . .	Yes
La Grange, Ill.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
La Porte, Ind.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Lancaster, Ohio	.25	. . .	No
Leavenworth, Kan.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Martinsville, Va.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Midland, Mich.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Modesto, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Monessen, Pa.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Montebello, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Mount Pleasant, Mich.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
New Castle, Ind.	.05	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	Yes
Newport Beach, Calif.	.25	. . .	No
Newton, Ia.	.25	12 hrs.	Yes
North Miami, Fla.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Norwich, Conn.*	.25	Day	No
	.10	Night	No
Oil City, Pa.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Orangeburg, S. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Park Ridge, Ill.	.25	. . .	No
Pendleton, Ore.	$5.00	Month	No
Petaluma, Calif.	. . .	. . .	Yes
Phoenixville, Pa.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Port Chester, N. Y.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Pottstown, Pa.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Rahway, N. J.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Rutland, Vt.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
St. Joseph, Mich.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Santa Rosa, Calif.	.01	1 hr.	Yes
Sterling, Ill.	4.00	Month	Yes
Suffolk, Va.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Summit, N. J.	.05	3 hrs.	Yes
Sumter, S. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Traverse City, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Uniontown, Pa.	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Wabash, Ind.	. . .	. . .	Yes
Warren, Pa.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
West Chester, Pa.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Whittier, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Xenia, Ohio	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ypsilanti, Mich.	.10	3 hrs.	Yes

Ann Arbor, Michigan: 10 cents for first two hours, 5 cents for each additional two hours.

Asbury Park, New Jersey: City has six lots. Charges on four lots are 10 cents for the first hour and 5 cents per hour thereafter; one lot, 50 cents all day; one lot, free parking.

Aurora, Illinois: City has four lots; three are free.

Battle Creek, Michigan: City has six parking lots. Three lots are equipped with one hour meters at 5 cents per hour; on two lots the charges are 20 cents per car for each time it is in the lot. On the other lot, charges are 15 cents for three hours and 5 cents for each additional hour.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: City has two lots. One lot has parking meters where parking is allowed each night at 50 cents per night. The second lot rents parking space at $4 per month.

Binghamton, New York: Three hour limit on parking.

Burbank, California: City has two lots, charge shown applies only to one lot. The charges on the second lot are 5 cents for three hours with a maximum of nine hours.

Burlington, Vermont: Five hour limit on parking.

Council Bluffs, Iowa: City has three parking lots. Charges shown apply to one lot. One lot charges 5 cents per hour and one lot is free.

Davenport, Iowa: City has three lots. Charges shown apply only to the metered lot. One lot is free and one lot charges 25 cents for three hours or 40 cents for eight hours.

Detroit, Michigan: 15 cents for the first hour, 10 cents for each additional hour with a 50 cent maximum charge.

Fargo, North Dakota: 25 cents for the first two hours, 5 cents for each additional hour.

Flint, Michigan: Charges shown apply to metered lots. On attendant-operated lots, charges are 5 cents for two hours and 5 cents for each additional hour.

Gloversville, New York: City has four parking lots; three are free.

Hempstead, New York: City has ten parking lots; eight are free.

Highland Park, Michigan: City has a total of 288 parking places with charges as follows: for 80 meters, 5 cents per hour with a two hour limit; for 104 meters, 5 cents per hour with a 5 hour limit; for 104 meters, 5 cents for two hours with a 10 hour limit.

Idaho Falls, Idaho: City has two parking lots; one is free.

Kankakee, Illinois: City has three lots. The charges shown apply to two lots, the other lot charges 5 cents for two hours.

Kenosha, Wisconsin: The city has two parking lots; one is free.

LaCrosse, Wisconsin: City has six lots. Two lots rent spaces for $2.50 per month; the other four lots are metered, some at 5 cents per hour, some at 5 cents for two hours.

LaGrange, Illinois: City has three parking lots; one is free.

Leavenworth, Kansas: City has two lots; one is free.

Madison, Wisconsin: Stalls are also rented at $4 and $2.50 per month.

Miami Beach, Florida: On some city lots charges are 5 cents for one and one-half hours.

Modesto, California: City has five lots; two are free.

Monessen, Pennsylvania: City has two lots; one is free.

Montclair, New Jersey: City has 9 lots; four are free.

Mount Pleasant, Michigan: City has two lots with a total of 70 spaces. Fifty spaces are metered.

New Rochelle, New York: Three hour limit on parking.

Norwich, Connecticut: Special rate for weekly parking.

Oil City, Pennsylvania: City has two lots; one is free.

Plainfield, New Jersey: City has three lots; one is free.

Rahway, New Jersey: City has three lots; two are free.

Riverside, California: Parking lot charges vary depending on location of lot: 5 cents for one hour, 5 cents for two hours, 5 cents for two and one-half hours, and 5 cents for five hours.

Rochester, Minnesota: For some spaces, charges are 5 cents for two hours.

Royal Oak, Michigan: Two lots are metered, some places in each at 5 cents for one hour and the rest at 5 cents for two hours.

St. Joseph, Michigan: City has two lots; one is free.

St. Petersburg, Florida: Two hour limit on parking.

Saginaw, Michigan: City has two lots; one is free.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota: City has five lots; four are free.

Stamford, Connecticut: City has 3 lots; one is free.

Trenton, New Jersey: Parking lot charges 15 cents per night and $4 per month in addition to charges shown.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1951

By Arthur Williams
National Recreation Association, New York

THE outstanding event of 1951 in the field of recreation was the impact of the national defense program. National Production Authority controls tightened and brought recreation construction practically to a standstill. On the other hand the armed forces gave increased attention to the recreation needs of their personnel on-post and in "leave" communities. The United States Air Force established an Office of Community Services and the Army a Community Services Branch of its Special Services Division to provide channels for liaison and cooperative planning between the military the community and the military and such national voluntary agencies as the USO and the National Recreation Association.

Public recreation and park facilities and services are playing an important part in meeting the recreation needs of service personnel and also defense industrial workers and the families of both groups. Local recreation groups developed increased cooperation with local civil defense authorities. The NRA Midcentury Recreation and Park Year Book records (for the first time in one place) the 1950 work of 2,277 municipal and county recreation and park agencies serving 2,175 communities. The Year Book reports 17,142 parks and recreation areas with a total acreage of 644,067. Expenditures reached $268,911,957. There was continued action in the areas of consolidation of parks and recreation, county organization for recreation, and close cooperation between recreation and school authorities.

Legislation. Congress passed the "Maybank-Spence" Bill now known as Public Law 139 which authorized the appropriation of federal funds for housing and community facilities and services in areas officially designated by the federal government as "critical defense areas." Community recreation facilities and services are included in those authorized by the law. Although Congress made no appropriation for recreation during its first session, requests will be presented to it in 1952 for funds for the most needy areas.

North Carolina amended its recreation enabling act to authorize municipal governing bodies to appoint without restrictions recreation commissions with five or more members, and to eliminate the requirement for a special registration in referendums on recreation tax levies and bond issues. Illinois consolidated its three park district laws into one and authorized Chicago on a favorable referendum vote to raise up to two mills for school recreation. Wyoming passed an act permitting cities, towns, villages, counties, and school districts to levy one mill for recreation; this mill however would not be exempt from the over-all constitutional tax limit. Kansas amended its recreation law to include all cities and towns and Nebraska clarified the process for discontinuing a special recreation tax by providing that it can be discontinued only by the vote process by which it was established. Missouri authorized first- and second-class counties to vote levies for park purposes. Iowa established a new functional budget system for municipalities with recreation one of the specified functions. Under recreation are parks, public recreation, bands, museums, and art galleries. California amended its education code to raise the maximum tax rate of school districts, to permit the operation of school camps outside school district limits, and to permit free or paid use of schools as civic centers at the discretion of school districts. Ohio passed House Bill 480 permitting until December, 1952, a majority of 55 per cent for the passage of recreation referendum tax votes.

Organization and Reorganization. The 1950 Park and Recreation Year Book published in June, 1951, shows that public year-round recreation programs are still administered largely by recreation boards or departments operating as a separate function. Of 680 such programs reported, 420 are by separate boards or departments of which 280 have official policy-making boards; 187 are by park or park and recreations agencies of which 110 have official policy-making boards; 32 by school authorities; and 41 by other municipal agencies.

The interest in consolidation of park and recreation agencies continues with a number of cities where action is "pending" but relatively few where such reorganization actually took place. Closer cooperation is evident also between city and school authorities and between cities and counties. Some of the park and recreation consolidations reported are Metuchen, New Jersey; Allen Park and Hazel Park, Michigan; Akron and Boardman, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Columbia and Marshall, Missouri; Arcadia, Oceanside, and Palo Alto, California; Revere, Massachusetts; and Dover and Keene, New Hampshire. A number of Iowa cities are interested in consolidation, but state legislation may be necessary to remove some present legal difficulties.

Personnel. The growing acceptance of leadership as the most important element in a successful recreation program is reflected in the Park and Recreation Year Book. A total of 58,029 professional leaders were reported by 1,710 cities, of which 6,784 were employed full-time the year-round. These figures represent all-time highs, the total being nearly 20 per cent greater than in 1948. New executive positions are still largely in smaller cities. Only 4 per cent of top executive positions filled in 1951 were in communities over 50,000 population; 76 per cent were in places under 15,000; 53 per cent in communities under 10,000. The armed forces and voluntary agencies servicing them employed a large number of recreation leaders.

In general executives and top year-round supervisors fared better in salary increases than other personnel, particularly seasonal and part time-workers. The range of executive salaries for positions filled during the year was $3,000 to $6,000. The median salary was $4,200, which is $200 more than in 1950.

The rapid development of college training programs in recent years is beginning to show results in a generally higher caliber of professional leadership. The National Roster of Recreation and Park Personnel, undertaken in 1951 by the National Recreation Association as one of its defense service projects, is in a unique development in the field. The roster is an actual inventory of manpower available for use in the most effective way. It helps to insure complete mobilization of recreation and park workers in the event of any national disaster. More than 11,000 registration cards were sent out on request, some 5,000 of which have already been returned and processed. The Association also is appointing a national advisory committee on personnel to assist with the increasing number and complexity of problems related to recruiting, training, and placing recreation leaders.

Activities. Recreation for older adults continued to challenge the interest of state and local groups. Several statewide studies of needs were made, and 392 cities reported special recreation activities for this group. The teen-ager also continued to receive special attention. The presence of younger servicemen in communities highlighted this problem. Camping, particularly day camping, expanded substantially. Many communities are increasing their services in music, drama, art, crafts, and hobbies. Square dancing lost none of its popularity. The presence of servicemen in communities has resulted in the opening of special centers and the organization of special programs by public recreation departments. A majority of cities, however, are trying to make the servicemen and women feel at home by stimulating participation in their regular activities and centers.

Revenues and Expenditures. Local tax support for recreation continued to be spotty in 1951. Some regions showed stronger support, and others smaller appropriations; within this range there were many variations. Although a majority of cities and counties showed budget increases they generally were sufficient only to meet increased salaries and operational costs. They did not permit significant increases in services. Recreation encountered greater financial difficulties in the larger metropolitan centers than in the smaller cities of the country. Some of the communities which reported substantial budget increases are Baltimore, Maryland, $ 81,000; Baltimore County, Maryland, from $59,000 to $127,000; Des Moines, Iowa, $54,000 to $72,000; Long Beach, California, $588,000 to $702,000; Merced County, California, $72,000 to $136,000; San Diego, California, $454,000 to $531,000; Caldwell and Burlington, New Jersey, 50 per cent each; Waterford, South Dakota, 40 per cent.

There were fewer referendums for bond issues and tax levies than during 1950, partly because of government restrictions on new construction. Relatively fewer such votes were favorable due to increased public sentiment against more taxes. However Union and Hudson counties, New Jersey, voted to increase the county park and recreation tax from three-fourths of one mill to one mill. Favorable recreation referendum votes also were given in Lake Charles and Shreveport, Louisiana; Lincoln, Oglesby, and Batavia, Illinois; Eugene, Oregon; Minden and Fremont, Nebraska; Fort Madison and Vinton, Iowa; Kingman and Osawatomie, Kansas, Massilon, Ohio.

Among the bond issues passed were Raleigh, North Carolina, $250,000;

Palo Alto, California, $150,000; Allentown, Pennsylvania, $500,000; Wichita, Kansas, $ 150,000; Hutchinson, Kansas, $1,000,000; Waterloo, Iowa, $350,000; Kennewick, Washington, $100,000; University City, Missouri, $300,000; Sanger, California, $120,000; Fort Worth, Texas, $500,000; Corpus Christi, Texas, $150,000; and Arlington County, Virginia, $882,000.

Federal Activities. The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation completed its work on a federal recreation policy after consulting with the governors of the states and the national nongovernmental organizations. The statement has been transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget for its consideration. The 1951 tax law exempts from federal admission taxes "swimming pools, bathing beaches, skating rinks, or other places providing for physical exercise, operated by any state or political sub-division thereof if the proceeds therefrom inure exclusively to the benefit of the state, political subdivision."

In an amendment to General Regulation 14 on September 19, 1951, the Office of Price Stabilization exempted from price ceiling any services supplied directly by the United States, states, and municipalities. At the request of the National Park Service a clarification of this ruling was issued by OPS. The regulation provides that such services as admission, parking and service fees, lodges, cabins, group camps and tent and trailer campsites, fees for picknicking, swimming, summer and winter sports, horseback riding, and boating are no longer under price regulation. It is important to note that this exemption does not extend to the rates, fees, or charges for services which are connected with the sale of any commodity or to the rates, fees, or charges of concessionaries or lessees.

Activities by States. The Texas State Youth Development Council is studying the possibilities of meeting the recreation needs of small communities through county recreation programs. The Michigan Inter-Agency Council for Recreation published "Meeting Recreational Needs with Resources," an inventory of the functional and related services of state government agencies and other selected state wide organizations. A conference on community recreation was sponsored by the director of community services and institutes of the University of Nebraska Extension Division out of which came a "Nebraska Recreation Directory—1951." Maryland's Department of Forests was reorganized as a Department of Forests and Parks. Maryland is making a state wide study of park and recreation areas.

New York, Wisconsin, Florida, California, and other states were active in the area of recreation needs of older people. Minnesota organized a new State Interagency Recreation Council with representation from such state agencies as youth conservation commission, state parks, mental health, highways, business research and development, civilian defense, and the University of Minnesota. Tennessee completed a preliminary survey of community supported recreation programs. Several states were active in assisting local communities with their community recreation planning.

Planning. Recreation planning on a community-wide basis continued to be wide spread. State agencies such as recreation commissions, planning boards, youth commissions, and universities were particularly active. Among these states were California, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Cities that made local community recreation surveys included Albany, Georgia; Ogden, Utah; Utica, New York; Akron, Ohio; Amsterdam, New York; Lima, Ohio; and Waterford township, Michigan. Innumerable other cities were active in individual area planning and development, but building planning and construction were at a minimum, due to federal restrictions and materials shortages.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) served on request nearly 1,000 communities throughout the country through its district and special field workers. More than 6,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. More than one hundred training institutes were conducted by Association workers to assist communities in the training of their employed and volunteer workers. State government agencies were assisted by field workers with their state recreation problems. Special field, correspondence, and bulletin services were given to business and industrial organizations on recreation programs for workers. The Thirty-third National Recreation Congress was held at Boston and attended by recreation leaders from practically every state and several foreign countries. The American Recreation Society (1420 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.) in 1951 made surveys of state recreation service, standards for hospital recreation workers, and the supply and placement of college graduates. The Society established a new section on industrial recreation and one on state recreation. Attention also was focused on certification of recreation personnel. The American Institute of Park Executives (30 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago 2) in 1951 developed a long-term program which was set forth in a pamphlet entitled "A Prospectus for Improving Administration of Public Parks and Recreation Systems."

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1951

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DURING 1951 the public schools were much in the limelight because of the stream of criticisms voiced by individuals and organizations. Many articles for and against certain practices in education were published in magazines and newspapers and many speeches were made. In some communities the critics of public schools were able to elect their candidates to boards of education and in some instances the tenure of school officials was threatened. While public education has developed as a result of continuous struggles between conflicting forces, the current criticisms have been more disturbing than those in recent decades and there are some observers who believe that these attacks should stimulate the advocates of free public education to organize for all-out defense of the aims, the scope, and the basic policies of the American educational system. As the year closed the number of citizen committees studying local and state educational problems was increasing and much constructive leadership was being supplied by the National Citizens Committee on Education.

Schools also were faced with continuing problems of finance, teacher shortages, lack of building materials, and related problems. Among brighter items of news was the Internal Revenue Bureau's decision allowing teachers to deduct expenses for attendance at summer sessions of colleges provided such work was required by school authorities. The decision of Congress to end the admissions tax on school events was helpful. On the national front efforts to get more steel for school construction received much attention as well as efforts to secure a fair share of the TV spectrum for school and college stations. More federal money for school districts was also sought. School administrators continued their concern about self-appraisal and self-improvement—with help from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and from professional organizations.

An outstanding event of 1951 was the activation of seven major pilot centers for the training of school administrators at the universities of Chicago, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas, and at Harvard, Columbia, and Peabody. In the area of the college and research librarianship, the outstanding event was the completion of the facilities housing the midwest interlibrary center in Chicago. Television became a force in education as evidenced by the allocation by the FCC of 209 TV frequencies to education and by a grant from the Ford Foundation of $2,000,000 to promote station development and programing of educational material in both the radio and television fields.

School District Reorganization. The number of school districts in United States was reduced 33.8 per cent from 1932 to 1950. The states effecting the largest reductions were West Virginia 88 per cent, Arkansas 87 per cent, Idaho 69 per cent, Washington 67 per cent, Illinois 62 per cent, and Oklahoma 56 per cent. Consolidation of attendance units rather than reorganization of administrative units appears to have been the general practice. In states which have achieved a sound school reorganization a large portion of the school support comes directly from the state. The extent and method of accomplishing school district reorganization in each state was set forth in a report published late in 1951 entitled "Reorganization of School Districts" by Dorothy C. Tompkins (Bureau of Public Administration, University of California).

Legislation. In the October issue of the National Education Journal an extensive review was given of the 1951 achievements in state school legislation based on reports from 43 states. Much of the legislation related to funds for school support, teachers' salaries, retirement annuities for teachers, and the reorganization of school districts. Some of the more significant new laws were: making segregation in both elementary and high schools a matter of local discretion in Arizona; providing that the existing loyalty oath for all public employees including teachers will be written into the constitution if approved by voters at the next election in California; requiring liability insurance for schoolbus owners in Delaware; facilitating reorganization of school districts, automatically dissolving several hundred districts in Illinois; creating a school survey commission to determine the need for reorganization of districts in Indiana and raising local tax limits in Iowa.

Other laws passed in 1951 included: adopting recodification of the school laws, including amendments for school-district reorganization, in Kansas; providing state funds to raise teachers salaries an average of $310 for the 1951-52 school year in Kentucky; providing a teacher-certification law and fixing a minimum salary of $2,300 for teachers in Massachusetts; approving social security coverage for noncertificated school employees in Missouri; taking steps toward establishing a state board of education in Nebraska; authorizing transportation of nonpublic-school pupils provided general county funds are used in New Mexico; fixing standards to guide the state department in approving plans for building construction in New York; providing a minimum-salary schedule of $2,400 and $2,600 starting salaries for teachers with bachelor's and master's degrees, respectively, in Ohio; supplying free textbooks beginning with the first grade and reaching as far as possible under an allotment of $2.50 per pupil per year in Tennessee; and authorizing a public recreation and playground program in Wyoming.

School Superintendents. A study made by the research division of the National Education Association on the legal status of school superintendents shows that certification requirements applicable to the position of superintendent are defined in all but five states. The dismissal of city superintendents is regulated by law in 19 states. The period for which a city board of education may employ a city superintendent is not usually fixed in law, although one-half of the states have established a maximum number of years for the contract period of superintendents.

In 1951 eight women were city superintendents in 1538 cities over 2,500, and only one of these cities was over 30,000. For cities over 30,000 women were elementary-school principals in 56 per cent of the cities, supervisors and directors in 48 per cent, junior high school principals in 9 per cent, and senior high school principals in 8 per cent.

School Construction. In 1951 many communities launched school building programs in spite of high costs. Cities were forced to provide new buildings because of the increase in birth rate several years ago, the deterioration of existing buildings, and because of insufficient construction in the past two decades. Few new schools were built during the thirties because of financial stringencies, and during the defense preparation period and World War II few new schools were constructed due to shortages and high costs of materials and labor. After the war the high cost of labor and materials and continued shortages caused many communities to postpone needed building programs.

The over-all cost of school construction more than doubled from 1939 to 1951. A classroom with related facilities which would have cost $13,000 in 1935-39 cost an average of $30,000 in 1951. The United States Office of Education's estimated minimum need of 600,000 new classrooms by 1957-58 will cost 18 billion dollars as against 7.8 billion dollars for equivalent construction in 1939.

Teachers' Salaries. Teachers continued to suffer from the inability or unwillingness of school districts to readjust salaries in terms of the decreased buying power of the dollar. The average salary for the public-school instructional staff in 1950-51 was $3,080. In 1939 the average teacher earned 12 per cent more than the average employed person but in 1951 the average salary was 4 per cent less than the average in all other fields. Had teachers wages remained in the same relative position to other employment, teachers would have been earning 12 per cent or $500 more than they received in 1951.

School Enrollment. In 1951-52 enrollments in elementary schools were 800,000 higher than the preceding year, largely because of the influx of "war-babies" and postwar babies. In 1952-53 an expected 1,600,000 more may be expected than for the 1950-51 academic year. By the end of the present decade seven million more children will be in school than there were enrolled in 1949-50.

The public schools devoted much time in 1951 to studies of pupils who drop out. But the percentage who complete high school has been increasing. A survey released by the Office of Education reveals that 333 out of every 1,000 pupils who were in the fifth grade in 1926-27 were graduated from high school in 1934. In 1948 high schools graduated 481 out of every 1,000 who were in the fifth grade in 1940-41.

Enrollments in institutions of higher education in the fall of 1951 totaled 2,116,000, or 7.7 per cent less than the fall enrollment of 1950. Men students totaled approximately 1,400,000, a drop of 10.9 per cent from 1950, women students 718,000, a drop of only 1.3 per cent. More significant was the fact that entering freshman students were 472,000, down 8.7 per cent. Incoming men students dropped 12.3 per cent, women students, 2.7 per cent. Enrollment of veterans decreased 32.1 per cent to a total of 389,000.

The decline in enrollment was not as large as was forecast in the summer of 1951 and was substantially less than the pessimistic forecasts of a year ago. But the enrollment outlook for the colleges and universities is not a bright one as the low birthrate of the thirties is now beginning to be felt by the colleges.

Rural School Survey. A nationwide survey of rural schools by the New York Times indicated that about half the nation's 26 million public-school children attended rural schools. Nearly three and one-half million children were being deprived of adequate education because of inadequate buildings, poorly-trained teachers, double sessions, and part-time instruction. The survey showed that the most promising developments in rural education were the reorganization of school districts and the consolidation of rural schools with single-room buildings disappearing at the rate of about 7,500 a year.

National Board of Education Proposed. The National Education Association in 1951 urged Congress to create a national board of education as an independent agency to administer the United States Office of Education. It recommended that the members of the board should be appointed for long overlapping terms by the President with the consent of the Senate and that the board should select a professionally qualified commissioner of education who would be responsible to the board.

Attacks on Textbooks. The textbooks adopted by the typical American school determine the aims, the scope, and the content of the instruction. In recent months there has been uneasiness in some quarters lest textbooks in the schools contain subversive material. The Board of Regents of New York moved to put such fears at rest by establishing a commission to examine specific complaints directed against specific books. The new commission will have a genuine opportunity for service—by providing a check against masked influences, and in a hardly less important way by clearing the air of suspicions found to be baseless.

Exchange Teachers. In September, 1951, 101 British teachers and seven teachers from France exchanged positions for one year with American teachers in 32 states. The 1951-52 interchange of teachers marked the sixth year of this international goodwill promotion program during which more than 1,200 teachers from abroad exchanged places for a year with American teachers. Other countries with which teacher exchanges have been effected are Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand.

Intercollegiate Athletics. Within the past year intercollegiate athletics came under attack, both from within and without the colleges. The scandals reported in the press extended from bad recruiting practices, deceptive subsidization, and from the falsification of academic records of college athletes to the actual bribing of college players to throw games. It has long been recognized that college football and basketball have become big business in many institutions. It appears, however, that college faculties and administrators sometimes have failed to consider implications of the increasing professionalization of their athletic programs. This past year college faculties, administrative officers, and boards of control were urged to review their intercollegiate athletic operations and to take such steps as would (1) eliminate the growing commercialization of intercollegiate athletics; (2) preserve the traditional amateur status of intercollegiate games; (3) strengthen the character-building objectives of well-conceived athletic programs; and (4) increase the confidence of faculties and citizens in the financial administration of athletic programs.

Industry and Education. In October, 1951, the National Association of Manufacturers approved a resolution on support of educational institutions, which declared that a system of education which includes both privately and publicly supported schools, colleges, and universities, is essential to the perpetuation of the American way of life. The resolution proposed that "business enterprises must find a way to support the whole educational program effectively, regularly and now." For higher education it urged its members to exert every effort to make available the "supplementary private financial support essential to meet the educational needs of our youth, American industry, and the nation."

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) in 1951 continued co-sponsorship of the expanded Cooperative Program in Educational Administration (initiated by AASA and financed by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation), a training program for superintendents of schools under way at eight selected schools of education; held four regional "drive-in" conferences for community school administrators; sponsored the fifth annual conference of presidents of state associations of school administrators, including a joint session with the Education Writers Institute; held its 77th annual convention in Atlantic City, attended by 15,000 persons, who heard distinguished lay and professional speakers, discussed current school problems, and viewed the comprehensive exhibits; made available in a 35 mm filmstrip the photographic record of the School Building Architectural Exhibit at the 1951 convention; published its 29th yearbook, "Conservation Education in American Schools," an administrator's guide in developing a functional program of education for the wise use of natural resources; sent to press its 1952 yearbook, "The American School Superintendency"; published "Lay Advisory Committees" and "The Superintendent, The Board, and The Press," two special pamphlets in the current series on issues confronting superintendents and boards of education; continued its research activities, including the Education Research Service which is operated jointly with the NEA Research Division.

Sources of Information: Education

Sources of Statistics: Education

National Education Association. The Research Division makes a biennial salary survey of salaries paid to school employees and salary schedules in city-school systems. The current survey is for the school year 1950-51 and data were summarized in Research Bulletins issued in the spring of 1951. In addition, detailed salary tabulations are issued at $5 per copy.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1951

By S. Janice Kee

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THE role of municipal as well as county and regional public libraries in adult education received special emphasis during 1951. This was largely due to the celebration of the American Library Association's 75th anniversary which centered around the theme, "The American Heritage in Times of Crises." National Library Day was proclaimed October 4, 1951, by many governors and scores of mayors. In addition to an historical celebration in Philadelphia commemorating the founding of the ALA, nationwide adult discussion of our American Heritage was initiated in public libraries as the best method of reaching a good cross section of voting Americans.

Financed by a grant of $150,000 from the Fund for Adult Education, established by the Ford Foundation, public libraries conducted discussion programs on the background of the American Heritage and its application to today's problems.

Six different types of public libraries in widely different communities were chosen for the original demonstration: New York Public Library for a large urban Eastern area; Denver Public Library for a medium-sized city in the Mountain-Plains region; Los Angeles County Public Library for a rural-urban county unit on the West Coast. In the midwest the LaCrosse, Wisconsin, public library was chosen for a small city library; Athens, Georgia, regional library for a multi-county public library unit; and in New England the Vermont Free Public Library Commission for statewide library service.

Trained discussion leaders assisted in establishing the program through neighborhood or functional groups, all stimulated by a common background of reading and or visual materials. By the close of 1951 approximately 70 discussion groups had been organized in public libraries to explore the American Heritage, and more were evolving.

In addition to the discussion groups, public libraries featured three books published in connection with the ALA 75th anniversary. They were "This American People" by Gerald W. Johnson, "Living Ideas in America" by Henry S. Commager, and "Birthdays of Freedom," a book for children, by Genevieve S. Foster.

National Library Day. Commemorating National Library Day, mayors, citizens and the press paid high tribute to their municipal public libraries. The New York Times devoted a special column to the occasion as did other papers in editorials and feature articles.

Guided tours and glimpses "back stage" for patrons marked the celebration in the Brooklyn Public Library. Boston's celebration extended through October and November with a series of lectures on "Our American Heritage in Music." In Minneapolis the Public Library Friends organized the National Library Day program. On Long Island 26 libraries jointly sponsored big display advertisements featuring library service.

The Library Club of Cleveland and vicinity made citizens library day conscious by a record of 23,300 bookmarks and 24,596 special booklists distributed; 900 show cards and posters displayed, 15 proclamations signed by 15 Cuyahoga County mayors; two 15-minute radio programs and spot announcements to eight stations; publicity, including the proclamations in three Cleveland dailies, 12 suburban papers, and civic club bulletins; open house in 12 branch libraries. In the Terminal Tower lobby an estimated 10,000 persons saw a color display prepared by the Cleveland Public Library. Hundreds of other public libraries joined in less elaborate celebrations.

Cooperative Activities. Benefits of cooperation and joint service programs are coming to be more widely recognized by municipal officials, library boards, and librarians. The Western Massachusetts Library Federation covering 12 towns centering around Conway, established for demonstration purposes on October 1, 1950, was assured of continuation by March, 1951. A meeting of citizens agreed that residents of the area had had no idea that library services such as offered by the federation existed The federation concentrates on professional services—working with groups, and making available to clubs and schools within the 12 towns the type of service that is offered by large urban libraries through staff specialists. Funds donated by Marshall Field will be available through 1952, but a citizens committee in each town has been established to assure continuation of federation services through local support.

New York State's regional library service center, having served 52 public libraries in three counties with books, films, other library materials and professional services, from its headquarters in Watertown, was continued by the New York State legislature as a permanent organization rather than an "experiment" as heretofore. Provision was further made for the continuance of the bi-county demonstration of public library service in Wisconsin (Door-Kewaunee counties).

Municipalities in various parts of the country, notably in Georgia and Mississippi, joined county governments in establishing multi-county or regional libraries. The organization of more regional libraries was hastened by the continuing influence of the Public Library Inquiry, a study conducted by the Social Science Research Council in 1949 through a grant provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Several state and municipal library surveys were made and interpreted in the light of the facts revealed in the Inquiry. These included surveys of the public libraries in Kirwood, Missouri, and Alexandria, Virginia. The last two volumes of the 12-volume survey of the Los Angeles Public Library also were published. The Pennsylvania Library Association issued a preliminary report of its survey, entitled "How Good are Pennsylvania's Public Libraries?"

Legislation. During the first session of the 82nd Congress a new Library Services Bill to promote and improve public library service was introduced (S. 1452). This bill, designed to stimulate the states to further action by a demonstration of improved public library service that additional funds will give, provides a basic grant to each state of $40,000 a year for five years with more funds allowed, not to exceed a total of $ 7,500,000. The money would be available according to a variable matching formula based on rural population and per capita income, thus benefitting thousands of small municipalities in rural areas.

Active legislative programs were carried on by many states. Tennessee passed a law permitting the acceptance of federal aid for libraries. As a part of its "minimum foundation program for education," Georgia is the first state to use state-aid money for the salaries of public librarians, as is done for teachers with the same amount of training. State-aid appropriations showed some increases, particularly in Delaware, Georgia, and New York.

The Kansas legislature recodified the library laws of cities, counties, and townships. This law authorizes an increase in the tax levy of these political units for library purposes, sets up library bonds, and clearly defines the power and duties of library boards. The law authorizes the establishment of original libraries of two or more counties or two or more townships.

South Dakota authorized municipalities to tax in excess of the maximum levy allowed municipalities (but not in excess of two mills on the dollar) for the purpose of creating a municipal library fund. This money is to be used for the erection and remodeling of municipal library buildings.

Disasters. Fire and floods hampered public library service in Michigan and Kansas. In February, 1951, the Michigan State Library was gutted by fire and suffered a loss of over $4,000,000. This disaster directly affected the state's public library service as the state library loaned thousands of books annually to municipal and county public libraries. Reference and research service was resumed after a comparatively short interval through the cooperation of the Detroit Public and other libraries in the Michigan area. Teletypes were used to expedite the loaning of much needed books.

Kansas libraries suffered heavily during the July floods. Thanks to the Governor's Library Rehabilitation Committee, which publicized the loss of books and asked for donations, about 24,000 books, predominantly adult, were contributed to the four small Kansas libraries at Marion, Florence, Barnard, and Solomon by October. The libraries in Abilene, Manhattan, and Kansas City's Argentine branch were also affected but better able to absorb their losses.

Audio-Visual Materials. The four-year film project of the ALA, financed by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, ended in July, 1951. In comparing the first and last reports of the project, a marked increase in the use of educational films by public libraries is shown. In 1947, 3,044 films were owned by 14 libraries. These were used 8,445 times and seen by 462,206 people. In March, 1951, 17,032 were owned by 87 municipal, county, and regional libraries, used 48,470 times, and seen by 3,738,446 people. The libraries reporting had an appropriation of $ 200,763 for the acquisition of films during the year. There is noticeable trend towards more cooperative film circuits among public libraries in all parts of the country.

The Louisville Free Public Library was the recipient of the George Foster Peabody award "for the best public service by a local station," its FM radio station WFPL. This station, which was opened in February, 1950, was the first to be operated by a library.

Librarians continue to be interested in the use of television in libraries and have worked towards securing channels for educational television broadcasting.

Reading Needs and Mechanization. Public libraries actively supported the work of the Committee on Reading Development of the American Book Publisher's Council in 1951. The committee is vitally interested in the development of book use in urban and rural areas, library-community relations, and censorship problems.

Public librarians were also turning their attention in 1951 to further mechanization of library processes, including electrical and photographic charging machines, use of punched cards in the technical and cataloging processes of the library, and teletype for inter-library communication.

Gifts, Grants, and Buildings. The Hutchinson, Kansas,public library received a $10,000 endowment from a local resident for film service. A bequest of $26,000 in securities was given to the Enoch Pratt Free Library by Gilbert Coblens, a Baltimore merchant, for extending book service to handicapped children. In Plainwell, Michigan, a modern reading room was added to the city owned library building, made possible by a money grant from a former civic-minded resident. The Racine, Wisconsin, public library was the recipient of a gift of about $ 30,000 left by Dr. Luther N. Schentz as a memorial to his wife, Julia Anderson Schentz.

A grant of significance to public libraries was presented to the ALA by the Field Foundation when it allocated $15,000 for the work of the Committee on Intellectual Freedom. With the aid of this grant the committee will continue for the next two years its work on censorship problems which have arisen in some municipalities.

Among the new buildings completed in 1951 are the libraries of Bellingham, Washington; Cudahy, Wisconsin; Hamden, Connecticut; Hampshire and Wilmette, Illinois; Scarsdale and Hempstead, New York; Hutchinson, Kansas; Laurel, Delaware; Hayward, Long Beach (branch library), and Oakland, California; Miami, Florida; and Mount Vernon, Ohio. A number of other branch libraries were erected and numerous additions to main library buildings completed. At the close of the year, new municipal library buildings were under construction in Cincinnati, Grosse Pointe (Michigan), Monterey and San Diego (California), and Tacoma (Washington), as well as branch libraries in Detroit and St. Paul.

Two municipalities passed bond issues and one was defeated. LaCrosse, Wisconsin, voted for the third time in less than 15 years to issue bonds for the purpose of building and equipping a new branch library and the sum of $120,000 was assured. Hartford, Connecticut, voters approved the construction of a new central library to cost $2,700,000. In Lima, Ohio, the first attempt to pass a library bond issue failed when voters turned down a request for $800,000 for a new library building.

Library Needs. The 1951 edition of the American Library Directory, published by the R. R. Bowker Company, revealed that 1950 book budgets were in excess of $50,000,000. Of this amount about $10,000,000 were spent by public libraries. Although not all libraries supplied budget figures, the directory indicates that 3,773 public libraries had more than $2,000 per year for books and periodicals, and 1,750 (most of them located in small municipalities) had less than $100.

The total inadequacy of such book budgets is more sharply focussed when placed beside the increases in book prices. Excluding the 25-cent reprint books, average book prices in 1951 were $4.25 or 32 per cent above the 1941 price of $3.26. Fiction books averaged $3.03 in 1951 as compared with $2.58 in 1941; history books $5.68 as compared with $3.89; and biography books $4.03 as compared with $3.30 in 1941. The average price of fiction best sellers in 1920 was $1.92 and in 1930 it was $2.35. Faced by such serious cost increases, as well as the continuing need to bring library salaries more in line with those of other municipal departments, the most pressing need for public libraries today are wider opportunities of cooperation. Examples of such cooperation may be seen in the Western Massachusetts Library Federation, the New York State Regional Service Center plan, the Erie County Public Library serving Buffalo and 25 other libraries, the Wisconsin bi-county library demonstration, the regional libraries of Georgia, Mississippi, Washington, and elsewhere.

Cooperation in eliminating a duplication of activities, such as the technical processes in buying, cataloging, and the mechanics of book preparation, as well as use of professionally trained librarians over a wider area will help to bring library service of high quality to other municipalities.

Professional Organization. An outstanding tribute paid public libraries as reflecting the American way of life was the choice of an American public library as a gift from the United States government to the people of Berlin. Five million German marks ($1,200,000) have been given for the establishment of the American Memorial Library to honor flyers who lost their lives in the Berlin air lift. The library, to be built in 1952, will represent the best traditions of public librarianship in its collection of materials, selection of staff, and design of the building.

On September 4, David H. Clift became executive secretary of the American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), succeeding John Mackenzie Cory. Mr. Clift brought a background of varied and successful experience to his new position, having been connected most recently with the Yale University and New York Public Libraries.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Once in four years this Office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last such publication contains statistics for 1944-45. The next general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1951

By Charles S. Rhyne

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THE matters of municipal trade barriers, taxation and revenue, measures designed to eliminate subversive persons in public employment, civil liberties problems, and zoning and planning powers were among the most important municipal problems confronting the courts during the past year. This review will consider some of the leading cases interpreting municipal powers in these important fields.

Municipal "Trade Barriers." The state courts and especially the United States Supreme Court had a very heavy calendar in the field of municipal trade regulation during 1951. The resulting decisions do much to clarify the permissible limits of local control over business.

One of the first cases to be decided by the Supreme Court in 1951 involved an ordinance of Madison, Wisconsin, which required milk to be pasteurized within five miles of the central square of the city, and prohibited the importation of milk from a radius of more than 25 miles distance from the city. The majority of the court, while recognizing that local sanitary regulations were within the sphere of municipal police power even though interstate commerce may be affected, held that the ordinance was invalid as a trade barrier as applied to an Illinois corporation producing and processing milk and milk products in Illinois under similar sanitary regulations and inspections by the city of Chicago.[1] A similar result was reached by the Texas Court of Civil Appeals, where milk was delivered from within the state and inspected by another Texas city.[2]

The so-called "Green River" type of ordinance came directly before the Supreme Court for the first time and was upheld against the appellant's contention that it violated the due process clause of the 14th Amendment, the commerce clause, and the guarantees of the First Amendment of freedom of speech and press made applicable to the states and their political subdivisions by the 14th Amendment. The appellant, a resident of Texas, was in charge of a crew of solicitors who went from house to house soliciting subscriptions to nationally known magazines in violation of the ordinance of Alexandria, Louisiana. The majority of the court, in holding that there had been no abridgement of freedom of speech or press, stated at 71 S. Ct. 934: ". . . It would be, it seems to us, a misuse of the great

[1] Dean Milk Co. v. City of Madison, 340 U.S. 349, 71 S. Ct. 294. See generally NIMLO Report 37, "Municipal Legislative Barriers to a Free Market."

[2] City of Port Arthur v. Carnation Co., 238 S.W. (2d) 599, 10 Municipal Law Court Decisions 62 (1951).

guarantees of free speech and free press to use that guarantee to force a community to admit the solicitors of publications to the home premises of its residents. . ."[3]

The Supreme Court of Oregon upheld a similar Green River ordinance prohibiting doorbell ringing by uninvited salesmen, as against similar constitutional arguments relying upon this United States Supreme Court decision. The plaintiff in the Oregon case was a vacuum cleaner salesman making sales himself and through salesmen who purchased from him for resale to occupants of private homes.[4]

The Supreme Court of Michigan held an ordinance of the city of Pontiac which limited the size of gasoline price signs at filling stations was an unreasonable interference with private business in violation of the 14th Amendment.[5]

An ordinance of the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, which prohibited any business activity on Sunday by grocery stores, meat markets, etc., but exempted drug stores, restaurants, cigar stores, ice cream parlors, fruit stores and related businesses, was held by the Supreme Court of Nebraska to be invalid as unduly discriminatory.[6] But the Supreme Court of the United States upheld New York's statute which prohibited public selling on Sundays (with enumerated exceptions) as applied to an adherent of the Orthodox Jewish faith who observe Saturday as the Sabbath day.[7]

Religious Liberty. Three cases coming before state courts involving the denial of the use of public school buildings for meetings by Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious society, were decided favorably for the school or other regulatory authorities. Two of the cases in California involved the denial of permits by school authorities to conduct religious meetings in school auditoriums. The court held that the society did not come within the meaning of the Civil Center Act of California which limited use of such auditoriums to associations formed for recreational, educational, political, economic, artistic or moral activities. Petitioners alleged abridgement of freedoms of assembly, speech and worship and denial of equal protection of the laws.[8] The United States Supreme Court dismissed the appeals in both cases for want of a substantial federal question.[9]

A similar result was reached by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on similar facts. The court held that the board of school teachers possessed adequate authority to determine which groups could use its buildings, and that its discretion had not been abused through denial of such use for conducting religious activities.[10] The United States Supreme Court dismissed the appeal for want of a substantial question.[11]

The model ordinance regulating the use of sound trucks, drafted by

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[3] Breard v. City of Alexandria, 341 U.S. 622, 71 S. Ct. 920 (1951).

[4] Phillips v. City of Bend, 234 Pac. (2d) 572, 10 Municipal Law Court Decisions 77 (1951).

[5] Levy v. City of Pontiac, 49 N.W. (2d) 80, 10 Municipal Law Court Decisions 86 (1951).

[6] Arrigo v. City of Lincoln, 154 Neb. 537, 48 N.W. (2d) 643, 10 Municipal Law Court Decisions 70 (1951).

[7] People v. Friedman, 341 U.S. 907, 71 Sup. Ct. 623, 95 L. ed. 529 (1951).

[8] Lyon v. Compton Union High School, etc., and Halvajian v. Bd. of Education of City of Inglewood, 16 Municipal Law Journal 31, 40.

[9] 341 U.S. 913, 71 S. Ct. 736 and 341 U.S. 913, 71 S. Ct. 737.

[10] McKnight v. Board of Public Education, 365 Pa. 422, 76 Atl. (2d) 207 (1950).

[11] 341 U.S. 913, 71 S. Ct. 737 (1951).

NIMLO,[12] was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 14, 1952. The ordinance had been adopted by Allentown, Pennsylvania, and the attack on the ordinance had been made by Jehovah's Witnesses.[13]

Three other decisions were handed down by the United States Supreme Court respecting the problem of local governments attempt by different methods to balance the rights of free speech as guaranteed by the First Amendment, with the interests which the community is charged with protecting. The first of these involved the arrest and conviction of two members of Jehovah's Witnesses for speaking in the public park of the City of Havre de Grace, Maryland. The park Commissioner and city council had denied the group a permit although there was no ordinance covering the subject. The court held that since the action by the commissioner and the city council lacked any standards to govern the permit issuing practice, denial of the permits was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.[14]

The second case involved the denial by the New York City police commissioner of a permit to a clergyman desiring to preach on the streets. The court relied on the same ground as in the Havre de Grace decision in reversing the conviction, holding that there were no appropriate standards to guide the commissioner's action. The court ignored the quality of his speech which had clearly caused disorders in the past and the "clear and present danger test" which according to the testimony had been violated by his insulting or fighting words in denouncing other religions.[15]

Freedom of Speech Limited. The Supreme Court upheld the conviction for disorderly conduct of a university student who delivered a speech to a mixed group of white and colored people through a loudspeaker system from a box on the sidewalk in Syracuse, New York. He made derogatory remarks concerning public officials and urged the Negroes to rise up in arms and fight for equal rights. The police, who had been present during the speech, requested him to stop when the crowd became restless and had reached the point of possible violence, but he ignored the requests. The court in holding that the "clear and present danger" test applied stated as follows: "It is one thing to say that the police cannot be used as an instrument for the suppression of unpopular views, and another to say that, when as here the speaker passes the bounds of argument or persuasion and undertakes incitement to riot, they are powerless to prevent a breach of the peace. . ."[16]

City Officers and Employees. The United States Supreme Court decided a case of great importance to the orderly conduct of government during the past year. The case is very important not only to local communities but to the national welfare as well. It involved an ordinance of Los Angeles, California, which required all officers and employees to take a loyalty oath and sign an affidavit stating whether within the five years prior to the adoption of the ordinance he or she had advocated or taught the overthrow of the government of the United States or of the state of California, or had been during the same period, or presently was, a member of the Communist Party of the United States. The majority felt that the city is not constitutionally precluded from inquiring of its employees as to matters that may prove relevant to their fitness and suitability for public service, and that past conduct may well relate to present fitness and past loyalty may have a reasonable relation to present and future trust.[17]

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[12] NIMLO Report 123, "Municipal Control of Noise—Sound Trucks—Sound Advertising Aircraft—Unnecessary Noises—Model Ordinances Annotated" (1948).

[13] Geuss v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, U.S. Sup. Ct. Docket No. 477.

[14] Niemotkov v. State of Maryland, 340 U.S. 267, 71 S. Ct. 325, 95 L. Ed. 267.

[15] Kunz v. People of the State of New York, 340 U.S. 290, 314, 71 S. Ct. 312, 328, 95 L. ed. 280 (1951).

[16] Feiner v. People of the State of New York, 340 U.S. 315, 331, 71 S. Ct. 303, 328, 95 L. Ed. 267, 295 (1951).

Another decision of the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of the Baltimore city board of supervisors of elections to refuse to place the name of a person on the ballot as candidate for municipal office until the applicant had fully complied with the Maryland Subversive Activities Act, known as the "Ober Law." The court upheld the Act after receiving the assurance from the Maryland Attorney General that he would advise the proper authorities to accept an affidavit based on the following qualification stated by the Court". . . that to obtain a place on a Maryland ballot a candidate need only make oath that he is not a person who is engaged 'in one way or another in the attempt to overthrow the government by force and violence,' and that he is not knowingly a member of an organization engaged in such an attempt."[18]

Zoning. The continued growth in population of municipalities during the past ten years, as reflected in the 1950 federal census, brings into focus the tremendous importance of a re-examination by city planning and zoning officials of their present existing zoning conditions and provisions necessary to remedy the situation. The courts have handed down a large number of decisions and only a few noteworthy cases will be reviewed here as illustrative of some of the trends in this important field.

A New Jersey lower court held that a provision in the ordinance of Wayne Township which required a minimum size of 768 square feet for one-story residential dwellings invalid as not being reasonably related to health and welfare. The case is now before the Supreme Court of New Jersey.[19] A similar provision in a zoning ordinance of Oakland Township, Michigan, requiring a minimum area of 800 square feet for residences and a minimum site area of three acres with at least 264 feet of frontage was held invalid by the Supreme Court of Michigan.[20] A similar result was reached by a Florida court invalidating a zoning ordinance provision requiring a minimum front footage for single family residences of 75 feet throughout the village as applied to an owner who acquired title to a 50 foot lot prior to the enactment of the ordinance.[21]

The Supreme Court of North Carolina held that acquiescence in and issuance of occupational license by city officials for operation of a business in violating of zoning restrictions for nine years prior to attempt to enforce said provisions did not stop the city from enforcement of the zoning ordinance.[22]

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[17] Garner v. Bd. of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, 341 U.S. 716, 95 L. ed. 679 (1951). See also, Hirschman v. Los Angeles County, 104 Cal. App. 196, 231 P. (2d) 140, 142 (1951) upholding Los Angeles County ordinance requiring loyalty oaths and affidavits of county employees.

[18] Gerende v. Baltimore City Bd. of Supervisors of Elections, 341 U.S. 56, 7 S. Ct. 565, 95 L. ed. 745, Reh. den. 341 U.S. 923, 71 S. Ct. 741, 95 L. ed. 1356 (1951).

[19] Lionshead Lake, Inc. v. Township of Wayne, 13 NJL 490, 80 Atl. (2d) 650, 16 Municipal Law Journal 85 (1951).

[20] Hitchman v. Oakland Township, 329 Mich. 331, 45 N.W. (2d) 306 (1951).

[21] Miami Shores Village v. Ellis, 53 So. (2d) 324 (Fla., 1951).

The Supreme Court of Mississippi recently upheld a provision in the zoning ordinance of the city of Gulfport prohibiting the restoration of nonconforming buildings damaged more than 50 per cent of its fair value, and held that such a provision was applicable to a building destroyed by a hurricane.[23]

The Supreme Court of New York rendered a very narrow and disappointing decision recently in which it held that the city of Buffalo could not, under its zoning ordinance, enjoin the operation of freight and truck terminals in business districts. The court held that the ordinance being in derogation of the common law must be strictly construed and that the city council in 1926 when the ordinance was adopted could have had in mind prohibiting only "railroad freight terminals" within business districts.[24]

The Court of Appeals of New York upheld an amendment to the Tarrytown zoning ordinance providing for "floating districts," in which it gave a very clear-cut definition and distinction of "spot zoning" in relation to the use of floating district provisions in zoning regulations.[25]

Taxation and Revenues. The best summary of activity in this field is reflected in the court decisions involving not necessarily new fields of taxation but those decisions which offer important guideposts for the municipal attorneys in meeting attacks on revenue producing powers of their respective cities.[26]

One of the more interesting decisions involved the power of the city of Bessemer, Alabama, to combine its police power and taxing power to levy a license tax which would discourage, and to all practical purposes prohibit, persons from engaging in the occupation of fortune telling. The court held that fortune telling was a useless occupation and the city could either prohibit or regulate it by placing a license tax upon the occupation which would eliminate its profit potentialities.[27]

A decision involving unique subject matter was handed down by the Florida Supreme Court. The state of Florida statute establishing advertising tax districts and authorizing special taxes for the privilege of advertising advantages and facilities and products in these districts was upheld. The court held that the statute was a valid exercise of the state legislature's powers and that the advertising tax for state, county and municipal purposes could be lawfully imposed.[28]

The determination of the effective date of the federal statewide census led to a very substantial and surprisingly happy result for the city of Dearborn, Michigan. The city of Detroit brought an original mandamus proceeding to compel the state commissioner of revenue to make state 1950 and later distributions of sales tax and intangible tax collections to local governmental units on the basis of the 1940 federal decennial census. The city of Dearborn, due to its rapid growth over the past 10 years, took the same position as the state commissioner in contending that the 1950 census figures be given effect as of April 1, 1950, before the official promulgation of the results of the 1950 census figures by the director of census had been made. When the state supreme court decided in favor of the state commissioner and the city of Dearborn's contentions, that city received not the expected $65,000 but $324,000.[29]

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[22] City of Raleigh v. Fisher, 232 N.C. 629, 61 S.E. (2d) 897 (1950).

[23] Palazzola v. City of Gulfport, 52 So. (2d) 611 (1951).

[24] City of Buffalo v. Roadway Transit Co., 278 App. Div. 69, 103 N.Y.S. (2d) 297 (1951).

[25] Rodgers v. Village of Tarrytown, 302 N.Y. 115, 96 N.E. (2d) 731 (1951).

[26] See for a thorough review of all the cases the Report of Committee on Taxation and Revenues in 1952 Edition of Municipalities and the Law in Action.

[27] Bridewell v. City of Bessemer, 46 So. (2d) 568 (Ala., 1950).

[28] Miller et al. v. Ryan et al., 54 So. (2d) 60 (Fla., 1951); 10 Municipal Law Court Decisions 81.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas upheld a very unique ordinance of the city of Dierks which provided for the collection of an annual sanitation tax of $4 from each business house and dwelling in the city for the purpose of controlling disease through use of an insecticide fog throughout the city three times annually. The court held that revenue collected for this purpose was not actually a tax but was within the police power of the city just the same as a charge for the collection of garbage and rubbish.[30]

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) serves as a nationwide clearinghouse for municipal legal information. Monthly publications entitled "Municipal Law Journal," "Municipal Law Court Decisions," and the "Municipal Legislative Bulletin," periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared, and a yearly volume entitled "Municipalities and the Law in Action," summarizing each year's legal developments are the published material of the organization.

A new project initiated in 1951 was the compilation and publication of a loose-leaf service entitled "NIMLO Model Ordinances." This is the first such service ever undertaken and it is believed it will fill a long-felt need. Included in the initial volume will be the 33 model ordinances published by the Institute in the past, most of which were in the research report series. The service will include new model ordinances to cover all important subjects of municipal regulation. The prior models will be constantly kept up to date so as to meet modern trends and to comply with court decisions. The service will be released in cloth-bound looseleaf volume to all members of the Institute and to other organizations and persons on a yearly subscription basis.

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[29] City of Detroit v. Nims, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 330 Mich. 237, 47 N.W. (2d) 4, 10 Municipal Law Court Decisions 41 (1951).

[30] Holman v. City of Dierks, 233 S.W. (2d) 392 (1950).

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See also Planning.

PART FIVE
DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

The City Manager Profession and Directory

A summary of the city manager profession for 1951 furnished further evidence in support of the trend toward a professional career in municipal service at the management level.

Appointments. More than one-half (55 per cent) of all city managers appointed in 1951 had been managers in other cities, administrative assistants to managers, or students in public administration serving as interns in manager cities. In 1939 less than one-fourth (23 per cent) of total manager appointments came from these sources. In the decade 1940 to 1949 this figure was 34 per cent and in 1950 it was 52 per cent.

In 1951 four out of every five managers appointed were city managers in other cities, assistant managers, or were holding some other governmental position—mainly engineers, finance officers, city clerks, and other city department heads. Thirty-two managers, or 14 per cent, came from nongovernmental positions as compared with 17 per cent in 1950 and 27 per cent in 1939.

It would appear that city councils tend to select as managers men who have had training in public administration, offered by a growing number of colleges and universities, and that fewer appointments are being made from nongovernmental fields. The 31 assistant city managers appointed in 1951 received their public administration training at 16 different universities. Of the 32 appointments made from nongovernmental positions in 1951, 25 came from business and industry.

Another recent trend worthy of note is that for the past two years approximately three-fourths (76 and 74 per cent, respectively) of all city manager appointments were from outside the city, as compared to 58 per cent for the decade 1940 to 1949 (see Table 1).

Separations. A total of 111 city managers were separated from the service in 1951, representing a turnover of 11.7 per cent as compared with 12.6 in 1950 and 13.9 per cent in 1949. Causes of separation were: 11 died, 31 were either dismissed or resigned (subsequent position unknown), 19 resigned to enter private industry, 10 retired, six went to other governmental positions, two went to quasi-public positions, six left because of ill health, nine entered military service, six left for miscellaneous reasons, and for 11 their reasons for leaving are unknown.

Tenure. With fewer separations from the service the tenure of managers is lengthening. The average tenure of managers leaving the service in 1951 (exclusive of those with less than two years service) was 9.7 years as compared with 8.9 years in 1950. The long tenure of the managers who either died in office or were retired during the year gives conclusive evidence of a developing professional group within the Association. The 21 managers who died or retired had a total of 357 years of managerial experience or an average of 17 years per manager. Two managers had more than 30 years tenure, three from 25 to 30 years, five from 20 to 25 years, and seven had less than 15 years.

Salaries. Salary data for city managers in cities over 10,000 population are shown in Table VI. For 185 reporting cities between 5,000 and 10,000 the average salary in March, 1952, was $6,273, an increase of 8 per cent over 1951. The lower quartile was $5,400, the upper quartile $7,100, and the median $ 6,000. For 172 reporting cities with population of less than 5,000 the average salary in March, 1952, was $4,802, an increase of 8 per cent over 1951. The lower quartile was $3,900, the upper quartile $5,400, and the median $4,800.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1950		For 1951	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	71	29%	56	25%
Former managers accepting appointments	177	11	20	8	20	9
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	28	11	31	14
Public administration students and interns	13	1	10	4	15	7
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	17	7	18	8
Finance officers and clerks	109	7	9	4	10	5
Other city department heads	86	5	11	5	9	4
Federal, state, and county	171	11	8	3	4	2
Miscellaneous	71	5	6	2	10	5
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	27	11	25	11
Engineering	51	3	8	3	6	3
Miscellaneous	34	2	8	3	1	-
UNKNOWN:	186	12	24	10	15	7
Total appointments	1,564	100	247	100	220	100
Appointments from outside city	803		170		152	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		76%		74%	

Management Information Service. In 1945 the International City Managers' Association set up Management Information Service to answer specific inquiries on management problems and to issue special information reports monthly on timely management topics. This Service is made available to all local governments at an annual subscription fee based on population. By the end of 1951 a total of 713 towns and cities, of which about 50 per cent were under 10,000 population, were subscribers to this Service.

Twelve special information reports were published during the year and furnished to subscribing cities: Short-Range Economic Forecasting for Cities; Issuing Administrative Regulations; Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs in January, 1951; Meeting Competition for Municipal Employees; When and How to Use Outside Consultants; Organization for City Planning; Summary of Replies to Recent Selected MIS Inquiries; Planning for Snow and Ice Removal; Special Information Centers in City Halls; Financing

Sidewalk Construction and Maintenance; Administration of Licenses and Permits; and Administration of Regulatory Inspectional Activities.

Another feature of this Service, the answering of special inquiries from subscribing cities, covers a wide range of topics and deals with the more urgent problems that arise in towns and cities throughout the year. The number and urgency of such inquiries determine to a large extent the subject matter of the monthly reports. The Association answered from 50 to 75 special inquiries per month during 1951.

In-Service Training. The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted since 1934 by the International City Managers' Association at management and departmental levels, had by far its biggest year in 1951. There were 292 enrollments, almost entirely from local government administrative officers, as compared to 231 the previous year. In addition, 6,030 copies of the training manuals were sold for reference purposes, training and group discussion sessions by municipal employees, and to colleges and universities.

The increase in enrollments reflects the added emphasis the Institute is now placing on the training aspects of its program. The increased sales reflect in part the growing use that colleges and universities are making of the training manuals and also the fact that new editions of four of the eight manuals were published late in 1950.

City manager institutes were held in several states, usually in cooperation with the state university in connection with statewide city manager meetings. These states included California, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, and Virginia.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. The membership is composed of municipal managers who are "administrative heads of municipalities appointed by their governing bodies. Of the more than 1,000 communities operating under the council-manager plan, on December 31, 1951, 750 were members. In addition there was almost an equal number, 742 persons other than managers, holding membership in the Association. The Association held its 37th annual conference at Poland Spring, Maine, in September with a total registration of 647, including 323 city, county, and town managers.

The purpose of the Association is to improve local government administration by encouraging city managers to administer the affairs of their communities in accordance with the best methods developed through research, practical application, and actual experience. Toward this end, the Association, in addition to conducting Management Information Service and the Institute for Training, publishes "Public Management," a monthly journal devoted to local government administration; the "Municipal Year Book," the authoritative resume of activities and statistical data of American cities; and a biweekly "City Managers' News Letter."

TABLE XVII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1066 CITIES AND 17 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1952

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States and its possessions and in Canada that have the council-manager plan. The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date. In the column headed "Plan" the letter "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H" home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O" ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to people; "Oh" ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe" ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S" special charter passed by the legislature without local referendum; and "Sh" special charter passed by legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village.

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—3					
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (AM)	1949
Jasper (1)	8,589	Oe	1950	R. Powel Black (AM)	1951
Mountain Brook (4)	8,359	Oe	1942	Cornelius Bodine (M)3	1951
ARIZONA—3					
Glendale (2)	8,179	O	1948	E. B. Tucker (AM)	1949
Phoenix (25)	106,818	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Tucson (6)	45,454	H	1930	D. P. Wolfer (M)3	1952
ARKANSAS—0					
CALIFORNIA—96					
Alameda (9)	64,430	H	1917	Carl Froerer (M)	1948
Alhambra (11)	51,359	H	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M)3	1945
Anaheim (1)	14,556	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (2)	11,051	Oh	1949	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (1)	23,066	H	1951	William Richards (M)3	1951
Auburn (2)	4,653	O	1949	Willis Endicott	1950
Avalon (1)	1,506	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
Bakerfield (11)	34,540	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (AM)	1951
Burbank (3)	78,577	H	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (4)	12,272	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M)3	1951
Chula Vista (1)	15,927	H	1949	Herbert V. Bryant (M)	1950
Claremont (2)	6,327	O	1948	Kalman I. Dienes (AM)	1950
Compton (8)	47,991	H	1925	Kenneth B. Douglass (M)	1948
Corona (2)	10,223	O	1949	William J. Mount (AM)	1951
Coronado (9)	12,700	O	1920	Glenn Wade	1951
Culver City (1)	19,720	O	1949	M. Tellefson (AM)	1949
Delano (3)	8,717	Oh	1946	Raymond F. O'Hara (AM)	1951
Dixon (1)	1,714	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
El Cajon (1)	5,600	O	1950	Bernard J. Noden (M)2	1950
El Cerrito (2)	18,011	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (AM)	1950
Fillmore (1)	3,884	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (11)	95,702	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Hanford (2)	10,028	O	1950	George M. Minturn (AM)	1951

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hawthorne (2)	16,316	O	1948	Carl B. Wirsching (M)2	1949
Hayward (3)	14,272	H	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)2	1949
Hemet (1)	3,386	O	1949	Fred Workman	1950
Hillsborough (2)	3,552	Oh	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M)2	1937
Inglewood (2)	46,185	O	1946	F. R. Coop (M)	1949
Lodi (1)	13,798	Oh	1948	H. D. Weller (M)	1948
Long Beach (15)	250,767	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Lynwood (3)	25,823	Oh	1945	A. J. Bateman	1949
Manhattan Beach (1)	17,330	H	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)	1948
Martinez (1)	8,268	O	1945	Leonard McClintock (AM)	1946
Menlo Park (1)	13,587	O	1947	C. L. Longson (M)	1947
Merced (2)	15,278	H	1948	Russell J. Cooney (AM)	1951
Mill Valley (4)	7,331	O	1942	A. E. Almcrantz (AM)	1951
Modesto (1)	17,389	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (1)	20,186	O	1949	Richard H. Smith (M)2	1949
Montebello (1)	21,735	O	1950	Frank L. Seymour (M)4	1949
Monterey (6)	16,205	H	1925	Walter Hahn, Jr. (AM)	1951
Monterey Park (2)	20,395	Oh	1948	R. N. Klein (AM)	1950
Mountain View (1)	6,563	H	1952	James H. Thomas	1952
Napa (1)	13,579	H	1949	Charles E. Martin (AM)	1949
National City (4)	21,199	O	1950	Fred A. Rhodes	1952
Newport Beach (1)	12,220	O	1949	John, J. Sailors (M)	1949
Oakland (4)	384,575	H	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Oceanside (1)	12,881	O	1947	James E. Neal (AM)2	1947
Ontario (2)	22,872	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (1)	21,567	Oh	1947	George C. Shannon (M)2	1947
Pacific Grove (3)	9,623	H	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (5)	7,660	Oh	1941	Russell W. Rink (M)2	1949
Palo Alto (1)	25,475	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Pasadena (5)	104,577	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Petaluma (4)	10,316	H	1947	Ed Frank	1952
Pittsburg (6)	12,763	O	1919	Henry L. Denham (AM)	1935
Pomona (1)	35,405	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (6)	6,904	H	1927	Harold N. Corbin (M)	1948
Redding (3)	10,137	Oh	1946	Philip W. Storm (M)	1947
Redlands (2)	18,429	O	1949	Edgar T. Ham	1950
Redondo Beach (3)	25,226	H	1949	George W. Coffey (M)2	1947
Redwood City (4)	25,544	H	1929	E. A. Rolison (AM)5	1947
Richmond (2)	99,545	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (M)	1945
Sacramento (6)	137,572	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (AM)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	277,140	H	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (4)	13,917	O	1936	Ted B. Adsit (M)2	1950
San Bruno (1)	12,478	Oh	1951	M. W. Slankard (M)3	1952
San Carlos (1)	14,371	O	1949	(Vacancy)	
San Diego (8)	334,387	H	1932	O. W. Campbell (M)2	1950
San Gabriel (1)	20,343	O	1943	Carl E. Gruendler (AM)	1943
San Jose (6)	95,280	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (AM)	1950
San Leandro (6)	27,542	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Mateo (5)	41,782	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City) (1)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (AM)2	1951
San Rafael (1)	13,848	O	1947	Ray Boege (AM)	1947
Santa Clara	11,702	H	1952		
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (1)	290,547	H	1950	Johann D. Anderson (AM)	1951
Santa Cruz (1)	21,970	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Santa Monica (1)	71,595	H	1947	R. M. Dorton (M)4	1947
Santa Paula (1)	11,049	O	1950	George Aiassa (AM)	1951
Santa Rosa (11)	17,902	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (AM)	1950
Sierra Madre (1)	7,273	O	1950	R. Merritt Baker 2	1951
South Pasadena (5)	16,935	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (1)	19,351	O	1949	Emmons McClung (AM)	1951
Stockton (5)	70,853	H	1923	R. C. McGee, (AM)	1952
Sunnyvale (1)	9,829	H	1949	H. K. Hunter (AM)	1950
Torrance (1)	22,241	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949
Tulare (9)	12,445	H	1923	R. E. Rounsaville, Acting	1950

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ukiah (2)	6,120	O	1946	Ralph E. Oliver (AM)	1949
Upland (1)	9,203	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo (2)	26,038	H	1947	Alfred L. Wanger (AM)	1949
Ventura (4)	16,534	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
Visalia(3)	11,749	H	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Whittier (2)	23,820	Oh	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)2	1951
Woodland (1)	9,386	Oh	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (1)	7,861	O	1951	Lee M. Roberts (AM)	1951
COLORADO—21					
Alamosa (1)	5,354	E	1952	Robert C. Storey (AM)2	1952
Aurora	11,421	E	1953		
Boulder (7)	19,999	H	1918	Bertil W. Johnson (M)2	1950
Canon City (1)	6,345	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (5)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Delta (1)	4,097	H	1952	L. R. Kuiper	1952
Durango (8)	7,459	H	1915	A. F. Barnett (AM)	1951
Englewood (1)	16,869	E	1951	James W. Flint (M)5	1952
Florence (1)	2,773	E	1951	Curtis H. Blyth	1952
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (2)	2,412	E	1948	W. E. Ralls (AM)	1951
Golden (2)	5,238	E	1948	Neal Harr (M)2	1950
Grand Junction (7)	14,504	H	1922	Warren D. Toyne (M)3	1950
Greeley (1)	20,354	E	1951	Ray Case (AM)	1951
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (AM)	1949
Monte Vista (4)	3,272	H	1922	Arthur Reilly	1952
Montrose (11)	4,964	H	1914	Roy P. Roberts (AM)	1950
Pueblo (1)	63,685	H	1950	John O. Hall (M)4	1950
Sterling (1)	7,534	H	1951	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M)3	1950
Trinidad (2)	12,204	E	1948	Raymond D. Nixon (M)	1949
Wray (1)	2,198	H	1950	G. W. Roller	1951
CONNECTICUT—11					
Bloomfield t (4)	5,746	Sh	1941	Ralph G. Lingley (M)	1948
Farmington t (1)	7,026	Sh	1948	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)3	1948
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin	1952
Milford t (2)	26,870	Sh	1947	John J. Desmond (M)3	1951
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (1)	26,345	Sh	1951	Irving H. Beck (AM)	1952
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	44,402	Sh	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Windsor t (1)	11,833	Sh	1947	Richard H. Custer (M)2	1947
DELAWARE—4					
Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (5)	5,179	S	1932	Herman D. Johnson (AM)	1950
Rehoboth Beach (5)	1,794	S	1937	(Vacancy)	
Smyrna (3)	2,346	Sh	1945	S. C. Marvel	1950
FLORIDA—56					
Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	Julian O. Langford	1947
Auburndale (1)	3,763	O	1949	Joe N. Crowder	1949
Bal Harbour (1)	224	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Clearwater (8)	15,581	Sh	1923	Francis C. Middleton (AM)	1951
Coral Gables (6)	19,837	Sh	1925	William T. McIlwain (M)2	1945
Dade City (1)	3,806	Sh	1946	Oscar Hettema (M)	1946
Daytona Beach (21)	30,187	Sh	1922	LeRoy F Harlow (M)5	1952
DeLand (6)	8,652	Sh	1926	William D. LeVeille	1949
Delray Beach (3)	6,312	O	1946	Robert A. Lovelace (AM)	1951
Dunedin (7)	3,202	Sh	1926	Charles H. Shaw (AM)	1950
Fernandina Beach (10)	4,420	Sh	1923	S. G. Backman (AM)2	1951
Fort Lauderdale (11)	36,328	Sh	1925	H. M. Link (AM)	1952

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fort Meade (9)	2,803	Sh	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (11)	13,502	Sh	1923	Howard Stanton	1948
Gainesville (5)	26,861	Sh	1921	R. T. Cunningham (AM)	1950
Green Cove Springs (2)	3,291	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Haines City (7)	5,630	Sh	1925	K. M. Averill	1950
Hollywood (16)	14,351	Sh	1926	Arthur P. McMann (AM)	1949
Jacksonville Beach (7)	6,430	Sh	1938	H. J. MacCotter (AM)	1951
Key West (3)	26,433	Sh	1945	Dave King (M)3	1950
Kissimmee (9)	4,310	Sh	1923	E. J. Parker	1951
Lake Alfred (1)	1,270	Sh	1927	Mrs. Ruth H. Smith (AM)	1946
Lake Worth (6)	11,777	O	1937	W. F. Clark (M)	1949
Lakeland (8)	30,851	Sh	1914	E. E. Kelley, Jr. (AM)	1951
Largo (18)	1,547	Sh	1913	C. F. Fussell	1949
Leesburg (6)	7,395	Sh	1923	J. Keener Mizell	1947
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Melbourne (9)	4,223	Sh	1926	C. R. Stickel	1950
Miami (13)	249,276	Sh	1921	John W. Watson, Jr. (AM)	1952
Miami Beach (2)	46,282	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	5,086	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk	1949
New Smyrna Beach (7)	5,775	Sh	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1950
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948
Palatka (5)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan, Acting (AM)	1950
Palm Beach (1)	3,886	Sh	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	25,814	Sh	1940	Grady Courtney (AM)	1951
Pensacola (4)	43,479	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Pompano Beach (2)	5,682	Sh	1947	Horace P. Edmond (M)2	1948
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Herbert C. Gregory	1948
Safety Harbor (2)	894	Sh	1927	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (9)	13,555	Sh	1915	Richard Francis	1950
St. Petersburg (6)	96,738	Sh	1931	Ross E. Windom (M)4	1948
Sanford (8)	11,935	Sh	1920	John M. Gillon, Acting	1952
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (AM)	1950
Stuart (4)	2,912	O	1926	Joseph S. Greenlees (AM)	1952
Surfside (Miami Beach) (1)	1,852	Sh	1949	Eugene A. Smith (AM)	1950
Tallahassee (5)	27,237	Sh	1920	(Vacancy)	
Tarpon Springs (6)	4,323	Sh	1941	Maynard T. McGurn (AM)2	1952
Titusville (2)	2,604	Sh	1947	J. Floyd Glisson (AM)	1951
Vero Beach (1)	4,746	Sh	1951	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)3	1951
West Palm Beach (9)	43,162	Sh	1919	Keith R. Chinn (M)	1947
Winter Haven (9)	8,605	Sh	1923	Cletus R. Allen (M)	1946
Winter Park (4)	8,250	Sh	1950	Earl Harpole	1951

GEORGIA—24

Albany (4)	31,155	Sh	1924	W. S. Sharman (AM)	1952
Avondale Estates (4)	1,070	Sh	1927	John R. Hellams	1948
Brunswick (7)	17,954	Sh	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1950
Buford (3)	3,812	Sh	1939	H. Jack Turner (M)	1947
Cartersville (7)	7,270	Sh	1917	Riley Milam (M)	1950
Cedartown (4)	9,470	Sh	1938	H. B. Lovvorn (AM)	1951
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (6)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard, Acting	1952
Decatur (6)	21,635	Sh	1921	L. V. Bean (M)3	1949
Douglas (5)	7,428	Sh	1941	Glenn Tanner, Acting (AM)	1951
Eastman (6)	3,597	Sh	1922	R. T. Wright	1946
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (8)	11,936	Sh	1922	Bert W. Fulford	1951
Griffin (6)	13,982	Sh	1918	(Vacancy)	
Hawkinsville (2)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (5)	4,036	Sh	1923	George A. Whiten (M)	1949
Moultrie (3)	11,639	Sh	1937	Charles M. Dixon (AM)	1951
Quitman (6)	4,769	Sh	1922	J. J. Davis, Acting	1950

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	14,424	Sh	1944	Lathrop B. Craig (AM)	1950
Tifton (7)	6,831	Sh	1921	D. H. Hurst (AM)	1950
Toccoa (6)	6,781	Sh	1932	G. L. Smith	1951
IDAHO—2					
Pocatello (1)	26,131	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (1)	17,600	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
ILLINOIS—16					
Brookfield (2)	15,472	E	1947	C. Harold Eash (M)	1948
Galena (2)	4,648	E	1949	Frank K. Dawson (AM)	1951
Glencoe (3)	6,980	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (AM)	1951
Glenview (2)	6,142	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Hinsdale (1)	8,676	O	1949	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)2	1949
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	W. C. Drager (M)4	1948
LaGrange (1)	12,002	O	1951	Robert A. Finley (AM)	1951
Mt. Vernon	15,600	E	1953		
Park Forest (1)	8,138	O	1950	Edmund W. Meisenhelder (M)2	1951
Park Ridge (2)	16,602	O	1949	DeSoto McCabe (M)2	1950
Peoria	111,856	E	1953		1953
Riverside (2)	9,153	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Savanna	5,058	E	1953		
Western Springs (1)	6,364	O	1949	(Vacancy)	
Wilmette (5)	18,162	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	12,105	O	1915	C. R. Miller (AM)	1951
INDIANA—0					
IOWA—14					
Ames (2)	22,898	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Charles City (3)	10,309	O	1946	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M)4	1949
Clarinda (10)	5,086	O	1913	R. H. van Deusen (M)2	1950
Council Bluffs (1)	45,429	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Des Moines (1)	117,965	E	1950	Leonard G. Howell (M)4	1950
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz (AM)	1951
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (5)	4,900	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,307	O	1920	Orville E. Meyer (AM)	1951
Mt. Pleasant (3)	5,843	O	1916	Ed Lampe	1951
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Villisca (6)	1,838	O	1919	E. E. Wiedeman	1951
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941
KANSAS—34					
Abilene (4)	5,775	E	1939	Perry C. Peine (AM)	1951
Arkansas City (2)	12,903	E	1931	Wayne E. Lambert (AM)	1949
Atchison (5)	12,792	E	1921	Earl Hellener (M)	1947
Augusta (1)	4,483	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)2	1951
Belleville (5)	2,858	E	1921	Joe E. Horner (AM)	1951
Chanute (1)	10,109	E	1951	Dale A. Dahlgren (AM)2	1951
Colby (4)	3,859	E	1947	Freeman E. McNutt (AM)	1952
Concordia (1)	7,175	E	1949	E. Alan Webster (AM)3	1949
El Dorado (8)	11,037	E	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia (1)	15,669	E	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M)3	1947
Garden City (1)	10,905	E	1949	Robert Peart (M)4	1949
Great Bend (2)	12,665	E	1950	Logan Brown	1950
Hays (8)	8,625	E	1919	Bernard J. Brungardt (AM)	1950
Hoisington (2)	4,012	E	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Holton (2)	2,705	E	1948	James W. Bibb, Jr. (AM)	1950
Hutchinson (2)	33,575	E	1947	Thomas E. Chenoweth (AM)	1951
Independence (2)	11,335	E	1945	W. C. Cavert	1949
Junction City (2)	13,462	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M)2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (3)	1,769	E	1925	L. R. St. John	1949

KANSAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (1)	23,351	E	1951	J. H. Wigglesworth (M)3	1951
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (AM)	1949
Manhattan (1)	19,056	E	1951	William Barton Avery (AM)	1951
McCracken (3)	553	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (9)	11,590	E	1927	Frank Lawler (M)2	1951
Pittsburg (1)	19,341	E	1949	William E. Hansen (M)4	1949
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (AM)	1952
Sterling (8)	2,243	E	1925	Major C. Hagar (AM)	1951
Stockton (3)	1,867	E	1921	Harley E. Lucas (AM)	1950
Wichita (8)	168,279	E	1917	M. P. Jones (M)	1948
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—9

Ashland (2)	31,131	E	1950	Jack Maynard (M)4	1951
Corbin (2)	7,744	E	1950	J. D. Baughman (M)	1952
Covington (8)	64,452	E	1932	George S. Schaefer (AM)	1952
Hazard (7)	6,985	E	1938	Benjamin T. Campbell (AM)	1950
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Herbert D. Fritz (M)3	1951
Maysville	8,508	E	1954		
Newport (6)	31,044	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (AM)	1952
Owensboro	33,983	E	1954		
Paducah (5)	32,430	E	1934	C. R. Moffitt	1950

LOUISIANA—0

MAINE—110

Ashland (3)	2,370	Sh	1935	Vance Dearborn	1949
Auburn (10)	23,134	Sh	1918	B. B. Allen (M)5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821	Sh	1934	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (5)	31,558	Sh	1932	Julian H. Orr (AM)	1950
Bar Harbor t (1)	3,864	E	1948	L. Everett Gerrish (M)3	1948
Bath (1)	10,644	Sh	1948	(Vacancy)	
Belfast (6)	5,960	Sh	1930	J. Merton Wyman (AM)2	1949
Berwick t (2)	2,166	E	1949	John P. Bibber (AM)2	1952
Blaine t (5)	1,118	E	1943	Charles A. Ross	1950
Boothbay t (2)	1,559	E	1947	Preston C. King (AM)	1951
Boothbay Harbor t (3)	2,290	E	1949	Ralph B. Boyd (AM)	1951
Bowdoinham (1)	1,039	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (2)	6,862	Sh	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M)2	1941
Bridgewater t (3)	1,279	E	1942	Mrs. Amelia J. Cullins	1945
Bridgton t (4)	2,950	E	1940	Alfred S. Harding (AM)	1950
Brownville t (6)	1,964	Sh	1944	Lyle C. Towne (AM)	1952
Brunswick t (2)	10,996	E	1949	Merle F. Goff	1951
Bucksport t (1)	3,120	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M)2	1946
Calais (3)	4,589	Sh	1948	Charles H. Tucker (AM)3	1950
Camden t (3)	3,670	Sh	1925	Allen L. Torrey (M)2	1951
Caribou t (3)	9,923	Sh	1940	Donald E. Chick (AM)	1952
Carmel t (3)	996	E	1950	Wendell H. Peary	1952
Castle Hill t (1)	581	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)	1941
Chelsea t (3)	2,169	E	1949	Leigh Webber (M)2	1951
Clinton t (3)	1,623	E	1945	Harold L. Bean	1949
Corinna t (3)	1,752	E	1941	John Bird	1948
Crystal t (2)	373	E	1946	Basil Campbell	1946
Danforth t (4)	1,174	E	1941	Horace W. Hodnett	1947
Dexter t (4)	4,126	E	1944	Millard S. Quimby 2	1948
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (3)	219	E	1942	Clair L. Allen (AM)	1948
Eagle Lake t (4)	1,516	E	1944	Eddie Belanger	1951
Eastport (9)	3,123	Sh	1936	Walter R. Benson (AM)2	1952
Ellsworth (3)	3,936	Sh	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fairfield t (2)	5,811	Sh	1946	Clarence E. Robinson (M)3	1949
Farmington t (1)	4,677	E	1948	Walter P. Lemke (M)2	1948
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,791	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (AM)	1949

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	3,280	E	1946	Elden H. Shute 2	1947
Frenchville t (1)	1,528	E	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Greenville t (2)	1,889	E	1948	Archie D. Sanborn	1951
Guilford t (4)	1,842	E	1945	Otis Bacon	1950
Haynesville t (2)	185	E	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (2)	8,377	Sh	1939	J. Maynard Austin (AM)	1950
Island Falls t (1)	1,237	E	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1946
Islesboro t (3)	529	E	1948	Raymond M. Urquhart (AM)	1952
Jackman pl (1)	964	E	1949	Ronald W. Gullifer	1949
Kennebunk t (1)	4,273	E	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Levant t (2)	706	E	1951	Lawrence Neal	1951
Limestone t (3)	2,427	E	1946	James V. Coyne (AM)	1951
Lincoln t (5)	4,030	Sh	1940	Ronald W. Clifford (AM)2	1952
Linneus t (1)	777	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Lisbon t (1)	4,318	E	1951	Allen L. Wilcox (M)4	1951
Littleton t (1)	1,001	E	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Machias t (2)	2,063	E	1949	Jerry G. Haynes (AM)	1952
Madawaska t (3)	4,900	E	1946	Ronald E. Stewart (M)	1949
Madison t (2)	3,639	E	1947	Howard J. Charles (AM)2	1948
Mapleton t (2)	1,367	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)2	1947
Mar Hill t (6)	2,060	E	1941	Donald J. Waring (AM)	1951
Masardis t (2)	523	E	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls t (1)	2,061	Sh	1942	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383	E	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milbridge t (1)	1,199	E	1950	Harold L. Thurlow	1952
Milo t (2)	2,898	Sh	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (2)	1,683	E	1947	Robert Hanson	1948
Monroe t (4)	593	E	1946	Elton M. Rich	1951
Monson t (1)	855	E	1947	Lyle C. Towne (AM)	1947
Monticello t (2)	1,284	E	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (3) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776	Sh	1932	Arthur Curtis (AM)	1951
New Canada pl (1) (Soldiers Pond)	444	E	1946	Adrian Jacques (M)	1946
New Gloucester t (2)	2,628	E	1949	Ernest L. Libby (AM)	1951
New Portland t (2)	733	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (6)	1,784	E	1940	Mrs. Edith B. Blake	1951
Norway t (3)	3,811	E	1943	Archie A. Stevens (AM)2	1951
Oakfield t (3)	1,009	E	1946	Clair L. Allen (AM)	1948
Oakland t (4)	2,679	Sh	1935	Thomas M. Libby (AM)	1948
Old Orchard Beach t (2)	4,707	E	1950	John W. True (AM)3	1952
Old Town (2)	8,261	Sh	1946	Daniel Webster (AM)2	1949
Orono t (1)	7,504	E	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Oxford t (1)	1,569	E	1951	Ralph Edwards	1951
Patten t (5)	1,536	E	1941	Stanley E. Johnson (AM)	1951
Pittsfield t (2)	3,909	E	1947	Frank S. Keezar (AM)	1949
Portage Lake t (2)	542	E	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (3)	77,634	Sh	1923	Lyman S. Moore (M)	1946
Presque Isle (2)	9,954	Sh	1933	Norman W. MacDonald (M)	1948
Rangeley t (1)	1,228	E	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	351	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (4)	2,217	E	1946	Charles Royce Woodman (M)2	1950
Rockland (1)	9,234	Sh	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M)4	1946
Rumford (7)	9,954	Sh	1927	Fred I. Howard	1949
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Francis pl (4)	1,384	E	1944	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (1)	1,161	E	1948	Lionel Merrill 2	1948
Sherman t (1)	1,029	E	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (4)	7,422	E	1944	Joseph A. Hill	1951
Smyrna t (1)	349	E	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Berwick t (1)	2,646	E	1948	Robert B. Weiss (M)	1949
South Portland (1)	21,866	Sh	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville pl (3)	679	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett (AM)2	1950
Stockholm t (3)	641	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stonington t (3)	1,660	E	1946	Lloyd K. Allen	1947
Thomaston t (1)	2,810	E	1950	Harold W. Putnam (AM)	1950
Van Buren t (1)	5,094	Sh	1944	Archer Scribner (M)2	1948
Vassalboro t (3)	2,261	E	1944	Elbert M. Prince (AM)	1951
Waldoboro t (1)	2,536	E	1950	Ralph Irving (AM)	1950
Wallagrass pl (1) (Soldiers Pond)	1,035	E	1944	Adrian Jacques (M)	1944
Washburn t (5)	1,913	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (AM)	1945
Wells t (2)	2,321	E	1949	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (AM)2	1951
Wilton t (1)	3,455	E	1951	James M. Ordway 2	1951

MARYLAND—5

Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (2)	117,392	S	1949	Edward R. Lonergan (AM)	1951
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (1)	164,401	E	1948	Irving G. McNayr (M)	1948
Princess Anne (2)	1,407	Sh	1949	Harry W. Buker (AM)	1950
Rockville (1)	6,934	O	1948	John G. McDonald (M)	1948

MASSACHUSETTS—18

Cambridge (1)	120,740	E	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Danvers t (1)	15,720	Sh	1950	Robert E. Layton (M)3	1950
Gloucester	25,167	E	1954		
Haverhill (1)	47,280	E	1952	Daniel E. McLean (AM)	1952
Holden t	5,975	Sh	1953		
Ipswich t (1)	6,895	Sh	1951	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (AM)	1951
Lowell (1)	97,249	E	1944	John J. Flannery (M)	1944
Mansfield t (8)	7,184	Sh	1921	Irvin L. Welch (M)2	1950
Medford (1)	66,113	E	1950	James F. Shurtleff (M)4	1950
Middleboro t (3)	10,164	Sh	1921	Roger W. Macdonald (M)	1948
North Adams (1)	21,567	E	1952	Robert H. Harp (AM)	1952
Norwood t (7)	16,636	Sh	1915	John B. Kennedy (AM)	1950
Quincy (1)	83,835	E	1950	William J. Deegan, Jr. (M)4	1950
Revere (1)	36,763	E	1950	Edward C. Monahan (M)2	1950
Saugus t (2)	17,162	Sh	1948	Delmont E. Goding, Acting	1952
Stoughton t (3)	11,146	Sh	1922	Donald H. Blatt (M)2	1950
Wilmington t (1)	7,039	Sh	1951	Dean C. Cushing (M)2	1951
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (AM)	1951

MICHIGAN—84

Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (AM)	1950
Alpena (7)	13,135	H	1916	Morris A. Olsen (AM)	1948
Bay City (8)	52,372	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski	1952
Benton Harbor (6)	18,769	H	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (4)	17,931	H	1944	Donald M. Oakes (M)2	1948
Big Rapids (9)	6,736	H	1914	George Granger (M)2	1947
Birmingham (6)	15,467	H	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart, Acting	1948
Buchanan(1)	5,224	H	1949	Barkley G. Omans	1952
Cadillac (6)	10,425	H	1914	Norman Sageman	1950
Caspian (1)	1,608	H	1950	Walter E. Looney	1950
Cheboygan (1)	5,687	H	1950	Donald L. Brown (M)2	1951
Clawson (7)	5,196	H	1940	Robert O. Wright (AM)	1950
Crystal Falls (2)	2,316	H	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Detroit (5)	21,373	H	1929	Charles Beaubien, Acting	1951
East Grand Rapids (2)	6,403	H	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Farmington (2)	2,325	H	1951	James O. Tennant (AM)	1952
Ferndale (2)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (9)	163,143	H	1930	Harold M. Kinder (M)	1948
Flushing vil (3)	2,226	O	1948	Arthur Gibbs (AM)	1949
Fremont (1)	3,056	O	1951	Eugene G. Moody (AM)	1951

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan.	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Gaastra (1)	575	H	1949	Walter Johnson	1952
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (10)	176,515	H	1917	George E. Bean (M)3	1950
Grayling (3)	2,066	H	1935	Maxwell Davenport (M)	1947
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	13,075	H	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M)2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pts. Woods (1)	10,381	H	1950	Philip F. Allard (AM)	1951
Harbor Springs (7)	1,626	H	1932	Howard Gohlke (M)	1951
Harper Woods	9,029	O	1951	W. T. Williamson (M)	1951
Hart (3)	2,172	H	1947	Harley Johnson	1951
Hazel Park (4)	17,770	H	1942	Robert J. Mc Nutt (AM)	1950
Holland	15,858	H	1950	Harold C. McClintock (M)3	1951
Huntington Woods (3)	4,949	H	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M)3	1939
Iron River (3)	4,048	H	1926	Julius S. Metros	1951
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (1)	8,962	H	1944	Olof E. Stolen (AM)	1950
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	57,704	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (6)	5,038	H	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (8)	6,143	H	1919	A. E. Fellers (AM)	1951
Ludington (2)	9,506	H	1942	Edward W. Larsen (M)	1947
Manistee (7)	8,642	H	1914	Albert Gray, Jr. (AM)	1952
Manistique (7)	5,086	H	1926	H. W. Heideman (AM)	1949
Marine City (1)	4,270	H	1951	Anders Hustvedt (AM)	1952
Marquette (2)	17,202	O	1946	James Clulo (M)	1949
Marysville (7)	2,534	H	1920	William H. Lange (M)2	1951
Midland (1)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry	1952
Mount Pleasant (4)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (AM)	1949
Muskegon (7)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,828	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (1)	6,472	H	1950	Henry L. Levens (M)2	1950
Norway (2)	3,258	H	1949	Calvin M. Lakin (AM)	1951
Petoskey (8)	6,431	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,594	H	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (AM)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,112	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (3)	35,725	H	1941	Jay F. Gibbs (M)3	1950
Portland (2)	2,807	H	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948
Rochester (1)	4,279	H	1948	Robert A. Slone (M)2	1949
Rockford (3)	1,937	H	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Rogers City (3)	3,873	H	1947	F. N. Jackson (AM)	1951
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (1)	19,823	H	1951	(Vacancy)	
St. Johns (3)	4,954	H	1919	Robert T. Palmer (M)	1947
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (AM)	1951
St. Louis (2)	3,347	H	1943	James R. Burch (AM)	1952
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R. E. Speer (AM)	1951
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	Leonard Harris	1951
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac)(4)	1,165	H	1947	Ernest Ethier (AM)	1950
Three Rivers (5)	6,785	H	1918	G. F. Kays, Acting	1950
Traverse City (2)	16,974	H	1940	H. H. Kramer (M)3	1949
Vassar (2)	2,530	H	1945	Charles D. Manson 2	1946
Wakefield (1)	3,344	H	1949	George Meholick, Jr. (AM)	1951
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Ypsilanti (1)	18,302	H	1947	N. G. Damoose (M)	1947
Zeeland	3,075	H	1952		

MINNESOTA—12

City	Pop. 1950	Plan.	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (5)	13,545	H	1929	R. L. VanNocker (M)2	1951
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Columbia Heights (10)	8,175	H	1921	Leroy Trafton (M)2	1950
Granite Falls	2,511	H	1951	Orvil J. Johnson	1952
Hopkins (2)	7,595	H	1948	Walton R. L. Taylor (AM)	1952

MINNESOTA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Montevideo (1)	5,459	H	1948	James J. Deneen (M)	1948
Morris (4)	3,811	H	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
Mound (1)	2,061	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
North St. Paul (1)	4,248	E	1951	Gordon E. Olson (AM)	1951
Richfield (1)	17,502	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Wayzata (2)	1,791	H	1947	Earl P. Wagner (AM)	1950
White Bear Lake (5)	3,646	H	1921	P. A. Edington	1946

MISSISSIPPI—2

Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin	1952
Meridian (2)	41,893	E	1949	Hill R. Healan (M)3	1952

MISSOURI—16

Brookfield (1)	5,810	E	1945	Harold B. Vasey (M)2	1946
Cameron (2)	3,570	E	1949	John G. Sarris	1952
Charleston (1)	5,501	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M)3	1948
Columbia (2)	31,974	H	1949	W. Leo Hill (AM)	1952
DeSoto (2)	5,357	E	1948	A. J. O'Rourke (AM)	1951
Excelsior Springs (12)	5,888	E	1922	Hugh B. Smith (AM)	1950
Hannibal (2)	20,444	E	1947	O. G. Holway (M)2	1949
Kansas City (3)	456,622	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M)4	1940
Lebanon (5)	6,808	E	1946	Otis L. Barbarick (AM)	1952
Marshall (2)	8,850	E	1948	James L. Galloway (M)3	1951
Mexico (2)	11,623	E	1949	Elmer R. Cross (M)3	1951
Moberly (2)	13,115	E	1944	H. P. Phelan (AM)	1948
Neosho (5)	5,790	E	1944	Glen Woods (AM)	1950
Nevada (4)	8,009	E	1946	James L. Neville (AM)	1951
Slater (4)	2,836	E	1948	Charles T. Marsh (AM)	1951
University City (2)	39,892	H	1947	Elder Gunter (M)3	1950

MONTANA—2

Bozeman (5)	11,325	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Petroleum County (Winnett) (3)	1,026	E	1942	Harry G. Todd	1951

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance (6)	7,891	E	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (1)	4,687	E	1950	Richard C. O'Reilly (AM)	1950
Gordon (1)	2,058	E	1950	L. M. Lovejoy (AM)	1950
Grand Island (1)	22,682	E	1950	Leslie R. Rudd	1950
Kearney (2)	12,115	E	1951	Clair C. Congdon (M)6	1951
Lexington (2)	5,068	E	1948	Maurice E. Cole	1951
McCook (1)	7,678	E	1950	C. F. Trinkle (M)2	1950
Scottsbluff (1)	12,858	E	1949	T. E. Thompson (M)4	1949
Sidney (1)	4,912	E	1950	Virgil C. Knowles (M)2	1950

NEVADA—3

Elko (1)	5,393	Sh	1946	Allen B. Carter (M)	1952
Las Vegas (4)	24,624	Sh	1943	C. W. Shelley (AM)	1950
Reno (1)	32,497	Sh	1947	Emory C. Branch (M)	1947

NEW HAMPSHIRE—8

Ashland t (3)	1,599	E	1949	Charles R. Chevalier, Jr. (AM)	1951
Claremont (1)	12,811	Sh	1948	Philip L. White (M)2	1948
Concord (1)	27,988	Sh	1950	Woodbury S. Brackett (M)7	1950
Derry t (3)	5,826	E	1949	Warren E. Knowles	1952
Lancaster t (2)	3,113	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Meredith t (2)	2,222	E	1948	Robert W. Rhodes (AM)	1950
Newport t (2)	5,131	E	1948	Robert C. Violette (AM)3	1950
Portsmouth (1)	18,830	Sh	1948	Edward C. Peterson (M)4	1948

NEW JERSEY—8

Asbury Park (5)	17,094	E	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	64,511	E	1934	John L. Fitzgerald (AM)	1952
Fair Lawn (2)	23,885	E	1948	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)2	1950
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948

NEW JERSEY(Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Keansburg (4)	5,559	E	1925	Ralph O. Williams (AM)	1950
Medford Lakes (3)	461	E	1946	Frank H. Henderson	1951
Teaneck tp (2)	33,772	E	1930	James T. Welsh (AM)	1950
Teterboro (1)	28	E	1938	J. R. Sharp	1951
NEW MEXICO—8					
Alamagordo (1)	6,783	E	1950	B. E. Rutz	1950
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (AM)	1952
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1921	Marvin S. Hass	1950
Hobbs (1)	13,875	E	1950	J. H. Bender (M)5	1950
Las Cruces (2)	12,325	E	1948	Patrick McClernon (AM)	1950
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Tucumcari (4)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (AM)	1951
NEW YORK—18					
Auburn (6)	36,722	H	1920	Alfred E. Turner (AM)	1951
Cobleskill	3,208	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Elmira (4)	49,716	E	1934	Robert E. Quin (AM)	1951
Long Beach (3)	15,586	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	15,016	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	487,632	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (10)	31,956	H	1916	Robert P. Aex (AM)	1952
New Rochelle (5)	59,725	H	1932	Ralph D. Klebes (M)2	1949
Niagara Falls (8)	90,872	E	1916	Harold Cheek (M)4	1951
Poughkeepsie (1)	41,023	H	1952	Hayden B. Johnson (AM)	1952
Rochester (5)	332,488	H	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Rome	41,682	H	1954		
Saranac Lake (4)	6,913	E	1920	Frank G. Buck, Sr. (AM)	1949
Schenectady (5)	91,785	E	1936	Morris M. Cohn (AM)	1952
Sherrill (10)	2,236	H	1916	George M. Ormsby	1952
Watertown (4)	34,350	H	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	152,798	H	1940	Charles L. Curran	1952
NORTH CAROLINA—46					
Asheboro (4)	7,701	O	1942	Clifford Pace (AM)	1950
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (AM)	1950
Black Mountain (1)	1,174	S	1951	W. Dean Willis (AM)	1951
Burlington (3)	24,560	E	1945	E. C. Brandon, Jr. (M)3	1950
Carolina Beach (1)	1,080	E	1949	Randy H. Hamilton (M)	1949
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	134,042	E	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M)5	1946
Dunn (3)	6,316	E	1949	Oliver O. Manning	1951
Durham (4)	71,311	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M)4	1946
Durham County (2)	101,639	C	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (9)	12,685	E	1915	J. B. Flora	1949
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (4)	23,069	E	1919	P. A. Roberts (M)	1949
Goldsboro (6)	21,454	E	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1949
Greensboro (7)	74,389	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hickory (10)	14,755	Sh	1913	H. L. Burdette (M)3	1947
High Point (7)	39,973	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M)2	1947
Kings Mountain (4)	7,206	O	1940	Manley K. Fuller (AM)	1950
Kinston (1)	18,336	E	1948	William J. Heard (M)2	1948
Laurinburg (1)	7,134	E	1951	Herman E. Dickerson (AM)	1951
Lexington (3)	13,751	E	1935	Herman Zimmerman	1949
Lumberton (1)	9,186	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	2,740	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (1)	10,140	O	1949	E. H. Broome	1949
Mooresville (1)	7,121	E	1950	Robert H. Peck (AM)	1950
Morganton (13)	8,311	E	1913	G. R. Trotter	1951

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
New Bern (2)	15,812	E	1947	C. L. Barnhardt (M)	1948
Newton (1)	6,039	E	1950	Thomas W. Willis (AM)	1950
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (3)	27,697	E	1927	Roy L. Williamson (M)2	1947
Roxboro (7)	4,321	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake (AM)	1949
Salisbury (4)	20,102	E	1927	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (M)	1949
Sanford (1)	10,013	E	1949	Hugh B. Hines (AM)	1950
Statesville (1)	16,901	E	1949	Charles L. Lineback (M)3	1949
Thomasville (7)	11,154	E	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (3)	1,985	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington	9,698	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Whiteville (1)	4,238	E	1947	C. D. Pickerrell (M)	1947
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (2)	23,010	E	1933	F. T. Green (M)	1948
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (AM)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—3

Fargo (2)	38,256	E	1947	James Dunn	1951
Grand Forks (1)	26,836	E	1947	Byron J. Rockwood (M)2	1947
Minot (1)	22,032	E	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—28

Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (3)	3,260	E	1945	Theodore E. Ridley (AM)2	1951
Celina (3)	5,703	O	1926	Arch Robison	1950
Cincinnati (3)	503,998	H	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (2)	59,141	H	1922	Henry M. Kimpel (M)	1946
Dayton (5)	243,872	H	1914	Russell E. McClure (M)2	1948
Delaware	11,804	H	1954		
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (2)	7,847	H	1949	C. Randolph Lukens (AM)	1950
Gallipolis (9)	7,871	H	1918	J. R. Bartlett (M)	1945
Hamilton (3)	57,951	H	1928	Charles F. Schwalm (AM)	1949
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (4)	16,333	E	1930	H. M. Stanley (M)	1948
Middletown (1)	33,695	H	1950	Herbert W. Starick (AM)	1950
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (4)	7,062	E	1926	Philip Zahm (AM)	1952
Painesville (6)	14,432	E	1920	Paul D. Cook (M)	1949
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr.	1949
Portsmouth (8)	36,798	H	1930	Edward T. Beall (AM)	1950
Sandusky (7)	29,375	H	1916	Karl H. Kugel (AM)	1945
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (14)	78,508	H	1914	R. M. Hoisington (M)2	1950
Toledo (3)	303,616	H	1936	Arnold V. Finch	1949
Washington Ct.House(5)	10,560	E	1936	Winston W. Hill (AM)	1947
Westerville (7)	4,112	E	1916	Ralph W. Snyder (AM)	1950
Wyoming (1)	5,582	H	1949	F. G. Gedge	1949
Xenia (4)	12,877	H	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944
Yellow Springs	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe, Acting	1952

OKLAHOMA—44

Ada (4)	15,995	H	1946	John R. Hamman (M)3	1951
Anadarko (1)	6,184	H	1947	K. C. Finch (M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	17,890	H	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (5)	2,653	H	1937	Huey Long	1951
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Chandler (7)	2,724	H	1925	Donald E. Knecht (AM)	1951
Cherokee (4)	2,635	H	1920	Clarence Fulkerson (AM)	1951
Chickasha (2)	15,842	H	1946	Harry B. McDowell	1951
Cleveland (4)	2,464	H	1931	E. L. Schornick	1951
Coalgate (7)	1,984	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Crescent	1,341	E	1951	Donald C. Manning	1952
Cushing (4)	8,414	H	1929	L. L Houston (M)2	1951
Drumright (2)	5,028	H	1949	H. H. Hunt (AM)2	1950
Duncan (13)	15,325	H	1920	John C. Milliken	1950
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall	1950
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (1)	2,411	E	1951	John B. Davidson (AM)	1951
Grandfield (4)	1,232	H	1921	F. G. Patterson (AM)	1939
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (AM)	1952
Heavener (6)	2,103	H	1922	J. Ray Farley (AM)	1950
Konawa (4)	2,707	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Lindsay (5)	3,021	H	1947	Archie High	1950
McAlester (11)	17,878	H	1919	C. Harold Tippit (AM)	1949
Madill (9)	2,791	H	1917	J. H. Kirtley	1949
Mangum (13)	4,271	H	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Midwest City (2)	10,166	H	1949	W. T. Loman	1951
Muskogee (14)	37,289	H	1920	R. L. Davis	1950
Norman (9)	27,006	H	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1949
Nowata (9)	3,965	H	1920	Ralph Johnson	1952
Oklahoma City (11)	243,504	H	1927	Ross Taylor (M)4	1950
Pauls Valley (2)	6,896	H	1945	E. T. Barber	1952
Pawhuska (13)	5,331	H	1921	Henry E. Bowen (AM)	1951
Purcell (1)	3,546	H	1949	Robert Jones	1949
Sallisaw (1)	2,885	H	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (6)	13,031	H	1922	J. Orville Bumpus (M)2	1948
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (AM)	1951
Stigler (4)	2,125	H	1947	Jack D. Stickley	1951
Tecumseh (7)	2,275	H	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Tonkawa (1)	3,643	E	1951	Roy E. Adair (AM)2	1951
Walters (8)	2,743	H	1919	Robert Wilson (M)	1945
Waurika (1)	2,327	H	1951	Joe E. Parris (AM)	1951
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (AM)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—25

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (3)	10,115	H	1949	C. G. Reiter (M)3	1952
Astoria (5)	12,331	H	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Baker (1)	9,471	H	1950	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)2	1951
Bend (2)	11,409	H	1929	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)3	1949
Coos Bay (4)	6,223	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle	1952
Cornelius (1)	998	H	1949	M. O. Barackman	1949
Corvallis (1)	16,207	H	1949	James O. Convill (M)2	1949
The Dalles (1)	7,676	H	1949	Loyd E. Brady (M)3	1949
Eugene (2)	35,879	H	1945	Oren L. King (M)3	1949
Forest Grove (2)	4,343	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (2)	8,116	H	1946	John F. Porter (M)	1948
Hillsboro (3)	5,142	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	8,635	H	1913	E. H. Ford	1937
Milton-Freewater (4)	3,851	H	1938	Robert L. Brunton (AM)	1951
Milwaukie (3)	5,253	H	1945	Thomas D. Telford	1950
Nyssa (1)	2,525	H	1945	E. K. Burton (M)2	1945
Oregon City	7,682	H	1924	Robert A. Finlayson (M)2	1947
Pendleton (3)	11,774	H	1947	Raymond P. Botch (AM)	1950
Roseburg (2)	8,390	H	1947	W. A. Gilchrist (AM)	1951
Salem (1)	43,140	H	1947	J. L. Franzen (M)2	1947
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (3)	10,807	H	1947	LeRoy B. Bartlett (M)2	1951
Sweet Home (3)	3,603	H	1943	Jess M. Parker (M)	1946
Tillamook (4)	3,685	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (AM)	1952
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—49

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (1)	6,192	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (2)	6,463	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1928

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Roland A. Read (AM)	1950
Carlisle (3)	16,812	O	1921	Gearge P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	22,854	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clarks Summit (1)	2,940	O	1950	D. Richard Wenner (AM)	1950
Dormont (2)	13,405	O	1922	Robert H. McGregor (M)	1949
Edgewood (1)	5,292	O	1931	E. O. Garrett (AM)2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (5)	1,466	O	1914	John A. Bailey (M)	1949
Ellwood City (2)	12,945	O	1928	Emerson Walker (M)	1945
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,721	O	1937	Charles H. Beam	1951
Grove City (1)	7,411	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (AM)	1939
Hamburg (1)	3,805	O	1946	Daniel W. Fitterling	1946
Hanover (1)	14,048	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert (M)2	1928
Lansdowne (3)	12,169	O	1922	Peirce L. Richards	1950
Lehighton (2)	6,565	O	1943	George Hein	1945
Lewistown (4)	13,894	O	1943	Horace B. Gulden (AM)	1950
Lititz (1)	5,568	O	1950	Orville F. Over (AM)	1951
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	48,745	O	1942	Evan L. James (AM)	1942
Marple tp (Broomall) (2)	4,779	O	1951	Ridley T. Nichol (AM)	1952
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (2)	6,786	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley	1952
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	Harry N. Showers	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (7)	26,604	O	1928	David D. Rowlands (M)	1949
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (2)	2,602	O	1948	Thomas H. Rile	1950
Northampton (2)	9,332	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M)2	1948
Oakmont (1)	7,264	O	1948	Donald S. Harding (M)	1948
Osborne (3)	496	O	1921	John A. Bailey (M)2	1950
Penn tp (Allegheny Co.) (1)	25,280	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)3	1951
Phoenixville (1)	12,932	O	1930	John T. Buch, Acting (AM)	1950
Pottstown (1)	22,589	O	1945	(Vacancy)	
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish	1948
Ross tp (1)	15,744	O	1949	Wade Winner	1949
Scottdale (4)	6,249	O	1932	H. W. Colborn	1948
Sewickley (3)	5,836	O	1918	C. D. Decker (M)2	1950
Sewickley Heights (1)	679	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Shaler tp (1)	16,430	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Springdale (1)	4,939	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)	1942
State College (2)	17,227	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (AM)	1949
Tarentum (Allegheny Co.)	9,540	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Towanda (2)	4,069	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Warren (1)	14,849	O	1949	L. M. McConnell (M)2	1950
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (AM)	1950
West Reading (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard Rickenback (M)	1938
West View (4)	7,581	O	1942	Bernard L. Marsh (AM)2	1950

RHODE ISLAND—0

SOUTH CAROLINA—12

Beaufort (10)	5,081	Oe	1915	R. Y. Phillips	1952
Camden (2)	6,986	E	1948	Lott T. Rogers (M)2	1949
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (AM)	1945
Columbia (1)	86,914	E	1950	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)2	1950
Florence (7)	22,513	Sh	1921	D. C. Barbot (AM)	1949
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (4)	13,806	Sh	1939	R. E. Froneberger (AM)	1950
Lancaster (3)	7,159	O	1946	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)	1949
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949

SOUTH CAROLINA(Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (AM)	1950
Spartanburg (2)	36,795	Sh	1947	F. A. Jacocks (M)2	1950
Sumter (10)	20,185	Oe	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Clark (3)	1,471	O	1912	James McHenry	1946
Hot Springs (1)	5,030	E	1951	Jack Elliott (AM)	1951
Madison (2)	5,153	E	1951	Murrey W. Fuller (AM)	1951
Rapid City (8)	25,310	E	1921	Harold H. Babcock (AM)	1950

TENNESSEE—16

Alcoa (2)	6,355	S	1919	A. B. Smith (M)	1948
Atwood (1)	578	E	1951	Paul Dowlin	1952
Belle Meade (Nashville) (1)	2,831	E	1950	W. T. Mallinson	1950
Berry Hill (Nashville) (1)	1,248	E	1950	James W. Knight	1950
Clifton (1)	818	E	1944	Perry Davis	1948
Collinwood (1)	589	E	1947	J. O. Berry	1947
Columbia (3)	10,911	S	1940	Cecil D. Eskew (AM)	1952
Elizabethton (7)	10,754	S	1921	E. L. Bowers	1948
Gatlinburg (1)	1,301	S	1945	H. F. Holt (M)	1945
Johnson City (5)	27,864	S	1939	L. Z. Dolan (AM)	1951
Kingsport (4)	19,571	S	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)(1)	32,024	S	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	13,052	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Paris (3)	8,826	E	1947	T. W. Doty	1951
Savanah (1)	1,698	E	1951	H. E. Ross	1951
Shelbyville (3)	9,456	S	1947	Ira A. Rader (AM)	1951

TEXAS—91

Abilene (2)	45,570	H	1947	Austin P. Hancock (M)5	1950
Alice (2)	16,449	H	1949	John L. Sullivan (AM)	1951
Amarillo (10)	74,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews	3,294	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Aransas Pass	5,396	H	1952		1952
Arlington (2)	7,692	H	1949	O. B. O'Dell	1950
Austin (3)	132,459	H	1926	Walter Seaholm (M)	1950
Baytown (2)	22,983	H	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	94,014	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (M)	1948
Beeville (1)	9,328	H	1951	Douglas Henslee (AM)	1952
Bellaire (1)	10,173	H	1949	J. H. O'Neal	1949
Belton (2)	6,246	H	1931	W. F. Hamner (M)	1938
Big Spring (5)	17,286	H	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (2)	7,049	H	1947	C. E. Thompson	1950
Borger (7)	18,059	H	1930	A. A. Meredith (M)	1942
Brownsville (11)	36,066	H	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (10)	18,102	H	1917	H. A. Thomason (M)4	1949
Burkburnett (8)	4,555	H	1923	Leon Carver (AM)2	1951
Burnet (2)	2,394	O	1945	Jack S. Branum (AM)	1950
Carrizo Springs (4)	4,316	E	1946	Chester C. Courtney	1951
Carthage (2)	4,750	H	1947	J. L. Horner (AM)2	1948
Childress (1)	7,619	H	1951	James C. Hill, Acting	1951
Clarksville (1)	4,353	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (1)	12,905	H	1950	J. B. Early 2	1950
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope	1950
College Station (3)	7,925	H	1944	Raymond L. Rogers (M)	1948
Colorado City (3)	6,774	H	1948	Roy Dozier	1951
Corpus Christi (5)	108,287	H	1945	William B. Collier	1949
Crystal City (1)	7,198	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (3)	5,918	E	1949	R. Marshall Bingham (AM)	1952
Dallas (6)	434,462	H	1931	Charles C. Ford (M)	1950
Eastland (11)	3,626	H	1919	I. C. Heck	1949
Edinburg (5)	12,383	H	1946	R. A. Beers (AM)	1951
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fort Worth (6)	278,778	H	1925	W. O. Jones (M)	1946
Gainesville (1)	11,246	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (AM)	1950
Garland (1)	10,571	H	1951	L. E. Stark (AM)	1951
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (1)	4,096	O	1948	Gene Gatlin (M)	1948
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Harlingen (3)	23,229	H	1947	L. M. Crow, Jr. (AM)	1951
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hubbard (2)	1,768	O	1943	Cecil Stewart	1949
Jacksonville (4)	8,607	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (AM)	1949
Jasper (2)	4,403	E	1948	I. H. Walker (AM)	1950
Kerrville (6)	7,691	H	1927	J. W. Jeffrey (M)2	1950
Killeen (1)	7,045	H	1949	R. A. Baca	1949
Kingsville (1)	16,898	H	1952	G. G. Medders (M)2	1952
Lake Jackson (2)	2,897	O	1948	John Elder (AM)	1949
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (AM)	1950
Levelland (1)	8,264	H	1949	L. E. Mabe	1952
Livingston (2)	2,865	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M)2	1945
Lockhart (1)	5,531	O	1947	Howard Grantham	1947
Longview (5)	24,502	H	1923	G. O. Summers (M)3	1949
Lubbock (7)	71,747	H	1917	Steve Matthews (M)3	1949
Lufkin (12)	15,135	H	1919	Harry D. Steenson (M)2	1950
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
Marshall (3)	22,327	H	1927	Oscar B. Jones (AM)	1949
Mexia (5)	6,627	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (3)	21,713	O	1947	W. H. Oswalt (M)2	1949
Mount Pleasant (2)	6,342	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M)3	1950
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Odessa (2)	29,495	O	1946	Casey Fannin (M)2	1949
Pampa (7)	16,583	H	1927	R. G. Pepin (AM)	1949
Panhandle (7)	1,406	O	1923	M. C. Davis (M)	1948
Paris (2)	21,643	H	1948	R. B. Riddle (AM)	1950
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham Jr. (AM)	1951
Pittsburg (3)	3,142	E	1946	J. C. Harrison	1949
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
San Angelo (10)	52,093	H	1916	(Vacancy)	
San Antonio (1)	408,442	H	1952	C. A. Harrell (M)5	1952
San Benito (1)	13,271	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Santa Anna (1)	1,605	E	1951	Richard D. Bass (AM)	1951
Sherman (8)	20,150	H	1915	Thomas A. Dennis (AM)	1951
Stamford (6)	5,819	H	1918	Grady Bowdry (M)	1947
Sulphur Springs (3)	8,991	H	1947	L. A. Patton	1951
Sweetwater (4)	13,619	H	1928	Henry B. Nabers (M)2	1950
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (9)	25,467	H	1922	W. E. Routh (AM)	1950
Terrell (9)	11,544	H	1919	E. E. Boyd	1950
Tyler (8)	38,968	H	1915	(Vacancy)	
Uvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (AM)1	1952
Waco (2)	84,706	H	1948	D. M. Wilson, Acting (AM)	1951
Waxahachie (3)	11,204	H	1947	Victor C. Hobday (M)2	1950
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1939
West Columbia (2)	2,100	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (M)	1945
Wichita Falls (9)	68,042	H	1928	Bill N. Taylor (M)8	1951
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948

UTAH—8

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cedar City (1)	6,106	Oe	1951	Thomas W. Thorsen (AM)	1951
Monticello (1)	1,172	Oe	1950	Keith Jewkes	1950
Nephi (2)	2,990	Oe	1948	George O. Matkin	1950
Ogden (1)	57,112	Oe	1951	E. J. Allison (M)4	1952
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker	1952
South Salt Lake (2)	7,704	Oe	1946	William T. South (M)	1947
Tooele (2)	7,269	Oe	1925	Dale William James	1946
Vernal (1)	2,845	Oe	1947	LeRoy Taylor (AM)	1946

VERMONT—28

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre t (Websterville) (2)	10,922	E	1939	John A. Gordon	1948
Barton vil (1)	3,298	E	1948	Ernest P. Davenport	1948
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
Bennington t (1)	12,411	E	1950	Paul Hermann (M)2	1950
Bennington vil (1)	8,002	E	1950	Paul Hermann (M)2	1950
Bethel t (3)	1,534	E	1947	Theodore M. Nelson (AM)	1951
Brattleboro (4)	11,522	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (7)	1,748	E	1939	Alfred E. Peloquin (AM)	1950
Chester t (2)	1,981	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	796	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Hardwick t (4)	2,629	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (3)	5,827	E	1940	Almon C. Davis (AM)3	1946
Manchester (2)	2,425	E	1941	George A. Randall (AM)	1947
Middlebury t (5)	4,778	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (AM)	1951
Middlebury vil (5)	3,614	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (AM)	1951
North Troy vil (4)	1,057	E	1935	C. B. Chase	1949
Northfield t (6)	4,314	E	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Northfield vil (6)	2,762	E	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Poultney t (1)	2,936	E	1951	Maynard Welch	1951
Poultney vil (1)	1,685	E	1951	Maynard Welch	1951
Randolph t (2)	3,499	E	1940	Robert A. Hancock (AM)	1950
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	Robert A. Hancock (AM)	1950
Rockingham t (4)	5,499	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
Springfield t (3)	9,190	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	4,940	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (4)	1,786	E	1935	C. B. Chase	1949

VIRGINIA—63

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (3)	4,709	E	1940	David Goodman (M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (3)	26,662	E	1933	Daniel A. Robinson	1948
Alexandria (6)	61,787	H	1922	(Vacancy)	
Altavista (5)	3,332	S	1936	Carl S. Burbridge (M)2	1950
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	E	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (2)	2,610	E	1950	R. H. Beach (AM)	1951
Bedford (5)	4,061	Oe	1920	Robert W. Martin (AM)	1948
Big Stone Gap (5)	5,173	S	1936	James J. Mott (AM)	1950
Blacksburg (1)	3,358	E	1952	William M. Sterrett (AM)	1952
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista	5,214	Sh	1952		
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Clifton Forge (4)	5,795	S	1942	George K. Nicol (AM)2	1951
Covington (6)	5,860	E	1925	J. G. Kyle (M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,030	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman	1943
Danville (1)	35,066	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Elizabeth City County (1)	55,028	O	1952	William S. Coburn (M)2	1952
Fairfax County	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (1)	7,535	S	1950	William R. Woodbury (M)5	1950
Farmville (9)	4,375	O	1915	L. Z. Johnston, Jr.	1950
Franklin (7)	4,670	Oe	1922	Thomas B. Noland (M)2	1950
Fredericksburg (2)	12,158	S	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	8,115	S	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Hampton (3)	5,966	S	1920	L. D. James (M)	1947
Harrisonburg (4)	10,810	O	1940	Samuel W. Cotton (AM)	1950
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck	1952

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hopewell (6)	10,219	Sh	1924	Ira F. Willard (M)	1948
Lexington (5)	5,976	O	1938	A. Kyle Roop	1951
Luray (2)	2,731	O	1937	T. F. Ewers (M)	1947
Lynchburg (2)	47,727	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (5)	1,804	O	1927	Garnette Y. Carpenter, Jr.	1951
Martinsville (1)	17,251	E	1949	Kent Mathewson (M)2	1949
Narrows t (2)	2,520	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Newport News (3)	42,358	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (7)	213,513	Sh	1918	H. H. George III, Acting (AM)	1952
Norton (5)	4,315	S	1936	Robert K. McCord (M)3	1950
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (2)	2,005	O	1947	Floyd E. Jennings	1952
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1949
Portsmouth (11)	80,039	E	1917	I. G. Vass (M)3	1949
Pulaski (1)	9,202	Sh	1948	Julian F. Hirst (AM)	1952
Radford (8)	9,026	Sh	1920	W. A. Woodward (AM)2	1947
Richmond (1)	230,310	Sh	1948	Sherwood L. Reeder (M)2	1948
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (3)	6,057	Oe	1946	Douglas G. Weiford (AM)	1951
South Norfolk (4)	10,434	Sh	1947	William J. Ganster (AM)	1952
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (4)	12,339	O	1919	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M)2	1950
Tappahannock (5)	1,011	S	1938	W. A. Clarke	1947
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (2)	5,390	S	1950	Philip W. Ancell (AM)	1951
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick County (Hilton Village) (1)	39,875	E	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (2)	12,357	O	1928	William T. Wells (M)3	1949
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—5

Ellensburg (2)	8,430	E	1949	Joseph F. Base (AM)	1952
Port Angeles	11,233	E	1952		
Puyallup (1)	10,010	E	1951	E. Frederick Bien (AM)	1951
Sunnyside (1)	4,194	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Vancouver	41,664	H	1952		

WEST VIRGINIA—9

Bluefield (6)	21,506	Sh	1921	William L. Kell (AM)	1951
Clarksburg (14)	32,014	Sh	1921	J. Frank Wiseman	1951
Grafton (3)	7,365	H	1947	A. Page Lockard (M)2	1950
Morgantown (6)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Oak Hill (1)	4,518	H	1947	C. S. Waugh	1947
St. Marys (2)	2,196	Sh	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Salem (2)	2,578	H	1948	W. C. Farson	1950
Weirton (1)	24,005	Sh	1947	Dan Sweaney (M)	1947
Wheeling (6)	58,891	Sh	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1951

WISCONSIN—15

Ashland (2)	10,640	E	1948	Harlow R. Richardson (AM)	1951
Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire (1)	36,058	E	1949	James R. Pollock (M)4	1949
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1) (Milwaukee)	2,585	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1946
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (AM)	1950
Janesville (2)	24,899	E	1923	Warren C. Hyde (M)2	1951
Kenosha (6)	54,368	E	1922	A. E. Axtell (M)	1947
Marinette	14,178	E	1952		
River Hills (Milwaukee) (1)	567	O	1947	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1947
Shorewood (Milwaukee)(5)	16,199	O	1926	Mark E. Keane (AM)	1950

WISCONSIN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Superior (5)	35,325	E	1941	Robert Baumberger (M)5	1950
Two Rivers (4)	10,243	E	1925	John P. Hoffman (M)	1942
Watertown (1)	12,417	E	1949	Dean Van Ness (M)2	1949
Whitefish Bay (1) (Milwaukee)	14,665	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (3)	15,581	E	1942	Andrew J. Hull, Jr.	1950
ALASKA—3					
Anchorage (4)	11,060	E	1946	Robert E. Sharp	1950
Fairbanks (3)	5,625	E	1947	Evan E. Peterson (M)3	1951
Ketchikan (2)	5,202	E	1948	William H. Barton (AM)	1950
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (5)	223,949	S	1931	Mrs. F. Ricon de Gautier (M)	1947
CANADA					
ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (2)	20,000	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (AM)	1950
BRITISH COLUMBIA—1					
Victoria (1)	61,400	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950
NEW BRUNSWICK—2					
Saint John (2)	55,000	O	1946	E. D. Walsh (AM)	1951
Woodstock t (11)	4,200	O	1919	W. M. Steeves	1949
NOVA SCOTIA—1					
Halifax (1)	100,000		1951	A. A. DeBard (AM)	1952
ONTARIO—3					
Chatham (3)	20,709	O	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	22,010	O	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Sarnia (1)	31,239	Sh	1951	E. Royden Colter (M)2	1951
QUEBEC—28					
Arvida (3)	10,983	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	E	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	17,500	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chicoutimi (2)	8,937	E	1947	Leopold Fortin	1950
Grand 'Mere (4)	10,225	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	2,287	E	1943	K. G. Cameron (M)	1943
Isle Maligne (4)	500	E	1936	Donald P. Ross (AM)	1949
Lachine (1)	28,800	E	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
Lac Megantic (1)	4,529	E	1948	O. Brulotte	1948
La Tuque (7)	10,500	E	1921	Fernand Bourassa (AM)	1952
Louiseville (2)	4,005	E	1947	D'Arcy St. Pierre (AM)	1951
Malartic (8)	6,615	E	1939	Roland Bourgalt	1951
Montreal-East (3)	4,469	E	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (M)	1943
Mount Royal (3)	9,227	E	1934	W. R. J. MacNeil (M)	1945
Outremont (3)	31,450	E	1918	Eugene Roy (AM)	1951
Quebec City (1)	200,555	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski (1)	10,500	E	1947	Leopold Garon (M)	1947
Rouyn (1)	12,009	E	1947	D. D. Desilets	1948
St.Agathe-des-Monts(1)	3,357	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
St. Lambert (3)	9,000	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (AM)	1952
St. Laurent (1)	16,328	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Shawinigan Falls (3)	26,793	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,535	E	1920	A. K. Grimmer (AM)	1919
Trois Rivieres (3)	50,400	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	8,112	E	1937	Paul E. Gagnier (M)	1948
Valleyfield (2)	20,572	E	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	77,872	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (3)	26,900	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (AM)	1950

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1952. Table XVII on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XVIII contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XIX lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XVIII and XIX the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census figures in Table IV elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XVIII, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. New and revised editions of directories issued in 1951 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section beginning on page 263 of this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

Table XVIII

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1952

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	E. C. Lloyd 10-54	L. O. Treadaway	J. Dan Jones T	H. P. Harris E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn	13	G. H. Wright 9-53	W. Wilson Hill	L. E. Bush T	J. G. Hitchcock	W. E. Pollard	E. E. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jap Bryant 10-54	Mrs. F. C. Jones	Mrs. F. C. Jones K	Raymond N. Parsons	Leo B. Hill	C. T. Mullens
Birmingham	326	W. Cooper Green 11-53	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb	H. M. Ayers	E. H. Brown †
Decatur	20	H. R. Summers 10-52	Joe Pettey	D. D. Burleson A	Carol E. Smith E	Floyd Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan	22	J. H. Brennan 10-52	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers T	E. J. Ford E	Floyd Harris	Eddie D. Kelley
Fairfield	13	J. T. McLaughlin 10-52	William F. Poer	William F. Poer K	J. T. Duncan E	Lacey Alexander	Lacey Alexnder
Florence	24	E. F. Martin 10-55	S. B. Howard	H. G. Arnett F	H. M. Hargett E	Donal White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	Roy L. Wallace 10-54	P. M. McCall	Roy Wallace F	W. R. Hooks E	Clyde E. Landers	C. Fay Boman
Homewood	13	Dr. H. C. Crelly 10-52	Ware Bracken	R. E. Burks A	R. E. Puckett S	Edgar H. Knox	E. L. Scott
Huntsville	16	A. W. McAllister 9-52	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	R. L. Mann S	R. C. Coble	J. L. Carroll
Mobile	129	Jos. Mitternight 10-52	S. H. Hendrix	H G. Zeigler C	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	Dudley McFadyen
Montgomery	107	W. A. Gayle	Silas D. Cater	H. L. Hughes C	George L. Cleere	R. L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12	Forney Renfro P 10-52	T. C. Tollison	T. C. Tollison K	T. J. Waldrep	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd Mann
Phenix City	23	Nicholas Udall 1-54	Tom Sullivan, Jr.	John L. Williams F	K. K. King	Geo. L. Simpson	Earl O'Clair
Prichard	19	G. V. Dismukes	Mrs. B. Centanne	Mrs. B. Centanne K		W. E. Dixon	E. C. Anderson
Selma	23	R. D. Nicolson 10-52	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward T	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	11	Paul E. Saywell 9-52	Edgar S. Enoch	C. L. Beard F	V. P. Crockett E	E. Harris Ross	Bob Price
Talladega	13	J. Wallis Elliott 10-53	A. R. Decatur	A. R. Decatur K	Jabe Patterson S	Howard Lanier	R. D. Rutledge
Tuscaloosa	46	J. S. Robertson 11-53	W. F. DaLee		A. C. Parker	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	O. V. Crismon 6-52	Marston Richards	Marston Richards K	H. D. Miller E	E. W. McCarty	M. W. Trowbridge
Phoenix*	107	Nicholas Udall	Thos. M. Sullivan, Jr.	John M. Williams	K. K. King	Geo. Simpson	Earl O'Clair
Tucson*	45	Fred Emery 5-53	Carl M. Hitt	L. H. Wixson A	G. G. Sykes	J. C. Sievert	Don J. Hays
ARKANSAS—12							
Blytheville	16	Dan A. Blodgett 1-54	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	C. L. Alexander E	Roy Head	C. E. Graves
Camden	11	Walter H. Laney 12-53	F. P. Benson	F. P. Benson F	E. A. Rich E	D. M. Teague	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	23	A. C. Neel 1-54	Geo. W. Jackson	Geo. W. Jackson K	F. M. Methvin E	Frank H. Smith	Wm. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	17	Powell M. Rhea 1-54	J. W. McGehee	Harold F. Zick A	J. E. Mahaffey E	L. Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Fort Smith	48	Jack Race 4-53	Carl Atkins	Ted Ferguson T	Jay Medlen	R. L. Rudd	Pink Shaw

Helena	11	Jas. T. Hornor 1-54	Mrs. C. M. Tappan	W. R. Slinkard A	L.R. Parmelee E	W. T. Phillips	John Beveliaque
Hot Springs	29		Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson A	Roscoe Owens	John Crowson	John Ermey
Jonesboro	16	H. J. Bosler	Wayne A. White	Himie Goldstein T		Cecil Densmore	Holman Mabry
Little Rock	102	Pratt C. Remmel 12-53	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	Jan. B. Carter E	G. L. Nalley	Marvin Potts
North Little Rock	44	Ross L. Lawhon 1-54	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	Shelby Smith S	J. P. Caldwell	Jack Pyle
Pine Bluff	37	George H. Steed 1-54	E. A. Pledger	O. G. Goodman F	R. C. Cutrell	George Alford	Met L. Galligher
Texarkana	16	B. R. McCarley 12-53	L. V. Young	L. V. Young K	Vernon Glover S	S. F. Walsh	Max A. Tackett

CALIFORNIA—105

Alameda*	64	Frank P. Osborn 4-53	Mrs. S. Tennier	B. E. Jost A	B. H. Maynard E	Thomas M. Lane	Geo. R. Doran
Albany	18	Jerome Blank 4-52	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	H. B. Carter E	Fred Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*	51	Carl E. Stentz 7-52	Mrs. M. E. Woodbury	Mrs. M. E. Woodbury K	W. M. Jarrett E	Frank A. Bovet	James I. Condie
Anaheim*	15	Chas. A. Pearson 4-52	Chas. E. Griffith	Chas. E. Griffith K	Geo. E. Holyoke E	E. J. Stringer	M. A. Stephenson
Antioch*	11	Wm. R. Beasley Jr, 4-52	C. V. Hammons	C. V. Hammons K	P. K. Biglow	John J. Grangnelli	Harry H. Boyer
Arcadia*	23	Thomas C. Sullivan 4-52	Richard C. Ewing	Robert T. Andersen C	Raymond Rogers E	James N. Nellis	Neil F. Anderson
Azusa	11	Karl J. Jones 4-54	Mae A. Hynes	Mae A. Hynes K	Arthur Wolfe	Marlowe Madison	A. L. Kendrick
Bakersfield*	35	Frank E. Sullivan	Marian S. Irvin	Walter W. Smith T	J. Holfelder E	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell	15	W. L. Elliott	W. L. Kyle	W. L. Kyle K	John Manok	Adolph Treder	James E. Irwin
Berkeley*	114	Laurance L. Cross	Ruth C. Kemp	Wm. Hunrick, Jr. F	Richard Gallagher E	Wm. A. Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills . . .	29	Dean Olson 4-52	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	H. E. Kelley 4-52	Chas. C. Casey	Chas. C. Casey K	Howard H. Hough E†	LeRoy A. Jones	J. H. Gabard
Burbank*	79	Ralph H. Hilton	Mrs. A. J. Jones	Howard I. Stites M	Clayton W. Paige E	Wm. J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	20	H. Kent Atwater 5-52	Herbert K. White	Herbert K. White K	Geo. J. Marr	Edw. J. Leis	R. C. Theuer
Chico*	12	Theodore Meriam 4-53	Grace M. Strong	Grace M. Strong K	Maurice R. Pearce E	C. E. Tovee	James R. Evans
Chula Vista*	16	James L. Hobel	Kenneth P. Campbell	Gordon K. Grant F	Richard A. Floyd E	George S. Lee	B. T. McCollum
Colton	14	Chas. C. Watson 4-52	Elizabeth Davis	Wm. C. Watson N	L. E. Newcomer S	C. C. Carter	H. E. Hubbs
Compton*	48	Harry T. Langhorn 6-53	Mrs. C. J. Harlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don W. Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	Thomas J. Potter
Corona*	10	C. R. Miller 4-53	R. N. Annis	Wm. H. Hirschmann C	John Boardman E	Glen Hart	J. M. Lowery
Coronado*	13	E. G. Stanley	A. A. Mathewson	A. A. Mathewson K	J. R. Hitch S	F. H. Welch	J. W. Jordan
Culver City*	20	A. H. Segrell	M. C. Payton	Bruce C. Latta T	John I. Bothwell	John A. Kearney	Oliver B. Olsen
Daly City	15	J. P. Green	B. C. Ross	B. C. Ross K	E. Smith E	Elmer Kennedy	Roland A. Petrocchi
El Centro	13	George F. Bucklin 4-54	Irvin Maupin	Irvin Maupin K	Clyde F. Lee	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt D. Briggs
El Cerrito*	18	Lewis C. Keading 4-52	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	R. R. Randall E	O. A. Burnett	H. A. Thulin
Eureka	23	Robert H. Madsen 7-53	Ruby C. Shanahan	Ruby C. Shanahan K	Stanley B. Roscoe E	Allan Pettingill	Cedric E. Emahiser
Fresno	92	Gordon G. Dunn 4-54	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	James Snedeker	G. V. Coger	Henry Morton
Fullerton	14	Thos. J. Eadington 4-52	Miss C. D. Adams	Miss C. D. Adams K	Herman A. Hiltscher E	Lloyd W. Eckels	Ernest E. Garner
Gardena	14	Adams W. Bolton 4-54	Mrs. L. W. Randolph	Mrs. L. W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	G. C. Springstead	Elmo W. Field
Glendale*	96	Paul L. Burkhard 4-53	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	E. H. Aiman	Carl R. Eggers
Hanford*	10	Otto R. Gribi 4-54	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	G. M. Minturn M	Ernest Filippi	R. O. Stanley
Hawthorne*	16	H. E. Crozier 4-52	Kenneth L. Keel	Kenneth L. Keel K	Carl Wirsching E	Paul Baumgardner	M. R. Baumgardner
Hayward*	14	Carlos Bee	Irene T. Jamieson	Neal Bearden F	Harry Shatto E	Louis Silver	George Forth
Hermosa Beach . .	12	Thomas C. Sheehan 4-52	Frances C. Wendell	Lillian Callas T	N. C. Funk S	Fred B. Kelterer	Frank C. Harlow
Huntington Park .	29	Wm. G. Kirkland	W. P. Mahood	W. P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John M. Slocum	Wm. A. Salvin
Inglewood*	46	Geo. C. England 4-55	Leonard C. Fox	Leonard C. Fox K	Walter E. Kennedy E	Bacil Roberts	C. C. Cupp
La Mesa	11	F. Miles Nagel	Lester L. Freeman	Rose Miller Parks T	H. Leroy Edwards E	R. V. H. Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
Lodi*	14	Harry J. Tolliver	John F. Blakely	M. J. Dreyfuss	A. C. Heckenlaible E	George D. Polenske	Millard L. Ford
Long Beach*	251	Burton W. Chace 6-54	Mrs. M. Heartwell	S. M. Roberts F	Jas. P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	William H. Dovey
Los Angeles	1,970	Fletcher Bowron 6-53	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	William H. Parker
Lynwood*	26	J. Jack Willard 4-52	Frank R. Linber	Frank R. Linber K	A. J. Bateman M	Earl Gallaher	P. W. Kerr

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Madera	10	Albert Barsotti 4-54	Geo. M. Shedd	Mayor Barsotti F	A. C. Norton E	J. T. Brammer	Walter E. Thomas
Manhattan Beach*.	17	W. Wayne Brown 4-52	Herman R. Brandt	Herman R. Brandt K	Frederick Butcher E	Rothwell H. Swain	Henry G. Sights
Maywood	13	C. Milan Canning 4-52	Reva M. Fairbanks	Reva M. Fairbanks K	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	W. H. Durham
Menlo Park* . . .	14	Charles P. Burgess 4-54	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	Cecil L. Longson		Geo. J. Potter
Merced*	15	Kenneth E. Morley 4-53	A. H. Groesel	A. V. Henderson F	G. E. Winton	George Coolures	Wm. A. Hydie
Modesto*	17	Harry Marks 4-55	Rex E. Gailfus	F. W. Lawrence F	Marvin E. Ray	Jack Wemyss	U. H. Pickering
Monrovia*	20	Lawrence R. McNamee	Walter C. Gerfen	Kenneth C. Wilson T	A. A. Blakesley E	Guy H. Shaw	Grant Peterson
Montebello*	22	Wm. C. Jackson 4-52	S. W. Karnes, Jr.	S. W. Karnes, Jr. K	John L. Cole E	C. W. Cox	M. L. Peek
Monterey*	16	D. H. Searle 5-52	E. C. Walker	Chas. E. Colburn A	M. S. Perry S	Gregory W. Teaby	Chas. E. Simpson
Monterey Park*. .	20	James T. Bradshaw 4-52	A. W. Langley	A. W. Langley K	Michael J. Carozza E	Edward McElhannon	Herman E. Conaway
Napa*	14	E. Owen Seavey 5-55	Allen R. Thorpe	Margery L. Ames C	Hayward C. McDonald E	Vernon D. Van Sant	James C. Neel
National City* . . .	21	Maurice Carrigan 1-54	Irene Alston	Ida May Holgate T	Floyd Finnerty S	Clifford Bailey	Harry Smith
Newport Beach* . .	12	L. L. Isbell 4-54	C. K. Priest	J. A. Gant A	J. Bert Webb E	Frank Crocker	R. R. Hodgkinson
Oakland*	385	Clifford E. Rishell	Charles M. Don	James F. Carey T	Charles A. Reed S	James H. Burke	Lester J. Divine
Oceanside*	13	J. A. MacDonald	John H. Landes	James E. Neal M	Ernest A. Taylor	Walter Johnson	Roger O. Gates
Ontario*	23	Roy D. Boles	C. C. Peabody	Don N. Cooley A	Robert E. Mills E		Herb W. Swinney
Orange	10	Harold R. Post 4-52	T. H. Elijah	T. H. Elijah K	Casey C. Bonebrake E	Ernest Hagen	Thomas V. Towns
Oxnard*	22	Rudolph Beck	Mrs. Ethel Dale	Lyell Cash C	Earl Imus E	F. O. Witt	Carl T. Hartmeyer
Palo Alto*	25	J. P. Mitchell 7-52	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore C	H. M. Witbeck E	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	105	Alson E. Abernethy C 5-55	Clara Belle MacLellan	Oswald A. Dietrich C	John H. Allin E	S. H. Edmondson	C. H. Morris
Petaluma*	10	Leland H. Myers 6-53	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K		Daniel J. Nielsen	Melvin Del Maestro
Piedmont	10	Walter I. Dahl	John D. Preston	Osgood Murdock F	A. L. Boscow S	Frank J. Sandy	Wm. V. Pflaum
Pittsburg*	13	W. W. King 5-52	Jack Cardinalli, Jr.	John E. Rough T	E. L. O'Hara E	Vincent Scudero	Sal P. Jimno
Pomona*	35	Alan G. Orsborn 4-53	C. Harry Doremus	Cecil L. Marler C	James R. Ovington E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*	10	Wilber D. Simons 4-52	Dorothy C. Blood	A. F. Souza, Jr. T	Clair A. Hill	Henry T. Klaukens	Scott F. Lincecum
Redlands*	18	Hugh M. Folkins 4-52	H. R. Whaley	H. R. Whaley K	Edgar T. Ham M	Elmer R. Thomas	Wm. E. Slaughter
Redondo Beach* .	25	Dr. J. Russell Shea	Fred Arnold	Fred Arnold K	Franz C. Nybye E	H. E. Mott, Jr.	A. Lowell Hopkins
Redwood City* . .	26	Carl A. Britschgi	R. S. Dodge	J. J. Brophy A	Glenn M. Jain E	J. L. Lodi	S. D. Wood
Richmond*	100	Gust J. Allyn 6-52	John N. DeRoy	B. K. Peterson A	E. A. Hoffman	H. J. Schmidt	E. F. Phipps
Riverside	47	William C. Evans 1-53	Winfield G. Waite	Herbert W. Pierson A	Milton H. Irvine E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	138	Leslie E. Wood 12-53	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	E. A. Fairbairn E	Terence Mulligan	Fritz Kaminsky
Salinas*	14	E. J. Raffetto	Frank E. Heple	Frank E. Heple K	Neil J. Cummins E	Geo. Von Soosten	R. J. McIntyre
San Bernardino . .	63	George C. Blair 5-53	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood F	R. D. Forsythe E	D. E. Littleton	James W. Ellis
San Bruno*	12	Claude G. Fourie 4-54	Ralph E. Woodman	Ralph E. Woodman K	C. L. White E	Jos. S. Senger	Wm. L. Maher
San Buenaventura*	17	Edwin L. Gardner II 4-53	Geraldyne Gallup	Geraldyne Gallup K	Raymond Rogers E	A. J. Comstock	Strevall G. Taylor
San Carlos	14	E. R. Burton 4-52	Kathleen M. Grant	Kathleen M. Grant K	Edwin H. Smith E	Lyle Clark	Edw. J. Wheeler
San Diego*	334	John D. Butler 5-55	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken A	Richard Gallagher	Geo. E. Courser	Adam E. Jansen
San Fernando . . .	13	M. F. Smith 4-52	Ray A. Woods	Ray A. Woods K	Harry E. Waite E	Reed Van Bebber	Walter Heebing
San Francisco . . .	775	Elmer E. Robinson 1-56	John McGrath	Harry D. Ross	Sherman Duckel	Edward Walsh	Michael Gaffey
San Gabriel*	20	Robert D. Jones 4-52	Cael E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler M	Harry Keebaugh E	George Duguid	F. L. Carpenter
San Jose*	95	Clark L. Bradley 7-52	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery	Lester A. O'Brien	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro*. . . .	28	Thomas Knick	Herbert Burbank	Reuel Lindahl F	Richard Lovejoy E	B. X. Whitaker	A. J. Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo . .	14	Timothy I. O'Reilly 4-53	J. E. Brown	J. E. Brown K	G. Homer Hamlin	James Waldmeier	R. E. Heidorn
San Marino	11	Clark E. Bell 4-52	E. R. Kerr	F. B. Dickey T	Paul F. Barton	Glenn F. McClung	Glenn F. McClung

San Mateo*	42	Carrol M. Speers 4-53	Wm. J. O'Farrell	Chas. A. Ginnever T	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	M. C. McDonnell
San Pablo	14	Palmer S. Myhre	Gertrude Yurko	Gertrude Yurko K	Carl O. Davis	Manuel Mello	W. A. Pedretti
San Rafael*	14	Edward Culver	Eugene W. Smith	Eugene W. Smith K	Raymond A. Boege M	C. M. Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana*	46	Courtney R. Chandler 4-54	Erma Keeler	Erma Keeler K	H. M. Neighbour E	John Garthe	B. A. Hershey
Sante Barbara . . .	45	Norris Montgomery 6-53	Faye Griffen	Faye Griffen K	C. W. Moore	C. L. Tenney	R. E. Noonan
Santa Clara*	12	Anthony R. Toledo 5-52	A. J. Cronin	A. S. Belick	Edgar C. Schott	Leonard J. George	John J. O'Neill
Santa Cruz*	22	J. L. Chiorini 4-52	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	A. D. Russell E	John T. Sinnott	Al Huntsman
Santa Maria	10	G. E. Seaman 4-54	C. E. Winter	C. E. Winter K	York Peterson E	F. W. Crakes	F. P. McCaslin
Santa Monica* . . .	72	Russell K. Hart	K. O. Grubb	W. A. Hard C	M. M. King E	C. N. Carrell	H. W. Hutchinson
Santa Paula*	11	Warren L. King 4-52	Hersel J. Hopkins	Hersel J. Hopkins K	Guy D. Atmore	George L. Harding	Thomas B. Moore
Santa Rosa*	18	Jerome Kushins 4-52	Agnes S. Farquar	John Harkes A	Frank Sarles E	George Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate	51	Leland R. Weaver 4-52	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Dan S. Miller E	Davis F. Glines	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena*. .	17	J. C. Partsch 4-52	M. M. Merritt	M. M. Merritt K	James Rasmussen E	D. J. Lavenbarg	Robt. B. Blakely
South San Francisco*	19	Adolph Sani 4-52	Daniel Hyland	Daniel Hyland K	Henry Schweining S	A. J. Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*.	71	L. L. Ventre 11-52	Bessie L. Trahern	Wm. M. Riddell A	Marshall Dunlap E	J. L. Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Torrance*.	22	Bob L. Haggard 4-52	A. H. Bartlett	A. H. Bartlett K	Ralph Perkins S	J. J. Benner	J. H. Stroh
Tulare*	12	T. E. Drilling 4-55	Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	B. P. Westkamper	R. E. Rounsaville	Virgil Kelly
Vallejo*	26	George C. Demmon 5-55	M. F. Brooks	Geo. Herbert A	T. D. Kilkenny E	John McCormack	Jack Stiltz
Visalia*	12	W. L. Kottmeirer 4-55	Mrs. J. S. Banks	J. D. Rippy C	G. E. Chrissakis E	Walter A. Wood	Frank D. Bentzen
Watsonville	12	P. B. Marinovich 5-55	F. J. O'Brien	F. J. O'Brien K	R. E. Fowle E	J. C. Hagerty	E. H. Dicks
Whittier*	24	P. J. O'Melia 4-52	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	M. R. Bowen	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith

COLORADO—10

Aurora	11	C. E. Tupps	Vernon Wildman	Marion Hutchison A	James L. Larsh E	Geo. Moorhead	Spencer C. Garrett
Boulder*.	20	John D. Gillaspie 1-54	Leonard R. Jones	Leonard R. Jones K	Crawford M. Dixon E	Emil A. Johnson	Myron M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs*.	45	C. Harry Blunt 4-53	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	James J. Murray	F. H. Lausch	I. B. Bruce
Denver	416	J. Quigg Newton 6-55	Siewers Fincher	Wm. H. McNichols A	Thos. P. Campbell	Allie A. Feldman	H. E. Forsyth
Englewood*	17	R. F. Frantz 11-53	E. E. Anderson	E. E. Anderson K	J. O. Dodd S	R. Geo. Woods	J. M. Kollar
Fort Collins*. . . .	15	Robert W. Hays 4-54	Miles F. House	J. M. Howell F	Howard E. Evans E	T. P. Treadwell	O. P. Kelley
Grand Junction* . .	15	Oscar Hanson, Jr. P 4-52	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson A	J. A. Burton E	C. L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley*.	20	Price Hopkins	Mort Balch	Mort Balch K	Bernard C. Smith E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo*	64	Marion F. Hunter 1-54	Mary Weaver	A. G. Chamberlain F	Glen S. Turner E	Harry E. Whitcomb	J. Arthur Grady
Trinidad*	12	J. E. Donnelly, M.D. 12-53	Eugene Aiello	Eugene Aiello T	Harmon Kellum E	Con W. Nolan	Pete Connell

CONNECTICUT—36

Ansonia	19	F. P. Fitzpatrick 12-52	Paul E. Schumacher	John Blake T	Thomas F. Pratt S	Lawrence Tyler	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport	159	Jasper McLevy	Fred Schwarzkopf	John Morris C	Charles Smith E	Martin Hayden	John A. Lyddy
Bristol.	36	Daniel Donovan 11-53	Rolfe E. Rowe	Wm. F. Blanchard C	T. H. Donovan	Geo. C. Graham	E. S. Crowley
Danbury	22	Arthur Filkle	John A. Brennan	John A. Brennan K	Sydney A. Rapp E	John H. Ireland	George J. Schoen
Darien t	12	Thomas F. Kerrigan 10-53	A. L. Brunner	John P. Richmond F	Walter A. Bates S		Edw. Mugavero
Derby.	10	Anthony Dirienzo	James Donahue	Franklin Murphy T	John Benanto	A. McConney	Thos. VanEtten
East Hartford t . .	30	John W. Torpey P 10-53	William E. Hines	E. J. Paganetti F	Geo. J. Penney	Frank J. Dagon	T. J. Kelleher
East Haven t	12	Frank A. Barker	Margaret J. Tucker	Walter Bussell T		Thomas Hayes	Edwin P. Priest
Enfield t.	15	T. F. Conley C 6-50	Robert W. Child	Robert W. Child K	Andrew Korona S		Chas. Lockwood†
Fairfield t.	30	Dimill L. Kinnie C 11-53	Samuel Glover	F. R. Fish C	Frank Daniels E	T. J. Carroll	Jas. Kranyik
Greenwich t.	41	C. C. Gisborne C	F. D. Barrett	Wm. H. Sherman F	Jos. W. Cone	Stuart M. Potter	J. M. Gleason
Hamden t	30	Leon R. Booth	Walter D. Connor	Alexander Murdock T	Valentine E. Dyer	Raymond C. Spencer	Harry H. Barrows
Hartford*	177	Joseph V. Cronin 12-53	Wm. A. Linnane	Robert L. Duffy F	H. Irving Skilton E	Henry G. Thomas	M. J. Godfrey
Manchester t* . . .	34	Harold Turkington 11-52	Samuel Turkington	Louise Johnson C	James Sheekey E		Herman Schendel

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Meriden	44	William J. Cahill 1-54	Ruth E. Payne	Matthew P. Kuta C	C. P. Prann S	L. Petrucelli	Michael B. Carrol
Middletown	30	Lester M. Gowin 10-52	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	F. Franklyn Dunn	John J. Pomfret
Milford t*	27		George F. Weed		James L. Hedden E	Ernest I. Cox	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck	17	George I. Fellows 5-53	Chas. F. Daly	Chas. F. Daly K	Chas. D. Curtis E	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain	74	John L. Sullivan 4-52	Harry Scheny	Santor Casques C	Geo. Mollner E	W. T. Shaw	D. J. Cosgrove
New Haven	164	Wm. C. Celentano 12-53	Wilton Rice	F. L. Cronan C	W. Vincent Barry E	Paul P. Heinz	Howard O. Young
New London*	31	Moses A. Savin 9-52	Henry L. McGuire	Herbert G. Huntley F	Chas. P. DeBiasi E	T. H. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	Irving C. Freese 11-53	Wm. J. Creagh	Louis A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich*	23		J. Dyer Potter	Alexander J. Gerard C		Charles Matthew†	Irving H. Beck†
Shelton	13	Malachi J. LeMay 1-53	Henry J. Dargon	Edw. L. Miller T	Robert Marsden S	William E. Purcell	William S. Donovan
Stamford	74	T. F. J. Quigley	Joseph V. Toner	Thos. Morrissey Jr. F	Leon V. Tuttle E	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t*	33	Archie E. Cranson C	W. H. Wilcoxson	A. B. Vermilya F	Richard E. Blake	Theo. S. Lockwood	P. J. Flanagan
Torrington	28	Frederick P. Daley	Alex G. Constable	Edwin J. Dowd T	Anthony Gelormino	Edw. F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford	12	Thomas O'Niel 1-53	Gerald Harrington	Laurette Kane T	John Nolan	John Czine	Edward Loughlin
Waterbury	104	Raymond E. Snyder	William A. Sirica	Arnold F. Furlong A	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	Wm. J. Roach
Watertown t	11	Stuart Atwood C 10-53		Carrie A. Bush T		Victor Fogelstrom	
West Hartford t*	44	C. Edwin Carlson 4-53	Everett D. Dow	Rodney Loomis M	F. B. Chamberlin E	Thomas H. Donnelly	W. A. Sandstrom
West Haven t	32	Elmer E. Scranton C	Franklin A. Lum	George C. Warren T	John F. Lynch E	Wm. S. Johnson	Jas. P. Cannon
Westport t	12	W. Clarke Crossman C	Lois R. Clark	Sherman Betts T	Anthony Manere S	Harold J. Shippey	John A. Dolan
Wethersfield t	13	F. B. Woodhouse 6-52	Arthur C. Willard	Francis C. Cignoli C	Philip O. Roberts E	John F. McCue	Thos. J. Sullivan
Willimantic	14	F. J. Bergeron 12-53	R. F. Paulhus	R. F. Paulhus T	Alexis J. Caisse	Leo J. Rivard	Grant Bombria
Windsor t	12	Nels W. Linden C 10-53	Leslie H. Hayes	Richard H. Custer M	Nathan C. White E	Geo. A. Patterson	Arthur G. Wall
DELAWARE—1							
Wilmington	110	James F. Hearn	W. R. Willets	Alex R. Abrahams T	E. F. Koester E	G. T. Morgan	H. K. Wadman
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1							
Washington	802	J. R. Young P 6-52	G. M. Thornett S	Guy W. Pearson T	Brig Gen B. Robinson E	Jos. A. Mayhew	Robt. V. Murray
FLORIDA—28							
Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-56	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	R. B. Culler E	A. W. Harris	Clyde C. Benton
Clearwater*	16	Herbert M. Brown 1-53	H. G. Wingo	Frank Abernathy F	Sid Lickton E	Peter Treola	Geo. T. McClamma
Coral Gables*	20	D. H. Hendrick Jr. 4-53	E. B. Poorman	E. B. Poorman K	L. W. Robinson Jr.		W. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach*	30	John R. Tamm 12-52	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	C. H. Moneypenny E	G. B. Chapman	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale*	36	Lewis E. Moore 5-53	S. H. Marshall	R. K. Lowry M†	E. L. Patterson E	J. R. Carter	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	13	Heard M. Edwards 11-52	Sara N. Williams	Sara N. Williams K	William A. Grimes	Shep Bass	Burl Underhill
Fort Pierce*	14	J. B. Brewer 12-52	G. M. Mitchell	G. M. Mitchell K	H. F. Stanton M	R. M. Register	J. R. Norell
Gainesville*	27	Fred M. Cone	A. C. O'Neill	A. C. O'Neill K	R. B. Sensabaugh E	E. F. Beville	W. D. Joiner
Hialeah	20	Henry Milander 11-53	James H. Goodlet	James H. Goodlet K	George Wheeler S	A. R. Chapman, Sr.	H. U. Warner
Hollywood*	14	L. C. Boggs	Blanche E. Mann	Blanche E. Mann K	Eugene C. Hedges E	Holloway L. Cook	Philip A. Thompson
Jacksonville	205	W. H. Burns 6-55	W. C. Almand R	C. W. Hendley A	W. G. Daniel E	G. E. Hare	S. Cannon
Key West	26	C. B. Harvey 11-53	Victor Lowe	Chas. Roberts F	Ivan Roberts E	Leroy Torres	Joe Kemp
Lakeland*	31	Jas. J. Musso 1-53	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman C	John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	DeWitt Sinclair
Lake Worth*	12	M. C. Baker 4-53	E. C. Ewing	E. C. Ewing A	Ralph W. Howard	Clarence W. Brause	G. S. Sanders

Miami*	249	Chelsie Senerchia 11-53	F. L. Correll	G. N. Shaw F	A. E. Darlow E	Henry R. Chase	W. E. Headley
Miami Beach*	46	D. Lee Powell 6-53	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	A. W. Simpson
North Miami	11	J. E. Ludick 11-53	E. May Avil	E. May Avil K	John Keife	Herbert Goyer	Karl E. Engel
Ocala*	12	J. C. Crews 1-54	H. C. Sistrunk	H. C. Sistrunk K	T. R. Triplett E	T. B. Sexton	J. H. Spencer
Orlando	52	Wm. Beardall 12-52	Ed. McDowell	J. H. Dean C	A. B. Herndon E	M. G. Bennett	Frank C. Welch
Panama City*	26	Carl R. Gray 3-52	Leon Mathis	Leon Mathis K	C. E. Peterson E	A. D. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*	43	C. P. Mason 6-53	J. E. Frenkel	J. E. Frenkel K	Oliver Semmes, Jr. M	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	14	Hobson T. Cone 5-52	Pauline Boyt	M. P. Preble T	V. J. Usina, Jr. S	E. W. Hartley	William Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	97	S. G. Johnson 7-53	Jennie Cook	B. E. Cook F	Frank O. Lee	E. W. Nesbit	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	12	F. A. Dyson	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K	S. M. Richard	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams
Sarasota*	19	John L. Early 12-54	L. B. Ashby	L. B. Ashby A	Max Sturm E	H. M. Knowles	R. N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	27	W. H. Cates 3-52	G. C. White	G. C. White K	M. Walston E	Earl Levy	John Montgomery
Tampa	125	Curtis Hixon 11-55	P. R. Bourquardez	Hobart Pelhank C	R. K. Van Camp E	L. D. Blanton	M. C. Beasley
West Palm Beach*	43	H. V. McMillan 4-52	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Keith R. Chinn M	D. A. Hanlon	J. R. Larrabee	R. M. Allshire

GEORGIA—23

Albany*	31	Ernest Wetherbee, Jr. 1-54	Mrs. S. Dillingham	T. J. Williams F	H. P. Derry E	J. J. Romeo	Morton Burnett
Americus	11	F. P. Bowen 12-52	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	A. D. Gatewood, Jr. K	S. S. Hudson E	H. K. Henderson	J. N. Worthy
Athens	28	Jack R. Wells 12-53	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	331	W. B. Hartsfield 1-54	J. L. Richardson	L. A. James C	C. Donaldson E	C. C. Styron, Sr.	Herbert Jenkins
Augusta	72	Hugh L. Hamilton 1-55	T. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	Jno. Twiggs E	J. C. Wilkerson	F. B. Greene
Brunswick*	18	Paul Morton 1-52	Mrs. H. Jennings	L. M. Stephens T	R. R. Morriss	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
College Park	15	Dr. M. T. Anderson	Mary A. Hunt	Mary A. Hunt K	H. E. Whelchel	J. B. Eley	T. O. Smith
Columbus*	80	B. F. Register 1-53	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	Douglas Grider	T. C. Turner	J. G. Newberry
Dalton	16	Carlton C. McCamy 1-54	Guy W. Keister	O. R. Strain F	P. Mitchell S	Luther J. Broome	Jack Hayes
Decatur*	22	A. Mell Turner 1-53	Mrs. M. H. Christian	L. V. Bean F	G. M. Crusselle E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	10	W. Herschel Lovett 1-54	C. Flannery Pope	T. A. Jernigan T	C. V. Burch	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point	21	E. J. Bass 1-53	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	Geo. H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*	12	A. D. Wright 12-52	J. Weldon Smith	J. Weldon Smith K	Robert I. Patten E	R. E. Spence	Bill Bagwell
Griffin*	14	W. E. H. Searcy III 12-52	Mrs. Ann Cook	Mrs. Ann Cook K	J. T. Bearden E	Ellis Siminton	Leo Blackwell
La Grange*	25	Frank Tigner 1-54	C. H. Day	C. H. Day K	Robert Mann E	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	Lewis B. Wilson 11-53	Mrs. Viola Napier	Stanley A. Elkan F	William Branan E	Bernard Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Marietta	21	Sam J. Welsch 12-53	Thos. F. Austin	Thos. F. Austin F	Ben H. Wootten E	Howard Schaffer	E. R. Sanders
Moultrie*	12	Willie B. Withers	Richard D. Garrett	R. D. Garrett K	E. L. Clark S	Van Dexter	J. Q. Davis
Rome*	30	John E. Harbrough 12-52	F. L. Sammons	F. L. Sammons K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah	120	Olin F. Fulmer 1-53	Mrs. N. M. Roos	L. G. Bailey C	Wm. F. Shellman E	Walter S. Blanton	Sanford P. Butler
Thomasville*	14	F. V. Eidson 12-54	P. M. Davonport	P. M. Davonport K	V. H. Hurst S	Oscar Davis	Noah A. Stegoll
Valdosta	20		J. B. Giddens	Carl Minshew F	Mike W. Ledford E	Tom M. Cook	Wilbur Perkinson
Waycross*	19	Sam Odum 1-53	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	T. L. Watts E	H. C. Thackston	A. L. Ball

IDAHO—9

Boise City	34	R. E. Edlefsen 5-53	F. R. Bagley	F. R. Bagley K	J. L. Morris	Steve Taylor	Jas. E. Brandon
Caldwell	10	Jason C. Smith 5-53	Ada Hartenbower	Fran Blomquist F	L. M. Porter E	Lynn Krall	Dale Haile
Coeur d'Alene	12	L. L. Gardner 5-53	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	J. H. Latimore	W. W. Swofford	A. C. Engen
Idaho Falls	19	E. W. Fanning 4-53	Sam R. Rostad	Ellen Bertrand T	Claude Black E	Chet Taylor	Bert Brown
Lewiston	13	D. K. Worden 7-54	John P. Roos	John P. Roos C	William Hughes E	Richard Gill	Robert Flood
Moscow	11	W. L. Anderson 4-53	R. G. Fredekind	Dan S. Crimmins T	Harvey J. Smith E	Carl Smith	Harold D. Baker
Nampa	16	Preston Capell 5-53	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	Clark Murphy E	L. T. Lessinger	M. C. Scrafford
Pocatello*	26		Josephine Ball		Wendell Wilson E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Twin Falls*	18	R. J. Schwendiman 1-54	Constance J. Leiser	Constance J. Leiser K	Vincent T. Young E	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—72							
Alton	33	Earl Linkogle 5-53	Paul A. Price	A. J. Osborne T	Guy Fairfield	James Lewis	Raymond Galloway
Aurora	51	Lloyd H. Markel 4-53	John P. Thill	John P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	J. E. Strever
Belleville	33	H. V. Calhoun 4-53	Leora Mason	E. C. Schlosser T	John C. Thompson E	Albert Nebgen	Reese G. Dobson
Berwyn	51	William J. Kriz 4-53	Emil Vacin	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Joseph Ihde	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington	34	Cecil R. Cone 4-53	Marguerite Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Stanley R. Wilhoit E	Rolland Behrend	S. C. Hibbens
Blue Island	18	John M. Hart 5-53	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	Allen G. Kollman	Richard Sorgenfre†
Brookfield*	15	Dan Kulie 4-53	Chas. E. Slack, Jr.	C. H. Eash F	Peter P. Natak	F. B. McDowell, Jr.†	Walter T. Griffin†
Cairo	12	Egbert A. Smith 5-54	C. F. Walker	H. S. Hilboldt E	Donald E. Ball E	J. W. Mason	E. A. Shepherd Jr.
Calumet City	16	Frank L. Kaminski 4-53	Steve J. Maciejewski	Steve J. Maciejewski K	Frank Blocker E	Charles Sikorski	H. A. Wleklinski
Canton	12	W. Paul Woods 5-53	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Julian Coultas	James Smith
Carbondale	11	John I. Wright 4-55	H. A. Grater	H. A. Grater K	Paul O. Hall E	George C. Crain	Lee F. Davis
Centralia	14	Robert M. Washburn 5-54	James Maxfield	H. H. Young F	H. D. Stedelin S	Herbert Bush	Bryan Pitts
Champaign	40	V. F. Lafferty 5-55	John P. Hill	Walter F. Bailey T	John T. Kearns E	August Schalk	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,621	Martin H. Kennelly 4-55	L. D. Schreiber	Jas. H. Dillard C	Oscar E. Hewitt	M. J. Corrigan	T. J. O'Connor
Chicago Heights	25	Carl W. McGehee 5-55	A. P. Soderman	Clinton Peterson T	James Shelley S	Geo. Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero	68	Henry J. Sandusky P 4-52	Jerry F. Justin	Leo Kasperski T	Frank Masa	Theo. Wesolowski	Erwin Konovsky
Collinsville	12	Louis Jackstadt 5-55	Vernon Lucas	John P. Weber F	Geo. G. Gass	Harold Meier	Richard Kohlhaas
Danville	38	Don H. Wilson 4-55	Betty Oakes	W. A. Larson C	Fred M. Misch F	H. Rendt	Wm. B. Sloan
Decatur	66	Dr. Robert E. Willis	J. W. Loftus	Don F. Davis F	H. L. Chastain	Ira D. Leech	W. Glen Kerwin
De Kalb	12	Frank W. Sohne 5-53	Bertha Schropell	Earl H. Hobbs T	L. I. Johnson E	Clayton Kennedy	John W. Remsey
Des Plaines	15	Kenneth G. Meyer 4-53	O. W. J. Henrich	O. W. J. Henrich K	Earl Warnecke	W. Lagerhausen	John Wigham
Dixon	12	Wm. V. Slothower 4-55	Wayne C. Smith	Olaf V. Rees T	C. K. Willet E	Jake Johnson	Frank Tyne
Downers Grove	12	Clyde B. Absher 5-55	Harvey Dvorak	Harvey Dvorak K	C. L. Baylor E	Grant Dicke	Otto Springborn
East Moline	14	B. H. Ryan 4-53	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Francis LaMar S	Paul Godesiabois	Albert VanQuathem
East St. Louis	82	John T. Connors	John Tierney	Jos. Ganschinietz F	Russel Beebe	Russell Wright	Henry Bishop
Elgin	44	Myron M. Lehman 5-55		Harold Benedict T		William Schultz	J. G. Huber
Elmhurst	21	Ervin F. Wilson 4-53	G. C. Prager	G. C. Prager K	Harvey S. Crockett S	E. H. Fiebrandt	Geo. Kummerow
Elmwood Park	19	Adam J. Roulo 4-53	H. A. Hommersand	H. A. Hommersand K	Albert Lavine S	Chester Reardon	Charles Woods
Evanston	74	S. G. Ingraham 4-53	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Jos. L. Rose	Henry Dorband	Peter Geishecker
Evergreen Park	11	H. H. Wessel 5-53	J. H. Tanner	Neil J. Tarrant A		Leroy Howatt	George Trapp
Forest Park	15	Veron N. Reich 5-55	Charles W. Meseke	William Bartz F	Louis E. Prehr	Henry Lange	Joseph Cortino
Freeport	22	Glen F. Kunkle 5-53	L. McHugh	Ethel Brewster T	Roscoe Cook E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg	31	R. B. Johnson 4-53	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	S. S. Scott E	W. T. Ekwall	Paul Holmes
Granite City	29	L. R. Davis 4-53	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher C	Cleve Curtright S	Elijah King	E. F. Holmes
Harrisburg	11	Ralph Horning, Jr. 5-55	Olive Patterson	Olive Patterson K	Carl Tuttle S	Ray Johnson	Thomas Gram
Harvey	21	Arthur E. Turngren 4-55	Robert K. Bentley	Geo. D. Gilley F	Burton Evans	Carl Stanger	Matt G. Romer
Highland Park	17	A. G. Humphrey 5-55	V. C. Musser	A. S. Bauer F	P. E. Cole E	Wm. Hennig	Edw. Patten
Jacksonville	20	E. L. Hoagland 4-53	John R. Phillips	Ilma B. Cline	O. H. Spaulding	Howard Reynolds	I. Flynn
Joliet	52	Arthur O. Janke 5-55	Arthur R. Blackburn	Edward Daniels F	H. R. Goodspeed E	Arthur T. Dillon	Ervin F. Boe
Kankakee	26	A. F. Hattenburg 5-53	J. W. Laffey	J. W. Laffey K	Philip J. Schriner	Roy Marquart	W. Flannery
Kewanee	17	E. E. Stull 5-55	Harry L. Orr	John H. Strom F	Nicholas Fischer	Albert J. Lyons	Clyde E. Rorah

La Grange*	12	J. F. Sheen P	Thomas G. Hamilton	Robt. A. Finley M	William Fowler S	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
La Salle	12	Matt Bildhauer, Jr. 4-53	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T	L. J. McGonigal		Edward Kasprowicz
Lincoln	14	Alois M. Feldman 5-53	Donald E. Lee	Geo. Dehner, Jr. F	Albert Heitmann	Edgar Smith	Marshall Downs
Macomb	11	Ray C. Houtchens	Arthur Fleshman	Arthur Fleshman K	Chas. Stover S	Fred Wilson	Earl Barclay
Marion	10				W. W. Miller E		
Mattoon	18	G. W. Smith 5-53	Jas. L. Warren	Leo Scofield F	Everett Walker S.	John Storm	Larkin Jones
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg P 5-53	S. M. Kearns	E. G. Ham C	H. M. Denney	David Smith	Phillip S. Hels
Melrose Park	13	Andy Frenzel 4-53	Michael J. Laraia	Herman Weiss T	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	Chas. Caliendo
Moline	37	Paul C. Johnson † 5-53	Mrs. A. Brissman	Mrs. A. Brissman K	Allan N. Hallberg E	John Polchow	Harry Fromme
Monmouth	10	Ralph Wells 5-53	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K	Clyde Debok S	Robert Watson	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon	16	Milton Forsyth	Lester F. Davis	Marie Williford T	Harold Waite	Paul L. Partridge	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park	64	R. F. Glaesel P 4-53	Jas. A. Wasson	G. L. Hackley C	Sanford F. Giles	Wm. C. Watters	Thos. P. Kearin
Ottawa	17	T. Berton Leamy	H. W. Farnsworth	Timothy F. Madigan F	Robert H. Newell E	Emmett T. Burke	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge*	17	Alfred P. Haake 4-53	C. W. Richards	D. B. McCabe, Jr. M	D. B. McCabe, Jr. M	Norman A. Brown	Willis F. Jones
Pekin	22	J. N. Shade 5-55	N. D. Jansen	J. J. McGinty F	Wm. Roberson S	R. C. Weinheimer	Roy Bress
Peoria	112	Joseph O. Malone 5-53	Francis D. Nash	J. A. Murphy F	Harry E. Wilson E	Dan P. Donahue	John T. McAllister
Quincy	41	George Meyer, Jr. 5-53	L. Kuhlman	T. B. Vonderheide C	Leo W. Lenane	Geo. Simon	Ray A. Welsh
River Forest	11	Walter H. Gabel 5-53	P. W. Hazelton	P. W. Hazelton K	Arthur J. Pochert	Alfred F. Zay	Carl Soderlin
Rockford	93	C. H. Bloom 5-53	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand K	W. H. Day E	Wayne Swanson	Folke Bengtson
Rock Island	49	Melvin McKay 5-53	Emil A. Johnson	Emil A. Johnson K	James R. Palmer E	Chas. J. Wahlheim	Claus C. Miller
Skokie	15	George D. Wilson P 4-53	Peter J. Struck	William Krewer F	Henry Weber	Edward Steek	William Griffin
Springfield	82	John E. MacWherter 4-55	Marie M. Smith	Eloise H. Smith F	John H. Hunter	Roy Hanselman	Ben Little
Sterling	13	W. B. Wetzell 4-55	Esther Dondero	J. R. McCormick F	John Devine S	Chris Dingler	Edward E. Ohda
Streator	16	Albert E. Dietman 5-55	Roy Rathbun	Robert Drysdale F	John S. Hart	Wayne Conner	John C. Gaydos
Urbana	23	Glen E. Chapman 4-53	Bess M. Holmes	Bess M. Holmes K	H. J. Cooprider	Victor C. Wimmer	Wilbur R. Jones
Waukegan	39	Robert E. Coulson 5-53	Edward R. Holmberg	Edward R. Holmberg K	Robert G. Kramer E	Norman Litz	Earl Hicks
West Frankfort	11	Luther Burpo	George I. Cotter	John F. Karnes F	Guy Broy	Alta McGhee	Guy Baker
Wheaton	12	(not reporting)					
Wilmette*	18	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-53	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay A	Armon Lund	Ralph K. Reardon	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Lester C. Rogers P 4-52	C. R. Miller M	John L. Scott F	Robert L. Anderson	Rod A. Porter	Rex R. Andrews
Wood River	10	(not reporting)					

INDIANA—39

Anderson	47	Noland C. Wright 12-55	Fairy V. Stanley	E. M. Davidson C	John H. Burton	Alfred G. Tibbetts	Jennings D. Coen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 12-55	Margaret F. Johnson	Margaret F. Johnson K	Harold Howell E	Ralph Brock	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	28	Emmett Kelly 1-56	Esther F. Leavitt	Esther F. Leavitt K	Newton Gilmore S	Horace Robertson	John Axsom
Columbus	18	Richard L. Thayer 12-55	Lynn P. Barkhimer T	Lynn P. Barkhimer T	D. A. Gunder E	Lawrence Siekman	Cuba McKay
Connersville	16	Glen R. Henderson 12-55	Jean Williams	Jean Williams K	Curt C. Jerman S	Joseph E. Rudd	Walter J. LaHayne
Crawfordsville	13	Carroll O. Beeston 1-56	Harold A. Roth T	Harold A. Roth T	Lex B. Clore E	Leslie Stout	Fred Grimes
East Chicago	54	Walter M. Jeorse	C. B. Boniecki	B. A. Bochnowski C	Charles Sandor E	Nick Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	36	Everett L. Danielson 12-56	Ralph H. Shafer	Robert E. Long C	Howard Knoop S	Miles Houghton	Ivan E. Carlson
Elwood	11	Elmo Gustin 1-56	Gladys Land	Gladys Land K	Elmo Gustin	Everett Phillips	Keith Dixon
Evansville	129	E. F. Diekmann	Thos. P. Toon	A. W. Walther C	Loral McGregor E	C. Bassemier	Paul Bonham
Fort Wayne	134	Harry W. Baals 1-56	Carl E. Miller	Robert E. Myers C	Bernard J. Swanson	C. J. Baals	Alfred J. Figel
Frankfort	15	Cha. J. Goder 12-55	John L. Stewart, Jr. T	John L. Stewart, Jr. T	Wm. Robison, Jr.	Ernest Hobbs	Glen L. Nickols
Gary	134	Peter Mandich 12-55	Nick P. Elich	Metro Holovachka C	Glen S. Smith S	Joseph Zale	James Traeger
Goshen	13	Rollin R. Roth 1-56	Clare F. Garber	Clare F. Garber K	Ray Spotts S	Forest Laufraw	Ray D. Auer
Hammond	88	Vernon C. Anderson 12-55	Edward B. Bellamy	C. H. Wainwright C	Roy Rubright E	A. J. Sargent	T. J. Martinson
Hobart	10	Fred Rose 12-55	Mrs. L. R. Bracken	Mrs. L. R. Bracken K	G. P. Huntington E	Richard Harrigan	William McGinn

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Huntington	15	Garl R. Rudicel 12-55	L. Eldon Stephan	L. Eldon Stephan K	Gordon L. Watson E	Earnest Greider	V. T. Pinkerton
Indianapolis	427	Alex M. Clark 1-56	Grace M. Tanner	John R. Barney C	William Hunt E	Jos. F. Hancock	John E. Ambuhl
Jeffersonville	15	Chas. W. Hoopenpyl 12-55	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	Wm. Goyne E	Everett Cox	Paul Coleman
Kokomo	39	Raymon Gilbert 1-56	Lucile Rodefer	Emerson Martin C	Lotus Warden E	Francis X. Mannion	Don Scott
Lafayette	36	William N. Teal 12-55	Elton McQueen	K. R. Snyder C	S. Jan Ludwig S	Peter Kuipers	K. T. Bowman
La Porte	18	Thomas E. Boyd 1-56	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson K	Lefler Anderson S	Jack Fender	Lee Fredrickson
Logansport	21	Geo. F. Muehlhausen 1-56	Wm. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	Robert J. Wedekind E	Joseph L. Graffis	L. O. Hall, Jr.
Marion	30	Ralph J. Leech 1-56	Burdell Myers	Carl F. Barney C	Wilmer Wilson E	Wesley McFarren	Earl McPherson
Michigan City	28	Russell G. Hileman 12-55	Wallace L. Ludwig	E. L. Mokrycki C	Donald D. Ford E	A. R. Mitchell	A. L. Menke †
Mishawaka	33	E. Spencer Walton 1-56	Oscar Van De Putte	Joseph W. Snyder C	Fred C. Waidner	Thomas H. Pressler	H. Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	58	Lester E. Holloway	Edgar L. Crago	Wm. C. Connolly C	Ward M. Harlan E	Aaron Belcher	Harry Nelson
New Albany	29	C. Pralle Erni 12-55	Leon P. Stein	Leon P. Stein K	Albert E. Graybrook E	Thomas A. Daniel	Asa E. Wilson
New Castle	18	P. F. McCormack 1-56	Chas. Hayes	Chas. Hayes T	Coleman Sutton	Vaughn Reid	Elgan Carter
Peru	13	S. G. Cox 12-54	Laura Bond	Laura Bond K	Maynard Wiltshire	Lyman Gruwell	Richard A. Stitt
Richmond	40	Lester E. Meadows 12-55	Ather Reeg	Harold Coleman C	William Buerlison S	Leslie Williams	
Shelbyville	12	Philip Banawitz 1-56	Eleanor Vatchett	Eleanor Vatchett T	Joseph Banta	Russell Klare	Lloyd Mellis
South Bend	116	John A. Scott 12-55	Mayme Dumont	G. P. Ziegler C	Ray Andrysiak E	Richard Duck	Richard Gillen
Terre Haute	64	Ralph Tucker 12-55	Joseph Pipp	R. F. Thomas C	Paul D. Meadows E	Zenis C. Nicoson	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso	12	John E. Wiggins 1-56	Christine A. Moltz	Christine A. Moltz K	Harry Gustafson S	Wilbur Cowdrey	Dale S. Gott
Vincennes	19	Eugene Stocker 1-56	Floyd Combs	Floyd Combs K	Robert Lind E	Dewey Shepherd	James F. Harlow
Wabash	11	James L. Smallwood 1-56		Mary B. Brooks C	John J. Mossman	Ralph Campbell	Zenno Malott
Washington	11	Homer E. Beasley 1-56	Omer Dayton	Omer Dayton K	Homer E. Beasly	Claude Foster	James Rogers
West Lafayette	12	Chas. R. Burnham	Chas. H. Miners	Ed. C. Schroyer F	Claude M. Draper E	Chas. M. Dienhart	Jay F. Watson
IOWA—23							
Ames*	23	W. L. Allan 4-52	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	Orville Erickson
Boone	12	W. R. Johnstone 12-53	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	George A. Nelson E	Robert Robertson	E. L. Peterson
Burlington	31	Thomas J. Smith 4-52	Robert Schlampp	Art A. Drebenstedt F	Harry Staff S	H. M. Duke	H. B. Eland
Cedar Falls	14	J. E. Curdy	E. H. Kooser	E. H. Kooser A	H.F. Beesner E	D. R. Kennison	E. I. Immer
Cedar Rapids	72	Clarence L. Sedive	Maude M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus A	F. E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	Wm. Kudreva
Charles City*	10	Harold S. Henry 12-53	M. E. Nicholson	M. E. Nicholson K	A. E. J. Johnson M	Marvin D. Carbiener	Kermit R. Binger
Clinton	30	Don R. Allison 1-54	E. Leslie Crabb	E. Leslie Crabb A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Jens C. Kair
Council Bluffs*	45	Marion L. Shugart 4-52	K. W. Gardiner	Nels Hansen F	Carsten Liekvold	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport	75	A. R. Kroppach	Frank A. Hass	C. F. Schmidt T	R. C. Graham	L. R. Schick	Les Jurgens
Des Moines*	178	A. B. Chambers 4-54	Arthur J. Johnson	Mrs. L. Clemons F	John M. Tippee	Chas. L. Slade	Frank A. Mabee
Dubuque*	50	Romolo N. Russo	J. J. Shea	A. L. Holscher A	C. E. Allen S	Thos. H. Hickson	Jos. H. Strub
Fort Dodge	25	Hugh D. McMahon	R. H. Clelland	R. H. Clelland K	C. A. Boehe E	E. F. Parks	W. F. Etzel
Fort Madison	15	George H. Brown 12-53	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	Wayne W. Massey E	F. Merle Willard	Roy O. Poling
Iowa City*	27	Wm. J. Holland 4-53	Geo. J. Dohrer	Geo. J. Dohrer K	F. E. Gartzke E	Al Dolezal	E. J. Ruppert
Keokuk	16	Hubert Schouten 10-54	Miss C. Langston	Miss C. Langston K	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown	20	John L. Mowry	Anne McMahon	Anne McMahon K	C. J. Anderson E	L. Lemmon	
Mason City	28	H. E. Bruce 12-53	Pearl B. Kellogg	F. C. DeSart A	C. W. Hamblin E	A. Boyd Arnold	Leo Allstott
Muscatine	19	Bert P. Olsen 3-52	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Wilson Cooper	Paul Meerdink	Theo. McGill
Newton	12	C. C. Harp 4-53	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	Wm. Lattimer	N. C. Shaver

Oskaloosa	11	Carl E. Johnson 1-54	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa	34	H. C. Loveless	D. E. Shepard	Warren Larson F	Paul F. Jackson	Harley McClure	Lester Canny
Sioux City	84	Ralph Henderson 4-52	Carl Norrbom	C. A. Evans F	Keyes Gaynor †	Chas. B. Kuhl	Russell H. White
Waterloo	65	L. A. Touchae 1-54	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente K	Dean M. Larrabee E	Ray Tiller	Harry J. Krieg

KANSAS—25

Arkansas City*	13	Jack G. Kelley	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Ralph E. Bridges E	Harry McCullough	Paul E. Lesh
Atchison*	13	Fred W. Stein	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	Add Ellyson E	Harley Yocum	C. H. Lyman
Chanute*	10	Don C. Beach 5-53	Ross Cooper	Ross Cooper K	R. Bruggeman E	Bill Brennan	Tom Morehead
Coffeyville	17	G. A. Erickson 4-53	Lois Saunders	Chas. H. Gehlbach F	Guy A. Sherman	Cal A. Durand	Pete Billups
Dodge City	11	C. L. Clinton 4-54	Merle E. Smith	Merle E. Smith K	Cecil E. Davis	C. F. Krambeck	Pearl D. Mauda
El Dorado*	11	E. J. Banks 4-52	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	R. G. Newcomer	D. J. Rayburn	
Emporia*	16	J. Manuel Hughes 4-52	Mrs. Patricia Archer	Mrs. P. Archer K	M. W. Bowers S	C. C. Johnson	Alfred L. Bates
Fort Scott	10	C. F. Brown 4-53	Christena Luffel	Christena Luffel K	H. H. Wogan	Sam E. Ayers	Russell Simmons
Garden City*	11	Frank Schulman 4-53	Ovid Harman	Ovid Harman K	Karl J. Svaty E	Roy King	J. M. Craig
Great Bend*	13	J. E. McMullen 4-53	A. W. Herzog	A. W. Herzog K	Sam L. Radke	Walter Sears	Jim Corn
Hutchinson*	34	Wm. C. Shaw, Jr. 4-52	T. C. Smith	T. C. Smith K	A. R. Campbell	Fred Dimond	Carl Spriggs
Independence*	11	Emmett E. Wilson 4-55	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	G. H. Hackmaster E	Roy Pitts	A. D. Williams
Junction City*	13	C. A. Mohn	Joe Kinkade	T. A. Heck T	J. Russell Calder E	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City	130	Clark E. Tucker 4-55	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Earl B. Swarner
Lawrence*	23	Chris Kraft 6-53	Harold C. Fisher	Edw. E. Alexander T	Hugh Sherdon E	Paul Ingles	John A. Ingalls †
Leavenworth	21	Ted L. Sexton	J. C. Walker	R. D. Kunkle F	W. B. Jennings	R. C. Schroeder	Alois Mistler
Manhattan*	19	Z. R. Hork 5-52	Orpha Stewart	Orpha Stewart K	D. C. Wesche E	Clyde Morris	Clinton Bolte
Newton*	12	E. O. Smalley 4-55	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	R. L. Chandler E	E. C. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	Robert W. Luce 4-53	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater K	A. J. Jefferis E	H. W. Gilliland	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	15	G. A. Berglund 4-53	D. M. Raymond	Barton Dean F	E. L. Cuddy S	E. G. Parsons	Howard L. Cohoon
Pittsburg*	19	John E. White 4-52	Agnes M. Young	Wm. L. Baldwin A	C. M. Cooper E	Walter C. Campbell	Ralph M. Beard
Salina*	26	Carl Ramsey 4-52	Chas. E. Banker	Harold Peterson F	Harold Harper E	Julian Travis	H. R. Salmans
Topeka	79	W. Kenneth Wilkie	Edwin R. Jones	J. Glen Davis F	Willis E. Brisloe	Wm. J. Cawker	Roy D. Kerr
Wichita*	168	Floyd T. Amsden 4-52	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones M	E. N. Smith	F. E. Wood	Geo. Shepherd
Winfield*	10	J. R. Everly 4-52	H. H. Hanlen	George Jarvis T	G. W. Finue	Charles Ford	Gus Froemming

KENTUCKY—15

Ashland*	31	David Aronberg 12-55	Clem S. Howard	R. R. Peebles C	C. C. Clevenger	Burris Hensley	Chas. F. Howard
Bowling Green	18	Elvis R. Campbell 1-54	W. W. Williams	W. W. Williams K	John T. Galvin E	Brett Basham	Murrell Waddle
Covington*	64	John J. Molaney 12-54		Martin Holman C	Gordon Willis E	Walter Salyers	John Sornhorn
Fort Thomas	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-54	Mrs. A. B. King	Ray H. Meyers T	Chas. H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	L. W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	12	C. T. Coleman 12-53	Marcella Lynch	Marcella Lynch K	B. C. Collis E	Robert White	Henry Morrow
Henderson	17	Otis A. Benton 1-55	Phil J. Thomy	Andrew P. Sights F	Geo. L. Pearce	Letcher Martin	L. D. Edwards
Hopkinsville	13	A. S. Koon 1-54	Hattie C. Wood	C. H. Vinson F	Jos. M. Davis	Joseph W. East	Jas. E. Greenfield
Lexington*	56	Fred Fugazzi 12-55	Florence Todd	F. J. Benckart F	Thos. Robinson E	Earl McDaniel	Dudley McCloy
Louisville	369	Charles P. Farnsley 12-53		Wm. D. Meyers F	H. T. Meiners	John Krusenklaus	Carl Heustis
Madisonville	11	David Parish 1-54	Lamaine Barton	Malcolm Jackson T	Thos. Ohong E	Basil T. Combs	W. H. Collins
Middlesborough	14	Sherman Chasteen 1-54	Geo. C. Owen	W. Floyd Ball F	E. V. Williams S	R. M. Knipp	Guy Harrell
Newport*	31	Robert L. Sidell 12-55	Fred L. McLane	A. L. Wald F	Thos. R. Williams	Ed. T. Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro	34	Fred L. Weir 1-54	E. J. Rhodes	LeRoy Woodward F	Col. B. W. Hawes	Ben H. Cummings	Vernie Bidwell
Paducah*	33	Robert C. Cherry 12-56	Sarah Thurman	Oscar K. Talmage T	Thos. A. Bradley E	Frank Gholson	Gene Sumner
Richmond	10	Grant Robinson, Jr. 1-54	W. V. Jackson	A. H. Douglas T	Dan Burns E	R. W. Montgomery	W. J. Mason

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
LOUISIANA—17							
Alexandria	35	Carl B. Close	Hal T. Dulaney S	Hal T. Dulaney S	Soule Butler	Ralph Neff	Geo. C. Gray
Bastrop	13	Geo H. Goodwin 7-53	Mrs. Doris Mallory	Mrs. Doris Mallory K	Curtis Bridges S	Walter Mayne	Ray J. Sibley
Baton Rouge	126	Powers Higginbotham 1-54	W. J. Evans †	Geo. F. Brogden F	L. J. Muse	R. A. Bogan	Fred C. Parker, Jr.
Bogalusa	18	C. Siegelin 12-54	K. I. Bean	L. H. Suiemons F	R. E. Matthews E	E. G. Smith	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	H. L. Fuller 6-53	C. W. Fowler	R. C. Nelson, Jr. T	C. L. Madden, Jr.	F. M. Smith	B. E. McCranie
Crowley	13	Harold E. Lyons 7-54	I. B. Broussard	I. B. Broussard K	John Berlinger S	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell Barousse
Gretna	14	Wm. J. White 7-53	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Reuben B. Hock	Bean Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary 6-54	Robert F. Bourg	Robert F. Bourg K	J. C. Pittman E	Leonce A. Doiron	A. P. Charrier
Lafayette	34	Ashton J. Mouton 5-52	C. A. Rodemacher	Ethel B. LeBlanc F	D. L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	A. E. Chargois
Lake Charles	41	Tom C. Price	Florence N. Moore	Lucius L. Moss F	W. H. McInnis S	G. H. Stitzlein	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	39	John E. Coon 7-52		Frank X. Cline F	Thomas Keller E	H. L. Hales	M. L. Peters
New Iberia	16	P. Armand Veator 7-52	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr K	John M. Rochel E	L. Vineland	Andrew Veator
New Orleans	570	deLesseps S. Morrison 5-54	George S. Weaver	Lionel G. Ott F	Albert G. Wyler	Howard L. Dey	Jos. Scheuering
Opelousas	12	T. W. Huntington					
Ruston	10	H. T. Richardson 7-54	J. L. Perry	J. A. Norris T	O. W. Hogan S	Jas. T. Mabry	P. R. Kinard, Sr.
Shreveport	127	Clyde E. Fant 11-54		John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	Floyd Kendrick	E. G. Huckabay
West Monroe	10	C. C. Bell, Jr. 7-54	L. L. Wood	L. L. Wood K	J. O. Fleming S	E. C. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell
MAINE—13							
Auburn*	23	Edward M. Field 10-53	Leon H. Cole	A. M. Eustis A	Wm. Wilkinson S	J. Coleman Miller	Alton E. Savage
Augusta	21	Richard B. Sanborn 1-53	John J. Ryan	Alfred J. Lacasse T	Waldo W. Hill	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor*	32		Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K		John J. Nelligan	John B. Toole
Bath*	11		Harry E. Ring, Jr.	Eva L. Kingsbury T	A. R. Avery S	Richard Frates	F. L. Moriarty
Biddeford	21	Louis B. Lausier 1-53	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	S. Duquette	Arthur King	Albert E. Pare
Brunswick t*	11	(not reporting)					
Lewiston	41	Ernest Malenfant	Lucien Lebel	Albert Parent C	Henry Aliberti E	Zepherin Drouin	Roland Amnott
Portland*	78	Edward T. Gignoux 12-52	Leon T. Webber	Geo H. Anderson A	George H. May	Oliver T. Sanborn	C. F. Hofacker
Saco	10	Myron E. Savage	Lester A. Perkins	Eileen Wilson A	Byron N. Moore S	Arthur M. Emmons	E. Joseph Corneau
Sanford t	15	Maurice J. Maurice C 12-52	Leo C. Pelletier	R. A. Pelletier	Geo. Fortier	Harry Marshall	Ralph Rodgers
South Portland*	22		J. Harold Webster	Grace M. Mileson A	A. W. Waterman E	Horace S. Jose	F. R. Whitten
Waterville	18	Richard J. Dubord 1-55	Chas. N. Nawfel	Byron D. McLellan T	G. H. Winters E	Ralph E. Gilman	A. Thibodeau
Westbrook	12		Charles D. Vaillancourt	Joseph D. Small A	Roscoe F. Libby	Charles E. Knowles	Hormidas J. Aube
MARYLAND—11							
Annapolis	10	Arthur G. Ellington 6-53	Katherine Russell	G. Turner Quiad T	John C. Keefe	Robert G. Beall	Geo. W. Rawlings
Baltimore	950	Thos. D'Alesandro, Jr. 5-55		J. Neil McCardell C	Paul L. Holland	Michael H. Lotz	Col. Beverly Ober
Cambridge	10	Julian L. Tubman 7-52	Carroll L. Dail	Carroll L. Dail K	John H. Cosby E	Osvery Pritchett	Grason W. Price
College Park	11	Chas. R. Davis 5-53	Mrs. H. W. Shaw	S. B. Shaw T	H. E. Hughes S		D. R. Thompson
Cumberland	38	Thomas S. Post 4-52	W. G. Ullery	A. B. Gibson A	Wm. H. Marean E†	Virgil A. Parker	R. E. Flynn
Frederick	18	Donald B. Rice 6-54	Jos. F. Eisenhauer S	Aubrey Nicodemus T	W. R. Walter E		W. W. Corbin
Hagerstown	36	Herman L. Mills 3-53	Elden L. Kerney	T. W. Summer T	William Henson S	Max Hoover	J. B. Brown
Hyattsville	12	Caesar L. Aiello	E. W. Baker	Howard C. Dingee T	E. P. Waterman E	Charles DiVincenzo	Howard H. Holmes

Mount Ranier . . .	11	Herbert W. Reichelt 5-53	E. A. Bean	E. A. Bean K		William S. Freeman	John W. Wise
Salisbury	15	Rollie W. Hastings 6-54	R. F. Brittingham	R. F. Brittingham K	Phillip C. Cooper E	W. A. Moore, Sr.	Wm. J. Chatham
Takoma Park . . .	13	Ross H. Beville 4-5	H. J. Hilliard, Sr.	H. J. Hilliard, Sr. K	Earl W. Thomas	M. C. McBride	Chester Thomas
MASSACHUSETTS—82							
Adams t	12	Morton H. Burdick C	Miss I. Audrey Louison	Jos. T. Satko N	Francis L. LaBatt S		Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t	11	Maurice R. Pare C 3-52	Albert M. Grant	Raymond O. Davis T	F. W. Merrill S	Geo. A. MacDougall	Daniel J. Flynn
Amherst t	11	F. Civille Pray C 3-55	Mrs. G. L. Fitzgerald	Mrs. C. Abramson N	Edward R. Lawson	Geo. A. Cavanaugh	Wm. A. Englemann
Andover t	12	Roy E. Hardy C 3-54	George H. Winslow	George C. Napier N	Stephen P. Puffer S	C. Edward Buchan	George A. Dane
Arlington t	44		James J. Golden	J. W. Anderson T	William Toomey	Richard Tierney	A. F. Bullock
Athol t	12	Thomas Kendrick C 2-54	Walter E. Farnum	Wm. K. Wheeler N	M. A. Casella	Geo. V. Henrich	Wm. J. Callahan
Attleboro	24	Cyril K. Brennan	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Joseph Mowry	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t	27	Charles R. Betts C	Chas. B. Wiggin	F. J. Lally T	Geo. B. Olson	William H. Hill	Wm. G. Heyd
Beverly	29	Clarence Wildinson 12-52	Bennett E. Merry	John C. Lovett T	Roger F. Duwart	F. Wittenhagen	Edw. Aucone
Boston	801	John B. Hynes	Walter J. Malloy	Chas. J. Fox A	Geo. G. Hyland	J. B. Stapleton	Edw. W. Fallon
Braintree t	23		Ernest C. Woodman	John W. Harding T	J. L. Wentworth S	Harry T. Sears	Edw. D. Cahill
Brockton	63	C. Gerald Lucey 1-54	J. A. Sullivan	Chas. F. Gilmore A	Henry W. Hall S	Lawrence F. Lynch	Jno. F. O'Connell, Jr.
Brookline t.	58	Reuben L. Lurie C	Arthur J. Shinners	Albert P. Briggs T	Walter A. Devine E	Thos. J. Malloy	Jas. W. Tonra
Cambridge*	121	J. A. DeGuglielmo 1-54	Frederick H. Burke	Martin F. Nolan A	Wm. R. McMenimen	John F. Collins	Patrick F. Ready
Chelsea	39	Andrew Quigley 1-54	Jos. A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	John Marion E	Chas. G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	49	Walter J. Trybulski	Arthur Balthazar	Jos. A. Ritchott A	Thos. F. Robinson E	Peter J. Gula	Theo. A. Fisher
Clinton t	12	Paul P. Lavelle C 2-53	Mrs. Mildred B. Fallon	Herbert S. Child N	Francis D. O'Malley	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t*	16	C. F. Lundergan C 4-53	Arthur W. Gay	Jeannette Whittier A	Robt. A. Gliver E	Jos. E. Kelley Sr.	R. F. Kirwin
Dedham t	18	Edward J. Keelan C	John T. Carey	John J. Flynn N	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t . .	11	Wm. A. Herrmann C	Frank J. Janik	Mrs. May Simmons N	Wm. P. Lawler E	Robert F. Ulm	F. C. Skrzyniarz
Everett	46	Philip J. Crowley 1-54	John M. Carroll	A. H. MacKinnon A	W. E. Driscoll S	James J. Evans	B. V. Elliott
Fairhaven t	13	Charles W. Knowlton C 2-54	Michael J. O'Leary	Claudia I. Schiller N	Ellsworth M. Burgess S	Frank Rogers	Norman D. Shurtloff
Fall River	112		Adelard J. Gauthier	Ernest A. Floyd A	Joseph Logan	George E. McGaw	Edward McMahon
Fitchburg	43	Peter J. Levanti 12-53	Daniel H. McLean	J. B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Ernest Caouette	Carlisle F. Taylor
Framingham t . .	28	V. H. Galvani C 3-52	Wm. S. Walsh	G. J. Sullivan N	Samuel Dyer E	Leroy Trevett	Edw. T. McCarthy
Gardner	20	Gabriel G. Morze 1-54	Sarah E. Bourgeois	George Currie A	William Gouslin S	Leonard J. Gearan †	Cyrille LeBlanc
Gloucester*	25	Joseph J. Grillo	Allen F. Grant	S. E. Lawrie T	H. P. Sawyer S	L. B. Blatchford	Winfred J. Ellis
Greenfield t	17	F. C. Keegan C 3-52	W. J. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	E. L. Bond E	Herbert Jerris	Wm. J. O'Connell
Haverhill*	47	J. P. Willett	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Pierce A	Harry W. Bailey E	R. K. Noyes †	Wm. A. Gavin †
Hingham t	11	Lewis W. Perkins C	William L. Howard	J. Irving Botting N	Alexander D. Peters S	Albert W. Kimball	H. A. MacFarlane
Holyoke	55	Henry J. Toepfert	Jos. Jubinville, Jr.	Ralph J. Thompson A	Edward A. Maher E	John H. Rohan	Timothy F. Grady
Lawrence	81	John J. Buckley 12-53	Jos. R. Smith	John J. Buckley F	Jos. R. Turrisi	Edw. A. Retelle	Daniel P. Kiley
Leominster	24	R. W. Crossman 1-54	Arthur U. Mahan	Frank A. Shaw N	Geo. W. Damon	E. P. Johnson	Geo. H. Smith
Lexington t	17	Donald E. Nickerson C 3-54	James J. Carroll	Ethel U. Rich † N	William M. Burns	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	97	Henry Beaudry 12-53	Wm. Sullivan	D. E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	Francis Kelleher	John Sayers
Lynn	100	Arthur J. Frawley 12-53	Albert L. Flynn	George Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	John Healey
Malden	60	Fred I. Lamson 12-53	Raymond F. Mooney	A. A. Marr, Jr. C	Dennis Sullivan S	Arthur G. Green	Joseph B. Henry
Marblehead t . . .	14	W. Gerry Martin C	William Bragdon	Chas. E. Kelley F	Walter B. Power S	John S. Adams	Samuel N. Bradick
Marlborough . . .	16	Romeo J. Gadbois 1-54	Francis J. Bertrand	Henry B. Adams A	J. F. Granger S	John W. Brecken	Geo. F. Hutch
Medford*	66	John C. Carr, Jr. 1-54	Geo. P. Hassett	A. A. Lucey A	H. J. Nicholson E	John Gorham	W. J. McLaughlin
Melrose	27	Thomas L. Thistle 1-54	R. H. Greenlaw	E. J. Donovan A	G. S. Weeks E	Sidney Field	G. D. McWilliams
Methuen t	24	Carl A. Woekel C	Everett V. Sanborn	Wm. H. Ruediger N	John V. Austen	Benjamin M. Bean	Cyril Feugill
Middleborough t* .	10	R. W. Maddigan, Jr. C 1-53	Waldo S. Thomas	Chester L. Shaw T	Louis Forney S	Bertram Tripp	Charles H. Rogers
Milford t	15	William F. McAvoy, Jr. C	Catherine L. Coyne	M. J. Hannigan N	Edward C. Carroll S	John F. Adams	Wm. F. Fitzpatrick

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Milton t	22	Chas. F. Batchelder, Jr. C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	James J. Maloney S	Ashton F. McLeod	John B. Shields
Natick t	20	William F. Wells C 3-53	James H. Fleming	Arthur C. Leavitt N	B. G. Sargent	Lyman G. Brown	W. Joseph Shea
Needham t	16	Edw. J. Stewart 3-52	Marian Peterson	M. W. Grant N	Lester C. Hollis	Richard Salamone	Thos. H. Welch
New Bedford	109	Edw. C. Peirce 1-54	Charles Deasy	Edw. Nerbonne A	Thomas Williams	Milton Andrews	John W. Davies
Newburyport	14	Andrew J. Gillis 1-54	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert Carey A	Edw. Murphy † S	Burton T. Lunt †	Jas. E. Sullivan
Newton	82	Theodore Lockwood 12-53	Frank M. Grant	John Martin C	Willard S. Pratt	John Corcoran	Philip Purcell
North Adams* . . .	22		Albert Fuller	Albert Fuller K	H. R. Galipeau	Arthur Girard	John Flaherty
North Attleborough t	12	Leonard J. Quinn C	E. Roger Shorman	August R. Funke T	N. B. Phipps, Sr. S	R. C. Robertson	Jos. H. McKeon
Northampton	29	Pierre Drewsen 1-54	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	Wallace Howes S	Chas. Dalton	Geo. J. Bernier
Northbridge t . . .	17	George L. Searles C	Ruth C. Keeler	Dutton Alden T	Wm. Williams S	Philip B. Walker	Albert Cullen
Norwood t*	17	Clement A. Riley C 1-53	Walter A. Blasenak	Walter A. Blasenak N	John E. Gahagen	Alonzo N. Earle	Patrick J. Coyne
Peabody	23	Leo McGrath	J. F. O'Meara	Patrick J. Cahill T	Frank J. McCarthy E	Arthur Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	53	Robt. T. Capeless 1-54	John J. Fitzgerald	John J. Fitzgerald K	Robt. L. McLellan	Thos. F. Burke	Thos. H. Calnan
Plymouth t	14	James T. Frazier C	Herbert K. Bartlett	Mrs. Cora B. Grady N	Elmer C. Chandler S	Leslie W. MacLean	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy*	84	David S. McIntosh 1-53	Hattiemay Thomas	Alexander Smith A	Chas. R. Herbert	Thos. F. Gorman	Jos. Hughes
Reading t	14		Boyd H. Stewart	Boyd H. Stewart A	Philip Welch	Hugh L. Eamis	Thos. E. Wall
Revere*	37		Joseph McChristal	Ed O'Toole A	George Burnett E	Thos. McCarrick	C. A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 1-54	Augustine Toomey	Harold Perkins A	Frank Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	Jos. McDonough
Saugus t*	17	David J. Lucey C	Mrs. Ruth E. Stevens	Carl E. Chapman N	Chas. C. DeFronzo	George Drew	R. E. Mansfield, Jr.
Somerville	102	John M. Lynch 12-53	Norman E. Corwin	David Y. Ross A	Edw. F. Moynihan		Augustine Sharry
Southbridge t	18	J. Gerard Nolet C	Mrs. C. P. Boyer	Leon A. Caron N	Benjamin F. Tully E	Oswald Meunier	O. A. Desvosiers
Springfield	162	Daniel B. Brunton 1-54	Clifford F. Smith	Berton E. Hale A	Chas. A. Bailey, Jr. E	Rene Patingre	Raymond Gallagher
Stoneham t	13	Fred A. Schneider C	Winthrop A. McCarthy	W. A. McCarthy N	R. B. MacKenna	William Crosby	John C. Nelson
Stoughton t*	11		Margaret Fitzpatrick	Donald H. Blatt M	James Williams	Fred Pye	Peter J. McGarvey
Swampscott t	12		Malcolm F. MacLean	Murray Adams A	Howard Hamill E	Chas. Lampard	Francis Wall
Taunton	40	John Parker 1-54	H. L. Galipeau	T. F. Corr, Jr. T	R. L. Hopkins S	M. L. Sheehy	T. Jos. Galligan
Waltham	47	Henry A. Turner 12-53	W. J. Lanagau	C. Ralph Dow A	Herbert Howe	Ernest L. Neal	Asa E. McKinna
Wakefield t	20	Mathew P. Curran C	Charles F. Young	John J. McCarthy N	R. Francis Shea	C. E. Jacobs	John G. Gates
Watertown t	37	Herbert Applin C 3-52	Geo. B. Wellman	Wm. W. Norcross, Jr. A	Thomas V. Dwyer S	W. C. McElroy	James M. Igoe
Webster t	13	John P. Ivascyn C	Mrs. P. C. Mahon	Jos. P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E		Delphis J. Nadeau
Wellesley t	21	Marian N. Pierce C	John T. Ryan	Alexander McLea N	Geo. W. Fisher S	Thos. H. Slaman	Robert P. MacBoy
Westfield	21	Richard E. Fuller 1-54	Harold Whittemore	Robert McMahon A	Francis Martin	Jeremiah Moriarty	Malcolm Donald
West Springfield t.	20	Raymond H. Bagg C 2-53	Mrs. V. F. Allen	V. Paul Keith N	T. Frederick Roche S	Frederick H. Sibley	John O'Brien
Weymouth t	33	Joseph Crehan C	Harry Christensen	Emerson R. Dizer N	John O'Leary S	Walter R. Murray	Edw. F. Butler
Winchester t	16		Mabel W. Stinson	E. A. Bradlee T	J. A. Wakefield S	Jas. E. Callahan	Chas. J. Harrold
Winthrop t	19	Peter W. Princi C	Jos. F. O'Hern, Jr.	Albert L. Pigon N	Fritz E. Westlin S	Wm. A. Floyd	Wm. M. Pumphret
Woburn	20	F. H. Murray, Jr. 1-54	Margaret G. Kane	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall	Michael J. Kane	Thomas Maguire, Jr.
Worcester*	203	Andrew Holmstrom 1-54	Russell Ober †	Harold Tunison T	Earl R. Perry	Herbert Travers	Wm. Finneran
MICHIGAN—55							
Adrian	18	Claude E. Porter 4-53	E. A. Ballenberger	E. A. Ballenberger K	Wm. H. Gibbs	John H. Hawley	Robt. C. Stites
Albion	10	Norman H. Wiener 12-52	John P. Bentley	John P. Bentley K	H. A. Rieger E	Sam O'Dell	H. J. McAuliffe
Allen Park	12	Henry M. Lucy 3-53	R. Don Pretty	Elsa L. Woodrow T	Raymond Hinzmann	Charles Julian	Marvin Driver
Alpena*	13	Fred K. Taber 4-55	Edw. E. Seguin	Edw. E. Seguin K	Allen Kennedy S	F. C. McKim	L. D. Walker

Ann Arbor	48	William Brown, Jr.	Fred J. Looker	Fred J. Looker K	Geo. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn, Sr.	Casper Enkemann
Battle Creek	49	Wm. V. Bailey	Joseph M. Boos	Joseph M. Boos C	R. R. McIntosh E	Charles A. Crosier	Cleon Cramer
Bay City*	53	E. A. Cederberg	James H. Gates	O. A. Kasemeyer C	R. K. McGillivray	Jos. L. Trudell	F. W. Anderson
Benton Harbor* . .	19	F. J. Flaugh 4-53	Earl L. Tidey	Mark H. Grosse	C. C. Smith S	Ray Hall	Vern C. Story
Berkley*.	18	Donald McPherson 4-53	E. J. Johnston	E. J. Johnston K	W. R. McCary E	Frank Irons	Frank Irons
Birmingham*. . . .	15	Dean G. Beier 4-53	Irene Hanley	R. T. Berger T	L. R. Gare E	Vernon Griffith	Ralph Moxley
Cadillac*	10	T. W. Kelly 12-53	Emil F. Meyer	Emil F. Meyer K	N. W. Sagemen M	Robt. Gilchrist	Dan E. Levin
Dearborn	95	Orville Hubbard 1-54	Myron Stevens	Geo. Brady C	Harry Hoxie	Frank Gilligan	Lawrence Schaefer
Detroit	1,850	Albert E. Cobo 1-54	Thos. Leadbetter	John Witherspoon C	Carl D. Warner		George F. Boos
East Detroit*. . . .	21	Mildred B. Stark 4-53	Chas. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	Chas. Paternoster S	August Zado	Lyman Ackhardt
East Lansing* . . .	20	Cornelius Wagenvoord 4-53	Shirley Suesz	Helen Hendrickson T	Geo. E. Snyder E	Murle V. Croy	Chas. F. Pegg
Ecorse	18	Louis S. Parker	Patrick Trondle	Wm. Jones C	F. W. Liddle E	Fred Pudvan	Alvin Royal
Escanaba*.	15	G. W. Knutson 4-52	Geo. M. Harvey	A. H. Lawrence F	L. W. Jenkins E	Glen Leonard	Glen Leonard
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt 4-53	T. H. O'Donoghue	T. H. O'Donoghue K	Roy F. Goodspeed	Ray L. Wixson	Roy A. Butcher
Flint*.	163	Paul Lovegrove 11-52	Robert G. Loeffler	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Theo. D. Moss	Calvin Johnson	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids* . . .	177	Paul G. Goebel 5-52	Stanton R. Kilpatrick	Charles Lawyer T	Charles Darling	Frank Burns	Dewey Beaver
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	Homer C. Fritsch 4-53	Wm. G. Stamman	William Johnson C	E. B. Lane M	Edw. L. Rector	A. E. Lowwers
Grosse Pte.Woods*	10	Leon Ratcliffe 4-52	Dorothy Westendorf	Ray MacArthur C		Walter Goulette	Walter Goulette
Hamtramck	43	Dr. S. S. Skrzycki 4-52	Walter J. Gajewski	Henry C. Ciesluk C	I. M. Kopkowski E	Henry L. Kanar	Wm. A. Nowicki
Hazel Park*	18	Omer Taylor 4-52	Lenore Armour	Lenore Armour K	Oliver Godsey S	Frank S. Durbin	R. V. Hunt
Highland Park . . .	46	John R. Smith	T. E. Shawcross	Mrs. L. F. Evans C	L. C. Whitsit E	Frank A. Ford	Dewey Schultz
Holland*	16	Harry Harrington 4-52	C. Grevengoed	C. Grevengoed K	Jacob Zuidema E	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hof
Inkster	17	Donald E. Olson P 4-53	Mrs. F. DePlanche	Malcolm MacDonald T	Wm. Meadowcroft	Kenneth Roberts	A. L. Blossingham
Ironwood*	11	Anthony W. Bulinski 4-53	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen K	Lew O'Callaghan	Edw. Laitala	John L. Sullivan
Jackson*.	51	James N. House 1-54	Everett D. Cattell	Everett D. Cattell K	Ray Fry	Harold Crawford	Harry Bailes
Kalamazoo*.	58	Glenn Allen, Jr. 11-53	Marie Filarski	Maurice Schippers A	Harold Andrus E	Frank Van Atta	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 1-53	Millie Bronn	Robt. Sanderson C	Glenn Manz E	Hugh Fisher	Paul Taylor
Lincoln Park	29	Stephan A. Creutz	John O'Connor	L. M. Bailey C	C. J. Johnston	Thomas Dickson	Floyd Crichton
Livonia	18	Jesse Ziegler 4-52	Marie W. Clark	Carl Wagenschutz T	Harold Hultquist S	Calvin Roberts	Geo. Harmon
Marquette*	17	Bernard L. York 4-52	Robert DeRoche	W. E. Miller A	W. R. Monroe	R. W. Bystrom	D. McCormick
Menominee	11	Otto Eickmeyer 4-52	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Jas. Corbett E	William Sporrer	Joseph Kellner
Midland*.	14	W. A. Groening, Jr. 11-52	Weyant Pangborn	Weyant Pangborn K	Chas. Johnson	Earl Engwis	Richard Rogers
Monroe	21	Albert Davis 1-53	D. A. Soleau	George Danz T	Mark G. Dance	Russell Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mount Clemens . .	17	Dr. P. T. Mulligan 4-53	Frederick Soule	Helen Miller T	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton Dubay	Harvey Hammond
Mount Pleasant*. .	11	Delbert Conkright 1-53	Allan J. Kronbach	Edna Shangle T	Spencer Strouse S	John McCall	Vernell Davis
Muskegon*	48	Edwin J. Quick 1-53	R. F. Cooper	H. E. Lundborg F	G. F. Liddle M	Elmer Bandgren	Fred Castenholz
Muskegon Heights*	19	B. P. O'Grady 4-52	R. J. Miles M	R. J. Miles M	Glen Whelpley E	Harry L. Ridout	Alex J. Bell
Niles	13	Leonard E. Thompson 4-52	Burt Luth	Ilah Warren T	Heath P. Calvin E	Walter Zimmer	Lloyd Bates
Owosso	16	Chas. Moore	G. A. VanEpps	Ann Cavanaugh T	Wm. Stickel	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	John Ridgway 4-52	Ada Evans	Oscar Eckman F	Lewis Wrenn E	John Schroeder	Herbert Straley
Port Huron*	36	T. E. Woods 4-53	A. R. Hill	Earl Madill F	A. T. Carlisle E	Geo. Hisscock	D. L. O'Leary †
River Rouge	21	Warren Duncan 4-53	John R. Osborn	Thomas Redmond T	Earl Beaudrie	Phillip Goniea	Ralph Phillips
Roseville	16	Frank Biehl 3-52	Howard S. Cochran	August Peters T	Fred Fischer	Harold Flechsig	Michael Miller
Royal Oak*	47	Vernald Horn 12-53	Gladys Holmes	George Nampa F	George Schmid	Chas. Henning	Ray Hayward
St. Clair Shores* .	20	Robert Harrison . . -53	William Ridal	William Ridal K		Philip A. Eckhout	Harvey Champine
St. Joseph*	10	Waldo Tiscornia 4-52	Ira Wagner	Ira Wagner K	Delosse Bicknell	Hudson Michell	Thomas Gillespie
Saginaw*	93	William Hart 4-53	Frank Niederstadt	Carl Faist F	Hugh Benner	Russell Braman	William Yule
Sault Ste. Marie* .	18	William Freeman 5-52	R. R. Reinhart	R. O. Gustafson A	Wilfred F. Jacques	E. B. Peterson	Willard Welsh
Traverse City* . .	17	Julius Sleder 4-52	Clarence Anderson	Robert Seabrook T	Julius Rowley E	Roy Green	Chas. Woodrow

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wyandotte	37	William Kreger 4-53	Ford Wagar, Sr.	Ford Wagar, Sr. K	Louis Moehr E	Floyd Collard	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti*	18	D. T. Quirk 4-53	Betty E. Fenker	N. G. Damoose M	J. K. Hart	Gerald H. Kelly	Harold E. Haun
MINNESOTA—22							
Albert Lea*	14	James C. Nelson 1-53	Ila Dudley	R. L. VanNocker M	Robert C. Dunn E	Joseph J. Spark	
Austin	23	M. G. Rolfson 4-52	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Weiland K	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	George Roope
Bemidji	10	F. G. Troppman 3-53	Ruby Hunter	Ruby Hunter K	Harry Paine E	C. O. Johnson	Earl E. Lang
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-54	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	George Lucas	Louis Rofidal
Duluth	105	George Johnson 4-53	C. D. Jeronimus	C. H. Barnes F	Clive Goldsmith	Lorenzo J. Jones	O. F. Brewer
Faribault	16	Andrew J. Keller 4-53	Paul H. Haugen R	Paul H. Haugen K	Frank W. McKellip E	Marven S. Morgan	Edward D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls	13	Gus Kantrud 4-52	Iver Mickelson	Iver Mickelson	Erwin F. Hensch E	William Nelson	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	A. E. Carleton 12-53	Jos. Gazelka	Jos. Gazelka K	Jos. H. Rough E	Hugh Riley	Chester Naesethoe
Mankato	19	J. C. Zotalis	H. J. Matson	L. E. Vaubel T	Thomas Mackey E	B. E. Bangerter	W. J. Kruse
Minneapolis	522	Eric G. Hoyer 7-53	Arlene R. Finkle	Al Hansen	Hugo Erickson E	Reynold Malmquist	Thomas R. Jones
Moorhead	15	Henry C. Stiening 1-52	Paul A. Cook	Paul A. Cook K	Joseph E. Young	F. I. Remley	L. H. Bielfeldt
Owatonna	10	F. E. Austin 3-52	L. R. Haberman	L. R. Haberman K	C. D. Philstrom E	Kenneth Hammal	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	Arnold W. Kosec 5-53	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	James F. Enz E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	18	Fred C. Reller 12-53	John A. Klein	John A. Klein K	Egil Wefald E	Ray Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale	11	Chas. O. Wallace 12-52	E. A. Jaenisch	J. M. Kudrna T	Ralph P. Frederickson E	Adolph Jullie	Mathew Spurzem
Rochester	30	Glenn O. Amundsen	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Ralph Morison E	Frank Evertt	James Machen, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	Matt Malisheski 4-52	Andrew Haberkorn	Andrew Haberkorn K	James Gray E	William Ruehle	A. T. Anderson
St. Louis Park	23	C. L. Hurd	Joseph Justad	Joseph Justad K	Phil W. Smith E	C. M. Williams	Andy Nelson
St. Paul	311	Edward Delaney 6-52	Harry O'Connell	Joseph Mitchell C	George Shepard E	Wm. H. Mattocks	Charles Tierney
South St. Paul	16	H. B. Gackstetter	John O'Donnell	John O'Donnell K	Donald Blaisdell E	H. E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	W. S. Anderson 4-52	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	Henry Tillman T	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	Geo. Forte
Winona	25	J. Roland Eddie	Roy Wildgrube	Roy Wildgrube K	Wm. O. Cribbs E	Frank Witt	August Bingold
MISSISSIPPI—15							
Biloxi	37	R. Hart Chinn	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel K	Gordon Dacey	Lee Chinn	Earl Wetzel
Clarksdale	17	Kinchen O'Keefe 7-53	J. B. Lindsay	J. B. Lindsay K	R. E. Montgomery	F. M. Owenes, Jr.	H. D. Scherck
Columbus	17	William Hairston 1-53	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	Adair L. Cox E	O. B. Spruill	Mahlon Vickery
Greenville	30	Geo. Archer 1-56	Marnell Byrd	Marnell Byrd K	John Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood	18	A. D. Saffold 7-53	Bonner Duggan	Rosella Bunner F	C. G. Abbott E	R. G. Duren	R. R. Shurden
Gulfport	23	Milton Evans 6-53	Ivan Ballenger	Ivan Ballenger K	C. E. Murphy	Van D. Ladnier	R. H. Hart
Hattiesburg	29	E. J. Currie 7-53			J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	E. C. Harris
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 6-53	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert E	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	25	A. S. Scott 7-53	J. C. Coats	A. S. Scott F	W. P. Smyly	J. H. Sullivan	C. W. Valentine
McComb	10	M. H. Wall	E. J. Triche		J. A. Holloman S	Sam Bellipanni	Clyde Simmons
Meridian*	42	Laurence B. Paine 6-53	R. S. Tew	R. S. Tew K	J. M. Slaughter, Jr. E	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Nolte Abbott	S. F. Junkin	S. F. Junkin K	E. M. Stiles	Will Druette	Jack M. Thomas
Pascagoula	11	Wilbur G. Dees 6-53	V. P. DeJean	V. P. DeJean K	H. C. Ezell	J. B. Hudson	R. E. Jones
Tupelo	12	Geo. Maynard 7-53	Jas. Ballard	Jas. Ballard K	Lyle N. Bowen S	Arthur Hutchinson	D. B. Crockett
Vicksburg	28	Pat Kelly 1-53	Marie Pantoliano	Marie Pantoliano K	F. M. Garvey	J. F. Hosemann	A. R. Allen

MISSOURI—28

Cape Girardeau . .	22	Walter H. Ford	Verna L. Landis	Chas. A. Schweer F	John R. Walther E	Carl Lewis	Wm. A. Mills
Carthage	11	Tiffin Teters 4-54	Mrs. L. Whitwell	Mrs. L. Whitwell K	H. J. Williams	John Brydges	Tony Smith
Clayton	16	C. K. Thies 4-52	Charlee Niedner	Thomas Hargadon C	Nelson Alexander S	Otto Brexler	Charles Tacke
Columbia*	32	Roy Sappington	F. L. Boggs	Wm. E. Palmer F	George Farrell	Max Woods	Geo. Blackburn
Ferguson	12	Frank Gollhofer 4-53	Mrs. R. Becker	Mrs. R. Becker K	E. F. Thatcher	Douglas Bindbeutel	Al Montrey
Fulton	10	Jack A. Garrett	B. Alexander	B. Alexander K	C. H. McAtlee E	Clinton Harris	T. L. Edson
Hannibal*	20	R. E. Long, Jr. 5-52	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Warren Barrett E	Milton Finks	John Walmsley
Independence	37	Robert Weatherford, Jr. 4-54	James S. Craig	James S. Craig K	Leonard Campbell S	Thomas Pollard	Henry Williams
Jefferson City . . .	25	Arthur Ellis 4-55	Henry Ells	Henry Ells K	R. D. Fowler E	John Sullivan	Louis Rackus
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Koeneman 4-55	Owen Galbraith	Owen Galbraith K	J. Ray Graham E	W. Wiese	John Obertz
Joplin	39	Dr. H. Oltman 4-54	Maude E. Fones	H. A. Richardson F	J. J. McAfee E	Claude Bardmess	John Hollis
Kansas City*	457	William Kemp 4-54	Margaret Strahm	R. F. Agard	Reed McKinley	Francis Wornall	Henry Johnson
Kirksville	11	I. E. Markhan	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood	19	A. S. Kenyon 4-52	Wm. C. Mason	Wm. L. Berthold F	Clarence Temme E	John Bryce	Earl Lewis
Maplewood	13	Arthur A. Poetting 4-53	John P. Usher	John Hogan F	John R. Havey S	Leo F. Buck	Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	12	Herbert Morris 4-52	John Cadwell	John Cadwell K	Roy Haerer T	Thomas Merritt	Charles Rehmert
Moberly*	13	Dr. F. L. McCormick	R. W. Daly	R. W. Daly K	Doyle Miller E	S. Stinebaker	Omar Winn
Overland	12	Norman Myers 4-52	Margaret Hartigan	Harry Eggering T	Adolph Bollmeyr S		Brown Hairgrove
Poplar Bluff	15	A. W. Bartlett	Ralph Sanner	Ralph A. Sanner K	J. C. Berryman	Sam Knight	Nathan C. Massey
Richmond Heights.	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-52	A. Benoist Riley	F. W. Keene F	Frank R. Nohl E	George Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles	14	Henry C. Vogt 4-55	F. Brockgreitens	F. Brockgreitens K	Chester Owens E	Earl Bricker	Earl Humphrey
St. Joseph	79	Stanley Dale 4-54	Andy Branum	Deane P. Wiley C	Glen B. Riddle E	W. H. Higgins	J. Croy Keller
St. Louis	857	Joseph Darst 4-53	Oscar Schaefer R	Milton Carpenter C	Frank McDevitt	Walter Kammann	Jerimah O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Herb E. Studer 4-54	J. M. Bailey	J. M. Bailey K	James I. Collins E	John G. Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Sikeston	12	Joe Cravens	A. C. Barrett	A. C. Barrett K	L. Wables	E. L. Tongate	Harold Wallace
Springfield	67	J. Oliver Gideon † 4-52	F. E. Rosback	J. Oliver Gideon F	O. H. Reynolds	Warren Hayes	George Walker
University City* . .	40	Walter Metcalfe 4-54	Daniel Almon	Victor Ellman F	Walter Heimbuecher	Ernest Byrne	Herman Spurgin
Webster Groves . .	23	Clarence H. Appel	Norville E. Blaske	Ben Quinn F	John Clayton E	J. Ralph Eddie	Ovid Yadon

MONTANA—7

Anaconda	11	Dan T. McKittrick 5-53	Regina Connor	Mrs. G. McMahon T		James Durkin	M. T. Morris
Billings	32	T. T. Rowe 5-53	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	R. A. Lathom A	John McGhee E	L. B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Bozeman*	11	W. G. Lowe	L. G. Shadoan	L. G. Shadoan K	S. D. Waldorf E	Wm. Penttila †	A. N. Haas
Butte	33	Thos. R. Morgan 5-53	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	Geo. Tippett E	John O'Donnell	Bart J. Riley
Great Falls	39	James Austin 5-53	Fred Hill	Chas. A. Fox T	Kenneth Chrysler E	Chas. E. Lane	Harold Mady
Helena	18	J. R. Kaiserman 5-52	Nina M. Settles	J. E. Scholefield T	Wm. M. Butler E	Joseph Munger	John E. Fred
Missoula	22	Ralph L. Starr 5-53	Lois Cates	H. K. Powell T	Patrick Whelan E	Clare P. Kern	James J. Doyle

NEBRASKA—10

Beatrice.	12	Harry C. Price 4-52	A. G. Kleman	Perry E. Barker F	A. R. Engler E	Cecil Hess	L. C. Regler
Fremont	15	Carl F. Olson 4-53	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda K	L. M. Roessler E	Zola Miller	R. F. Millard
Grand Island* . . .	23	O. W. Johnson 4-54	F. S. White	S. Johrde T	C. W. Burdick	Richard Evans	J. M. Bosler
Hastings	20	Thomas Emel 4-53	Edward Dier	Helen A. Weiler T	Harold Williams E	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney*	12	Fred G. Geist, Sr. 4-53	Mrs. H. J. Nelson	F. E. Hollingsworth T	R. H. Lancaster	J. B. Prather	R. T. Nelson
Lincoln	99	Victor E. Anderson 5-53	Theo. H. Berg	Theo. H. Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	J. T. Carroll
Norfolk	11	Bert A. McCreary 5-53	A. O. Hazen	Dan F. O'Brien T	H. H. Tracy E	R. H. Wolfe	Irvin F. Ferris
North Platte	15	George B. Dent, Jr.	L. E. Mahlmann	L. E. Mahlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	Don Nelson

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Omaha	251	Glenn Cunningham 5-54	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	W. X. Spellman F	E. W. Woodbridge	Clyde Dunn	Henry Bosen
Scottsbluff*	13	Albert P. Hauke 5-53	L. E. Townsend	L. E. Townsend K	W. J. Brown	James Bramwell	Arthur Hill
NEVADA—2							
Las Vegas*	25	C. D. Baker 6-55	Shirley Ballinger	Harold A. Laird C	C. C. Boyer	Harold Case	L. B. Maxwell
Reno*	32	Francis R. Smith 5-54	Elliott E. Gill	Marshall A. Guisti F	Elliott R. Cann E	Karl Evans	L. R. Geeson
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10							
Berlin	17	Aime Tondreau	G. A. Cournoyer	Louis Delorge, Jr. T	Paul L. Anderson	Bernard Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont*	13	William P. Baron 12-53	Rose Ellen Charron	Philip L. White M	Leonard J. Gould S	E. J. Dansereau	William C. Nobbs
Concord*	28	Shelby O. Walker 1-54	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Wesley E. Haynes	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover	16	Maurice J. Murphy 1-54	A. J. Guilmette	Robert Herlihy F	Maurice E. Myers	Thomas W. Clancy	A. H. McDaniel
Keene	16	Laurence Pickett 1-54	Mrs. Lena Warren	William S. Black F	Fred E. Whitney	Walter R. Messer	William T. Bridgham
Laconia	15	Dr. R. W. Smith 3-53	Chas. E. Lord	Madeline Tardif F	Arnold O'Mara	Merle Sargent	Chas. Dunleavy
Manchester	83	Josaphat T. Benoit 12-53	Michael J. Quinn	P. H. Bennett F	Romeo F. Dusseault	Napoleon Guevin	F. P. McGranaghan
Nashua	35	Lester H. Burnham 1-54	Edward LeBlanc	Alfred O. Poulin T	Alexander Maynard E	Anthony Molloy	Joseph L. Regan
Portsmouth* . . .	19	Theodore R. Butler 12-53	Americo J. Bellucci	W. E. Young A	Nat S. Stevens	George T. Cogan	Wm. J. Linchey
Rochester	14	C. Wesley Lyons 12-52	Arlene Baker	Paul H. Bergeron A	Porter Roberts	Ralph Seavey	Vane Nickerson
NEW JERSEY—90							
Asbury Park* . . .	17	Geo. A. Smock II 5-53	Mary V. Martin	William M. Reid T	Frank Tilton S	Michael J. Ryan	Fred Lembke
Atlantic City . . .	62	Joseph Altman	Bertram E. Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	George Swinton E	Rudolph Farley	Earl Butcher
Bayonne	77	Edward F. Clark 5-55	John F. Lee	Geo. J. Prendeville F	Harry A. Jaeger E	Peter C. Kenny	Robert O'Connor
Belleville	32	James J. Tully 5-54	Florence Morey	James J. Tully F	Patrick A. Waters	William T. Dunleavy	George Spatz
Bergenfield	18	Henry W. Theis 12-53	Edmund L. Willis	William Dillon F	Edward C. Meyer	George Rosien	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	49	Donald H. Scott 1-53	J. Cory Johnson	W. J. Ellor T	Jos. W. Obreiter E	Thos. F. Gussner	Thos. Spatcher
Bridgeton	18	Thomas A. Dailey 12-54	Frederick Edwards	Earl McCormick C	Valdemar Edwards, Jr.	John Peguesse	Frederick Semple
Burlington	12	Anthony T. Greski 12-54	Samuel C. Stafford	John A. McAdams C	Clifford Lucas S	Ernest Schyoeder	Anthony Greski
Camden	125	George Brunner 5-55	Mary McClellan †	George Brunner F	Thomas Daley E	William VanPfefferle	Gustav Koerner
Carteret	13	Stephen Skiba 1-53	Michael Maskaly	Alexander Comba T	Walter Wadiak S	Robert Morris	Geo. Sheridan
Cliffside Park . .	17	Edward Ulrich 1-54	Arthur H. Abrams	Alexander Meissner C	James Mahoney S	James McGrath	Frank Borrell
Clifton*	65	Fred G. deVido 5-54	Edith M. Marrion	John Franz F	William Holster	John Zanet	Jas. N. Marsh
Collingswood . . .	16	A. E. Armitage 5-53	R. S. Wigfield	W. C. Thomas F	W. E. Collings S	C. B. Rudderow	W. H. Beck
Cransford tp . . .	19	E. D. Stanley 12-52	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	P.J. Grall E	H. G. Schindler	Wm. A. Fischer
Delaware tp	10	C. M. Weber 5-56	Margaret Wermuth	John F. Pyle F	J. Osler E		
Dover	11	John Roach, Jr. 1-54	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	William H. Rule	John J. Valley
Dumont	13	Joseph J. Hishon 12-53	J. R. Zellweger	H. C. Holshue T	James R. Clements	Charles Pugsley	Herbert Allmers
East Orange	79	Chas. H. Martens 1-53	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams A†	Theo. J. Young E	Geo. J. Rebhan †	John F. McGinty
East Paterson . .	15	George T. English	Walter A. Bredder	M. R. Juillet			
Elizabeth	113	James T. Kirk	Thomas Luchio	Patrick McGann C	Harold Seymour E	P. J. Kellan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	23	M. Leslie Denning 12-53	Jos. T. Carney	Eugene S. Fisher A	Thos. V. Frank S	Edward T. Truslowe	Jack Abrams
Ewing tp	17	E. W. Harris C	W. L. Nason	H. F. Burne T	B. F. Stratton S		
Fair Lawn*	24	John K. Pollitte 5-52	Ralph Bryant	Ralph Bryant T	Samuel Greydanus	C. DeRitter	Michael Vanore
Fort Lee	12	Louis Botjer 1-54	W. S. Corker	Wm. J. Hart C	W. S. Corker S†	Hugo Amitrano	C. V. Meyn

Garfield	28	Carmen M. Belli	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	William Ventura	Chas. Yadolino	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City . .	14	Philip V. Rea 1-53	Daniel J. Lane	Edward Walker T	William Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	Leroy Jackson
Hackensack*	29	A. R. Wm. Granito 5-53	Ethel M. Hoyt	E. J. Meyerer T	L. K. Fishbough	Wm. C. Frodsham	Wm. J. Menke
Haddon tp	12	Wm. G. Rohrer, Jr.	Mrs. Ethel Atkinson	J. Raymond Chard F	John H. Osler E	Edward Turner	Wm. C. Snyder
Haddonfield	10	F. V. Westermaier 5-53	J. Ross Logan	Chas. H. Evans F	Robert B. Chew	Jonathan F. Cox	William Padgett
Hamilton tp	41	G. R. Holland C	F. A Priest	H. A. Sutterley T	J. L. O'Rourke E		
Harrison	13	Frank E. Rodgers	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph Cundari	Walter B. Tuite	Michael W. Bergen
Hawthorne	15	Louis Bay, II 5-55	Geo. V. Grillo	John L. Titus F	Louis C. Bay S	Louis C. Bay	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	21	Robert C. Kirkpatrick 12-52	Howard J. Bloy	Wm. Ostermiller T	Arthur L. Riche S	A. H. Daviet, Sr.	N. L. Sanford
Hoboken	51	Fred M. DeSapio 5-55	Arthur C. Malone	Thos. A. Gallo F	Patrick Caulfield	Geo. Bonin	John Reynolds
Irvington	59	Herbert Kruttschnitt 5-54	Timothy Maloney	H. Kruttschnitt F	Walter T. Gutowski	Harry Zingenfus	August Hock
Jersey City	299	John V. Kenny 5-53	James Tumulty	Donald Spence F	Chas. Witkowski	Thos. Maloney	Jas. McNamara
Kearny	40	Jos. M. Healey 1-54	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William Wandras	J. N. Hemsley
Lakewood tp	11	(not reporting)					
Landis tp	21	(not reporting)					
Linden	31	H. Roy Wheeler 1-53	Thomas Wieser	Charles Valvano T	John Mesler	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	15	Anthony Guarano 12-53	J. Pacella	C. J. Focarino T	A. D. Interdonta	C. Meess	W. Witte
Long Branch . . .	23	J. Wm. Jones 5-52	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman F	O. Wolcott Morris	James Pierce	Thomas Marks
Lyndhurst tp . . .	20	Carmine Savino, Sr. 5-53	Dominick J. Livelli	Carmine Savino, Sr. F	Harry Gutheil S	D. Castlegrant	Otto Bayer
Madison	10	Donald A. Morrison 1-54	Miss Elsa S. Wick	J. Lovel Paulmier T	Chas. A. Hausser E	Robert L. Chambers	Edw. W. Hinch
Maplewood tp . . .	25	Milo S. Borden 1-54	S. Y. Ronnie	S. Y. Ronnie K	E. W. Barbehenn E	Louis Zimmer	H. R. Dowd
Millburn tp	15	Clarence A. Hill C	T. L. Widmayer	T. L. Widmayer K	L. Price E		
Millville	16	Simon M. Cherivtch 5-53	John H. Fisher	J. Boyd Nixon F	William Ewan	Noah Steelman	Samuel Fithian
Montclair	44	George K. Batt	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard Faulkner F	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	17	W. Parsons Todd 1-53	Nelson S. Butera	John W. Wehman A	Geo. E. Burke	John J. Cullinan	Anson J. Beckwith
Neptune tp	14	Charles Loveman C 1-53	John W. Knox	W. B. Nagle F	Lester Herbert S		S. Wm. Mars
Newark	439	Ralph A. Villani 5-53	H. S. Reichenstein	M. C. Ellenstein F	Leo P. Carlin	Chas. G. Burnett	Frank A. O'Neil
New Brunswick . .	39	John A. Lynch	Harry W. Dwyer	Luke J. Horvath F	Sol Seid	Arthur C. Jaques	F. W. Masterson
North Arlington . .	16	Walter J. O'Connell 12-52	R. B. Galloway	Elbert W. Baker T	Joseph Luty		John F. Eagan
North Bergen tp .	42	John J. Roe 5-55	Joseph Kelly	John Sullivan C	H. Buesser		
North Plainfield .	13	Chas. E. Goudreau 1-54	F. A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T	F. S. Blifford	F. S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	27	William J. Jernick 5-52	Mrs. F. Rutan	Frank E. Drake T	Dudley R. Shepard E	Andrew Hutch	Chas. J. Rummel
Orange	38	Wm. Howe Davis 5-54	M. J. Donlon	Ovid C. Bianchi F	F. Caspar E	Edward Burke	Wm. L. Byrne
Passaic	58	Morris Pashman 5-55	A. C. Martini	Morris Pashman F	J. J. Schneider E	William Coffey	Edward Boyko
Paterson	139	Michael U. DeVita 1-53	Frank Sciro	Jack Zingler C	Vincent Scarlan E	James Troy	James Walker
Pensauken tp . . .	23	E. M. Stewart C	R. V. Peabody	E. E. Brown T	James J. Boyd E		
Perth Amboy . . .	41	James J. Flynn, Jr. 5-52	P. P. Costello	E. P. Tarloski F	Adam Jennetty S	P. F. Campbell	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg . . .	19	Vernon D. Best	Harry R. Carhart	J. S. Hamlen F	Shipman Pursel E	Bernard Hughes	James Stabp
Piscataway tp . .	10	H. J. Rockerfeller C	W. M. Voorhees	Charles O'Rourke T	Chas. J. Kupper E		
Plainfield	42	Carlyle W. Crane 1-53	Fred Toegel	Fred T. Jacobs T	H. Edwin Bush	F. F. Donovan	Daniel J. Gray
Pleasantville . . .	12	Scott M. Ireland	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Princeton	12	P. MacKay Sturges 1-54	Robert F. Mooney	Wilbur F. Kerr, Sr. T	Russell Riker E	Leland G. Birch	Edward W. Mahan
Rahway	21	James G. Egolf 12-52	John J. Williams	H. L. Harrington T	F. A. Hedeman E	Jas. R. Stevens	C. W. Dunphy
Raritan tp	16	Arthur T. Tuttle 12-54	Alice E. Sullivan	Chas. J. W. Boehm A	W. H. Cunningham E		
Red Bank	13	Mrs. K. E. White 12-52	Amy E. Shinn	Julia M. Keough	Ensley M. White	Robert Forbes	F. W. Reuther
Ridgefield Park . .	12	Ross S. Vogt 5-52	Harold J. Jones	H. I. Lowe F	A. Zoda S	Joseph Floyd	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood	17	Albert J. Faber 5-55	U. Grant Taylor	C. N. Malone F	R. P. Raymond E	Oliver M. Vance	J. S. F. Sommerrock
Roselle	18	Francis V. Kitman 1-54	Melvin E. Leurs	E. C. Moffett T	M. A. Leber	Elwood Johns	H. W. Barrett
Roselle Park . . .	12	Bernard H. Dreifoos 1-53	Chas. E. Renton	John Naffke T	Henry Biringer S	Warren A. Metzler	Edward Stevens

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rutherford	17	J. C. Green 1-54	H. J. Landshof	S. D. Staples T	W. J. Dorgeloh S	P. Ferraro	E. E. Bigelman
Sayreville	10	Anthony J. Popowski 1-54	Frank P. Kolb	Joseph J. Weber T	Karl H. Wilber E	Frank Danku	Harry Olsen
Somerville	12	Walter F. Scott 12-53	Edith A. Varley	Harold Gernert T	E. S. Van Fleet	Charles Kugler	Leroy Stevens
South Orange	15	Courteneay Overman 5-53	Mary S. Jenkins	H. S. Watkins T	A. L. Demarest E	John J. Reynolds	T. B. Fitzsimmons
South River	11	J. F. Fitzpatrick 1-54	George A. Bowen	H. O. Schlegel T	E. B. Van Ness E	E. I. Miller	C. Van Deventer
Summit	18	Percival M. Bland 1-54	W. R. Gilson	H. G. Fuchs T	F. A. Murray	T. J. Murray	E. K. Egan
Teaneck tp*	34	Henry Deissler 5-54	Clara Christensen	Wm. F. Haeker T	Wm. G. Whitelaw E	Francis A. Murray	C. J. Harte
Trenton	128	D. J. Connoly 5-55	Thaddeus Burns	Charles Miller C	D. J. Connolly	Thomas J. Phelan	William Dooling
Union tp	38	F. E. Biertuempfel C	W. W. Friberger	E. A. Winters T	George Kling S	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City	56	Harry J. Thourot 5-54	Wilfred G. Turner	William Meehan F	Arthur Lapham	Charles Friedel, Jr.	Harry A. Jenkins
Verona	11	Willard E. Dodd	C. C. Kreuder	F. R. Wagner			
Weehawken tp	15	Chas. S. Krause, Jr.	L. P. Carroll	J. F. Maher, Jr. T	Peter LaMort		
Westfield	21	Charles Bailey 1-53	Jane F. Jones	Dennis Lever T	Arthur D. Bauer	William Linden	Albert Pfirrmann
West New York	38	John J. White	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange	29	Frederick C. Erwin 5-54	T. J. Williams	George C. Kayes C	H. C. Warnick E	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Woodbridge tp	36	Hugh B. Quigley C	B. J. Dunigan	C. J. Alexander T	Howard Madison E		
Woodbury	11	Henry Peterson 12-52	Albert Riggins, Jr.	Claude W. Grant F	Paul J. Dehner	Howard Ballinger	George Carey
NEW MEXICO—7							
Albuquerque*	97	Clyde Tingle C 10-55	Ida V. Malone	G. A. Linder T	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad	18	Walker Bryan 4-52	H. E. McMinn	H. E. McMinn K	Harold G. May S	Ira J. Stockwell	L. C. McCollum
Clovis*	17	Ned Houk 2-55	Bea Tillman	W. H. Patton T	Clinton Craig	George Maddox	Jeff D. Guthrie
Hobbs*	14	J. T. Sayers 1-54	M. L. Barnard	M. L. Barnard K	A. B. Chastain S	A. L. Conner	Ivan Read
Las Cruces*	12	Samuel Klein	R. E. Howell	R. E. Howell K	H. U. Gaines, Jr.	J. B. Camunez	Santos Ramirez
Roswell*	26	Lake J. Frozier 4-52	Brad Hays	Brad Hays K	C. M. Woodbury M	Geo. Daniels	L. O. Thompson
Santa Fe	28	Frank S. Oritz 4-52	E. M. Berardinelli	E. M. Berardinelli T	L. L. Langley	Ellis Bauer	Joe L. Romero
NEW YORK—72							
Albany	135	Erastus Corning II 12-53	Benjamin E. Barry	L. J. Ehrhardt C	Arthur L. Bush E	M. J. Fleming	P. G. Coffey, Sr.
Amsterdam	32	Burtiss E. Deal 1-54	Anthony Sandy	R. H. Hayden T	John P. Gomulka †	E. C. Buhrmaster	Jeremiah Roberts
Auburn*	37	Robert Nelson 12-55	W. E. McGrath	S. A. Goodman C	D. M. Dunning, Jr. E	L. J. Bergan	C. J. Bills
Batavia	18	Judd L. Perkins 1-54	R. D. Fisher	E. T. Ireland T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank M. Whalen	Neal B. Smock
Beacon	14	J. Lewis Bolton 12-53	E. F. Cummings	H. J. Kennelly F	Harold Hayward E	Douglas VanVlack	Jesse B. Dingee
Binghamton	81	Donald W. Kramer 12-53	George R. Beers	John Bloomer C	Regis McNamara E	William Thomas	Michael Hanifin
Buffalo	580	Joseph Mruk 12-53	G. F. Sullivan	Chester Kowal C	F. W. Crane	H. R. Becker	M. C. Noeppel
Cohoes	21	Rudolph Roulier	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	Joseph Garrett
Corning	18	George E. Keenan 1-54	Charles Hause	V. M. Schoonover T	Carl Wilson E	J. A. Doolittle	Roman Laurence
Cortland	18	Robert H. Kerr, M.D. 1-54	Willard K. Ghent	R. B. Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilly	Edward Lonergan	Michael Canestaro
Dunkirk	18	Walter Murray	Laurence Weekes	L. C. Weekes K	H. T. Stumpf E	Earl Meiers	John J. Warren
Elmira*	50	Emory Strachen 12-53	Mrs. H. R. Martin	A. Lester Gregg T	A. L. Oppenheim E	Louis J. Mosher	
Endicott	20	C. Burdette Parkhurst 1-54	Ralph A. Jackson	S. Kuracina T	Nick English	Paul L. Brown	Leroy Wike
Floral Park	15	Walter D. Lawrence 4-53	Edward J. Rock	Chas. J. Hartman T	E. P. Campbell	Warren Skeoch	P. V. Maickel
Freeport	25	Robert L. Doxsee 4-53	E. T. Cheshire	Gordon Simonson T	H. J. Chusiano S	Julius Jacob	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	William Branagan 1-54	F. A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding T	Roy Van Alstine	G. W. Allen	H. R. Holden

Garden City	14	Geol R. Murdock 4-53	E. R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	Allan H. Rogers	Jos. A. Kohart III	S. J. Vandewater
Geneva	17	W. Erle Rogers 12-53	Lucille A. Wright	Jay F. Goodman T	Harry M Bolton	Louis McGuigan	J. E. McDonough
Glen Cove	15	Joseph A. Stanco 12-53	Mary E. Pierce	Harvey L. Doxey F	H. N. Phillips S	Fred Di Menna	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	20	J. Ward Russell 1-54	Katheryn Fitzgerald	Robert T. Dehong C	Edward Anderson	Frank Preston	Edward Kennedy †
Gloversville	24	Robert B. Ramsey 12-53	Wm. H. Marple	Hazel A. Andrest T	Milton Wandel S	Frank E. Tiedeman	Bernard J. Murphy
Hempstead	29	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-53	Lael Von Elm	Harry F. DeBeau	L. S. Marshall E	Harry Grams	John L. Feeley
Hornell	15	Francis P. Hogan 1-54	Lloyd Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald Clancy	F. V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 1-54	Harry R. Deacon	Joseph D. Moy T	Howard Harding E	Wm. A. Moore	J. J. Sullivan
Ithaca	29	Ivan E. Cook 12-53	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	F. J. Laverty	R. Travis	W. Simmers
Jamestown	43	Stanley A. Weeks 12-53	C. H. Watson	D. W. Swanson C	L. W. Bergman	R. H. Swanson	L. H. Ericson
Johnson City . . .	19	Donald E. Stocum 1-55	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer T	James C. Adams	George Hannon	Floyd E. Allen
Johnstown	11	Harvey W. Mansfield 1-54	Archibald Wands	Alton F. Swears T	C. W. Knowles E	John H. Walker	Jos. P. Cerrone
Kenmore	20	Clayton C. Morehouse 4-53	Clifford F. Lane	T. W. Dickson T	Fred S. Creamer S	Raymond J. Kirsch	C. E. Yochum
Kingston	29	Oscar V. Newkirk 12-53	B. S. Kramer	O. A. Goodsell T	E. A. Stending S	Jos. L. Murphy	R. Van Buren
Lackawanna	28	John J. Janiga	William A. Sari	James A. Fennie A	William Egan	John P. Quinn	Walter Kubisty
Lockport	25	William A. Maillet 1-54	K. F. Miner	W. C. Wiese, Sr. T	Harold R. Conley	Daniel N. Haley	William Newell
Long Beach* . . .	16		Anthony DiPaola	Francis P. Callahan T	L. S. Wegman E	Samuel Bolton	Leo Nolan
Lynbrook	17	Fred A. Greis 4-53	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T	Edward Stoner	Harry Eschenbach	William Corgan
Mamaroneck* . . .	15	Edwin B. Dooley 4-53	F. H. Bull, Jr.	F. H. Bull, Jr. K	Claude A. Latimer E	Geo. D. Perschke	Louis Giancola
Massena	13	Stowell P. Fournia 4-53	Leslie E. Schall	Leslie E. Schall K	Walter D. Clark S	Charles Smith	Thos. O'Neil
Middletown	23	Louis V. Mills	Percy E. Benedict	Percy E. Benedict K	Geary W. Chumard	Lee I. Hunt	H. R. Holmbraker
Mineloa	15	Thomas H. Wilson 3-53	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt K	Stanley Downs	Vernon Booher	
Mount Vernon . .	72	Jos. P. Vaccarella 12-55	Geo. W. Rieger	John Lynn C	Jas. V. Carideo	Edward Gall	Wm. P. McDonald
Newark	10	Theodore R. Beales 4-53	J. Arthur Dear	J. Arthur Dear K	LeRoy H. Wright	Roy E. Troke	Wm. Scheerens
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-56	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth D. Jones C	Robert Todd S	E. Leo Brady †	John J. Mullarkey
New Rochelle* . .	60	Stanley W. Church 12-55	Chas. U. Combes	Anne N. Hughes T	Edward Feldmann	Oscar Grab	Walter Kirchoff
New York	7,892	Vincent R. Impellitteri 1-54	Murray W. Stand	Lazarus Joseph C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	Jacob Grumet	Geo. P. Monaghan
Niagara Falls* . .	91	Ernest W. Mirrington 1-56	Jas. E. Collins	Eugene T. Creagh C	Harry J. Curts E	Jas. H. O'Neill	M. T. Considine
North Tonawanda .	25	Myles W. Joyce 12-53	Leo Urban	W. I. Robertson T	W. R. Hardleben E	N. H. Compton	Patrick Grimaldi
Ogdensburg	16	R. P. McJonaloto 1-54	Simon S. Sargent	Merritt M. Morse T	Russ Jermano	F. J. Cadieux	Leo Lebean
Olean	23	William N. Davis 1-54	Floyd L. Kelly	Clair Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr.	Frank H. Wallen	George E. Finger
Oneida	11	Victor Tarry 12-53	Marie A. Whitcombe	Albert G. Behr C	A. T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	Jas. A. Murphy
Oneonta	14	Roger G. Hughes 12-53	L. R. Cummings	Jas. D. Van Woert T	C. M. Taylor	M. H. Stapleton	R. J. Simmons
Ossining	16	Isador Finkelstein	Frederick Scrima	John May T	Frank Becker		Spencer Purdy
Oswego	23	Frank L. Gould 1-54		R. E. McCormack	Geo. W. Allen	Monte R. Lass	John J. Reed
Peekskill	18	Frank Mahony	Edward Conley	Harold Lent C	Chas. Fisher, Sr. †	Louis A. Coie	Peter King †
Plattsburgh	18	John J. Tyrell 1-54	Geo. E. Miller	J. O. Laplante T	Frank D. Behan	Richard R. Norris	C. L. Fleming
Port Chester . . .	24	Jos. L. Carlucci 4-52	Daniel A. O'Connell	A. B. Gioffre T	Geo. A. Mowbray	P. W. Nethercott	M. J. Brennan
Poughkeepsie* . .	41	Robert E. Stevens 12-53	Harry D. Matteson	Aubrey B. Coons F†	Harold R. Dean	I. D. Merrick	G. P. Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thos. S. Clark 12-53	H. C. Younghans	A. J. Scheibly T	Alfred Kaufman	Louis Dambrosch	Chas. S. Stewart
Rochester*	332	S. B. Dicker 12-53	T. P. O'Leary	L. A. Leggiero T	K. J. Knapp E	J. A. Slattery	H. T. Killip
Rockville Centre .	22	W. Harry Lister 4-53	Frank A. Ernst	Robt. Eickmann T	Chas. P. Ketler	Karl Danher	Chas. A. Erbler
Rome	42	David R. Townsend 12-53	Jos. E. Lolo	John W. Hughes T	M. A. Brennan	Wm. M. Campbell	Jas. C. Dunn
Rye	12	Joseph A. Hannan 12-53	Fred Talento	William Selzer C	Raymond Murphy E	Karl Benson	Robert Warren
Saratoga Springs .	15	Addison Mallery	Jerome V. Pitney	Owen Lewis F	Chas. McTygue	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale	13	Harold L. Smith 4-53	Ethel M. Hyde	Anson McLoud T	H. J. Fairbanks E	Chester Dobbs	Wm. J. Short
Schenectady* . . .	92	Archibald Wemple 1-56	Freeman Keller	Myles J. Burke F	John F. Lucey	Edw. M. Moffett	Jos. J. Foley
Syracuse	221	Thomas Corcoran 1-54	Edw. R. Apps	Geo. H. Bedford F	Nelson F. Pitts E	Wm. J. Connelly	John A. Kinney
Tonawanda	15	Arnold C. Gath 1-54	Mrs. Ida Rogalsky	R. E. Martin T	Benjamin Hinkey E	Grover Rech	Clarence Luther

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Troy	72	E. A. Fitzgerald †	John G. Brigham	L. J. Collins C	R. G. Champagne E	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica	102	Boyd E. Golder 1-54	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	T. J. Nelson C	Jas. Saparno E	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream	27	Henry Waldinger 4-53	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischof	
Watertown*	34	John H. Newman 1-56	M. E. Cranes	John Butler A	F. E. O'Brien E	Jos. T. Dibble	Edw. J. Curtin
Watervliet*	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 1-56	Wm. F. Fennely	Thos. Mahoney F	Nicholas Normile	Edw. G. Hughes †	Maurice J. Kennas
White Plains	43	Edwin Michaelian 1-54	Marjorie Kane	Gustav Olson F	William Collyer	Edw. MacDonald	Wm. Sullivan
Yonkers*	153	Kristen Kristensen 1-54	William Gray	Stephen Roake C	Earle Griffen E	William Garrin	William Comey
NORTH CAROLINA—30							
Albemarle	12	A. A. Furr 5-53	T. L. Andrew	R. L. Holbrook F	Cecil H. Lowder	C. E. Morris	R. L. Furr
Asheville*	53	Earl W. Eller 5-53	Margaret Simmons	Weldon Weir M	John C. Walker E	J. C. Fitzgerald	
Burlington*	25	Carlysle Isley 5-53	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope T	W. M. Garrison	R. C. Fortune	
Charlotte*	134	Victor Shaw 5-53	Mrs. L. R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	Lloyd G. Richey E	Donald Charles	F. N. Littlejohn
Concord	16	Fred A. Kestler 5-53	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	C. S. Morgan, Jr. T	S. G. Hawfield, Jr. E	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	71	E. J. Evans 5-53	Elsie N. Jones	R. W. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City*	13	N. E. Aydlett 7-53	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	E. T. Hyman E	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville*	35	J. O. Tally, Jr. 5-53	Louise W. Talbot	Louise W. Talbot K	D. J. Gore	C. A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	23	Harrelson Yancey 5-53	J. L. Kendrick	J. L. Kendrick K	J. F. Abernethy	R. L. Rhyne	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro*	21	S. B. Berkely 6-53	Ralph Jones	Ralph Jones K	E. L. Simmons S	C. W. Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro*	74	Robert Frazier 5-53	Hazel Nisbet	J. R. Holshauser A	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	Peter Williamson, Jr.
Greenville	17	L. D. Page 7-53	H. H. Duncan	H. H. Duncan K	C. K. Beatty S	Geo. W. Gardner	Guy C. Langston
Henderson	11	Henry T. Powell 6-53	W. G. Royster	M. Y. Cooper F	T. W. Ellis	C. G. Ellis	J. E. Parks
Hickory*	15	D. S. Menzies 7-53	H. L. Burdette	H. L. Burdette M	A. B. Uzzle, Jr.	Donald Shuford	M. L. Little
High Point*	40	Amos R. Kearns 5-53	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George Dean	E. K. Ingram	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott 5-53	Thomas W. Heath	Thomas W. Heath K	W. G. McAdams	J. S. Gray	Marion Haskins
Lexington*	14	E. R. Coltrane 5-53	C. V. Sink	E. P. Cofield F	W. M. Beck	T. N. Owen	V. G. Price
Monroe*	10	M. W. Williams 5-53	Clara H. Smith	E. H. Brome M	T. C. Dove E	Sam Goodwin	Jesse A. Helms
New Bern*	16	George H. Roberts 7-53	C. T. Hellinger	Evelyn L. Shupp T	F. M. Scott	C. E. Edwards	Edw. Belangia
Raleigh*	66	James E. Briggs 6-53	H. Palmer Edwards	W. R. Price F	James B. Lambeth	A. B. Lloyd	R. R. Hargrove
Reidsville*	12	George Hunt 7-52	Mary S. Draughon	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Goalsby	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	28	E. F. Duke 5-53	L. B. Aycock	C. L. Bonney T	Frank H. Cothran	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	20	E. L. Hardin 6-53	J. W. Ellis	E. B. Neave T	J. A. English	C. L. Burkett	D. L. Shuler
Sanford*	10	Aubrey E. White 7-53	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	A. C. Thomas S	J. O. Bridges	T. P. Watson
Shelby	16	C. M. King 7-55	Miss Forney	Miss Forney K	T. M. Walterson	James Reid	W. K. Harlin
Statesville*	17	Fred Alexander 5-53	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	E. B. Stafford E	L. M. Gaither	Frank Hartness
Thomasville*	11	Harry B. Finch	Mrs. Eva Jones	Mrs. Eva Jones K	T. O. Lambeth	Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*	45	E. L. White 5-54	Mary Southerland	Deems B. Padgett	Ward Andrews E	J. L. Croom	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*	23	J. L. Hales, Sr.	T. T. Lynn	T. T. Lynn K	W. B. Bandy E	T. R. Bissett	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem*	88	Marshall Kurfees 6-53	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon K	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	James I. Waller
NORTH DAKOTA—5							
Bismarck	19	Tom Kleppe 4-54	Myron Atkinson	Myron Atkinson A	E. J. Booth E	Harry Homan	D. E. Schoeneman
Fargo*	38	Murray Baldwin 5-54		Wm. G. Johnson A	W. P. Tarbeil E	Fred J. Wells	Edw. Nelson
Grand Forks*	27	Harold Boe 4-52	R. S. Niles	R. S. Niles K	A. F. Hulteng E	J. P. Neward	R. S. Niles

Jamestown	11	W. F. Sharp 4-54		H. G. Procter T	Erik Peterson E	Forrest Egleston	Joseph Docktor
Minot*	22	H. C. Kiehn 4-54	R. E. Barcus	R. E. Barcus A	Paul J. Hays	Gilbert Malek	Eugene Roberts
OHIO—78							
Akron	275	Chas. E. Slusser 12-53		John D. Currie F	Marvin Davis	F. C. Vernotzy	Thomas Lynett
Alliance	26	Harley Ewing 1-54	Clarence Steffy	Karl Ayers A	John Thorpe	Milo Sights, Sr.	A. O. Lower
Ashland	14	Louis E. Mansfield	T. V. Withers	T. V. Withers K	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul R. Soles	Harry L. Smith
Ashtabula	24			J. H. Shaw A	F. A. Collins E	A. T. Rohl	A. C. Snow
Athens	12	P. B. Seel 12-53	O. G. Houck	Florence Davis A	F. H. Beckler	C. A. Parker	J. B. Grogan
Barberton	28	T. L. Parker 1-54	Ray Flickinger	Ray Flickinger A	Harry Bushey E	L. B. Culbertson	Byron Eubanks
Bellaire	13	John J. Saunders	Allen Dickey A	Allen Dickey A	J. Warren Belt	Charles Jewell, Sr.	William Swisher
Bellefontaine . . .	10	G. Louie Wren 1-54	Harry Weaver	Harry E. Travis A	Frank Maier	T. D. Dille	Al. D. Paden
Berea	12	Edward T. Manning 1-54	Gertrude Knott	Donald R. Rager F	Warren J. Root E	George A. Smith	Augustine Yanke
Bexley	12	Wm. A. Schneider	Ed. Strackhouse	Ed. Strackhouse K	W. A. Montgomery S		R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green . .	12	C. W. Dick 1-54	Jane E. Coller	Jane E. Coller C	John Pendleton	Morris Instone	Guy Spotler
Bucyrus	10	Frank P. Sitler 1-54	Anita Deisler	E. C. Oppenlander A	A. L. Winter S	Wm. F. Mader	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Russel Diehl	Paula Phillips	Mrs. Siegfried A	Peter Sheehan E	Clifford Callihan	Harry Watkins
Campbell	13	M. J. Kovach	William Glass	William Glass A	John V. DeMart	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Carl W. Wise 1-54	Lester R. Shrufee	Frank Snyder F	Harry McCool	C. Rosche	I. Milligan
Chilicothe	20	Richard B. Middleton 12-53	J. K. Rudell	David Webb A	H. M. Alexander	L. M. Gant	A. R. Poole
Cincinnati*	504	Carl W. Rich 12-54	C. R. McHugh	James Flick F	Robert Sarvis	Barney Houston	Stanley Schrotel
Cleveland	915	Thomas Burke 11-53	Thad Fusco	Frank Hanrahan F	Samuel F. David	Elmer M. Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Heights*	59	Henry Pirtle P 1-54	Ray Martin	Ray Martin K	Henry Kimpel M	Frank Veasley	Edw. Griebel
Columbus	376	James A. Rhodes 12-55	Agnes B. Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Elmer Keller	W. G. Strickfaden	Frank Harrison
Conneaut	10	John L. Walker 12-53	Geo. Kitinoja	Bert L. Palmer A	Leon Woodworth S	Louis Stevens	Kenneth Pounds
Coshocton	12	William MacKenzie	Floyd C. Shafer A	Floyd C. Shafer A	John Shipps	Walter Weaver	Richard Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls . .	29	Harding Wichert 12-53	Clarence Forest	Raymond Scott A	T. H. Sauter E	Louis P. Seiler	M. D. Preston
Dayton*	244	Louis W. Lohrey 1-54	Oscar Mauch	Earl Hagerman F	George Baker	Forrest Lucas	M. C. Kirkpatrick
Defiance	11	Ronald B. Baringer	H. L. Beatty	Leonard F. Patten A	Theodore Blue E	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware	12	Murton F. Pinney 1-54	Kenneth Virtue	Robert King A	Donald Mackley	Jerome Plickebaum	Delbert Morris
East Cleveland* . .	40	Richmond Rice 12-52	Grant Apthorp	Grant Apthorp K	Sholto M. Spears E	Fred Lange	Horace Weaver
East Liverpool . .	24	Arnold Devon 1-54	Allan McKeever	Allan McKeever A	L. S. Bloor	Chas. Bryan	Leroy J. Wise
Elyria	30	H. W. Ault 1-54	Seward N. Black	E. J. Alheit A	D. W. Kothe	W. N. Bates	C. E. Andress
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-56		W. A. Abbott F	Michael A. Spino	Robert E. Gill	Gerald J. Sullivan
Findlay	24	Chester Smith 1-54		E. H. Struble A	Otto C. Gohlke E	Homer Johnston	Leo Larkins
Fostoria	14	Ray R. Coburn 12-53	Harry R. Mosier A	Harry R. Mosier A	Glen Peterman E	Tim E. Walsh	John M Walsh
Fremont	17	O. J. Stierwalt 12-53		Clara K. Gibbs A	Arthur Hetrick S	Urban A. Myers	Myron Bork
Garfield Heights. .	22	Chas F. Wing	Wm. C. Hitch	Harry Benson A	Rudy Manz E	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Girard	10	Joseph Catone 1-53	Charles W. Morse	Charles W. Morse K	Thomas R. Rees, Jr.	Nathan Walker	W. R. Flory
Hamilton*	58	George Radcliffe 1-54	Adele Admonds	Chas. Rupert F	Roy J. Fiemeyer	Geo. Schlotterbeck	John A. Bippus
Ironton*	16		Don Hopkins	Paul S. Sutton A	Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Harold Haas
Kent	12	Robert Garrett 12-53	John A. Williams	Francis J. Kerwin A	W. A. Beans	Fred Miller †	F. R. Grubb
Lakewood	68	A. I. Kauffman 1-55	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees K	Harlan F. Bartels E	Chas. Delaney	Chas. Cossairt
Lancaster	24	W. H. Crook 1-54	Gloria Schleicher	Arthur Everett T	Walter Graf E	Walter Myer	Sam Hutsler
Lima	50	Stanley Welker 11-53	Edith Anderson	George Burgoon A	Charles Ash E	Walter Hydaker	Kermit Westbay
Lorain	51	John C. Jaworski 1-54	Joseph J. Mitock A	Joseph J. Mitock A	Lewis G. Goodell	Elmer Stough	Paul A. Cleaver
Mansfield	44	Roy W. Vaughn	Paul L. Kelley A	Paul L. Kelley A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	J. J. Schwab
Maple Heights . .	16	Walter K. Maser	John J. Wetzel	John J. Wetzel K	Frank Krause E	Frank Vacha	Frank Vacha
Marietta	16	Joe Hartline 12-53	C. E. Irvine	N. L. LaFaber A	Lowell Russell	D. E. Drennen	Thomas Sprague

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Marion	34				Ralph E. Forrest	Owen Siffritt	Thomas Coon
Martins Ferry . .	13	Chas. H. YoHo C	Maude Griffith	William Mandry A	Alonzo McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	30	S. Robert Weirich 1-54	Richard Hardman	Norman Putman A	John E. Young	Donald Simon	Stanley Suitter
Middletown*	34	Francis Carmody C 12-55	Doris Kronborg	H. E. Newlin F	Roy A. Pochel E	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Joseph Blackmore
Mount Vernon . . .	12	Walter W. Rohler	Martha Biggs	M. M. Appleton A	Richard Moffitt E	Carol L. White	Wm. J. Jessup
Newark	34	John W. Swank 1-54	George Kappler	L. Tenney Rees A	Richard Moffitt E	Stanley Shaw	Arthur E. Jones
New Philadelphia .	13	Fred Schneider	Richard Shonk A	Richard Shonk A	Albert Rosch E	Glenn Heck	E. H. Gintz
Niles	17	Edward P. Lenney	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	G. P. Fisher E	James Swager	Charles Berline
Norwood	35	R. Edward Tepe 1-54	Geo. Willging	Ralph J. Gels A	Chas. J. Hagerty	Thomas Fisher	Chas. W. Fritz
Painesville*	14	James A. Creel C 12-53	C. V. Boudreaux	C. V. Boudreaux K	W. C. Smith S	F. Gordon Smith	J. A. Barstow
Parma	29	Stephen A. Zona 1-55		Joseph S. Lime A	Fred W. Newcomb	Clyde Jones	Lester Roeper
Piqua*	17	Wilbur F. Reck 12-53	Joe Klasman	Anna H. Sager F	E. N. Leonard E	Geo. Effinger	Earl McClannon
Portsmouth* . . .	37	Chester H. Allen 1-54	Evangeline Justice	James D. Williams A	Charles Stevenson E	Howard L. Kiebler	Hugh Rudity
Rocky River	11	J. Frank Gibson	Granville M. Cook	Granville M. Cook A	Lyle D. Andrus	Chas. R. Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	13	R. R. Johnson	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky*	29	R. F. Knauer 1-54	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining K	E. E. Hartung	Wilson McLaughlin	R. A. Thom
Shaker Heights . .	28	John W. Barkley	T. E. Cook	T. E. Cook F	Rudy Rife	M. M. Hand	H. M. Benethum
Sidney	11	Emerson Deam 12-54	Thelma L. Short	Jane Werst A	Carl Roeller	Elmer Weinert	William O'Leary
South Euclid	15	George J. Urban 1-54	Lester L. Askue	Lester L. Askue K	Thomas E. Kelly	Godfrey Hoffmeyer	Martin Schmies
Springfield*	79	Paul G. Miller P 1-54	Mrs. Doll Schaeffer	Herbert R. Peck A	Wm. E. Lucas E	Grover Frock	Lawrence Abbett
Steubenville	36	W. C. Sterling	T. J. McDonald A	H. H. Read T	P. V. Jenkins E	Michael Cody	Ross Cunningham
Struthers	12	Harold Milligan 1-54	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce K	D. A. Richards E	Sam Richards	Neil Gordon
Tiffin	19	Charles Dedrick 1-54	Mildred Beidleman A	Mildred Beidleman A	A. J. Grossmann	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*	304	Lloyd E. Roulet 1-54	Carl Diefenback	Ronald T. Anderson F	Burton R. MacRitchie	Karl B. Scheidler	Ray E. Allen
Troy	11	Paul W. Kerr 12-53	H. H. Tamplin	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John Kessler	John Hennessey
University Heights	12	Earl W. Aurelius	Roy J. Madden	Roy J. Madden K	H. P. Peterson E	R. J. Benjamin	Robert Bucklin, Jr.
Van Wert	10	M. W. Feigert 1-54	J. A. Jones A	J. A. Jones A	F. H. Connors E	P. E. Conn	M. L. Kennedy
Warren	50	W. C. Burbank 1-54	Edythe A. Clime	O. J. Kersten A	Ernest K. Varley E	Edwin Oldacres	Manley English
Wash. Ct. House* .	11		Marie Melvin	Marie Melvin K	Clyde Smith S	George Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	John P. Grassbaugh 12-53	Mary V. Parker A	Mary V. Parker A	Harold H. Slater	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter Yost
Xenia*	13	Wilbur H. Thornhill 12-53	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill K	Roy T. Bales S	Walter Buffington	A. R. Stephens
Youngstown	168	Charles P. Henderson 12-53	John H. Lemon	J. Emerson Davis F	James C. Ryan	Leroy Halstead	Edward J. Allen
Zanesville	40	William G. Watson 12-53	A. E. Bagley	Henry F. Stemm A	Bernard Dunmead	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford Courtney
OKLAHOMA—23							
Ada*	16	Joe Hensley 5-52	Jas. N. King	Jas. N. King K	C. B. Oliver S	E. C. Haley	Cecil Smith
Ardmore*	18	Fred B. Hicks 4-53	L. M. Thurston	L. M. Thurston K	Sam P. Matthews E	Maxie Gordon	Hubert Bartlet
Bartlesville* . . .	19	E. S. Dunaway 5-53	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	Walter Crowder	W. J. Jarvis
Chickasha*	16	A. R. Collins 3-52	Donna Hoeder	Frances Carter T	John Farley S	Luther Suddarth	G. E. Kell
Duncan*	15	R. R. Sharp 5-53	C. H. Smith	D. A. Fowler T	John C. Milliken M	H. E. Ray	Raymond D. Webb
Durant	11	M. F. Overstreet 5-53	Lollie Lambden	Mary L. Wilson T	R. G. Clack	Preston Greeson	Ben Risner
El Reno*	11	B. T. Conway	Ethel Dowell	Mervil J. Meyer T	John Roblyer S	LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*	36	George Streets	Clint O. Thrasher	Clint O. Thrasher K	Loren T. McKee E	John Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*	10	W. C. Scurlock 5-53	H. A. Braun	Fred L. Wenner T	Percy Gifford S	Myrle Hunter	S. E. Long

Lawton	35	R. E. Glenn 5-53	D. L. Shelton	C. W. Simpson A	C. W. Gallaher	L. R. Julian	J. R. Cable
McAlester*	18	A. James Gordon 5-52	Celest O'Bannon	Jack R. Gabbert	Wm. T. Reed	H. C. Cacy	Roy Anders
Miami	12	(not reporting)					
Midwest City*	10	Cliff Pickins 5-52	F. B. Foster	F. B. Foster K	W. T. Loman M	W. R. Johnson	Tom Denton
Muskogee*	37	Carlos E. Logan	Ruth Helvenston	J. I. Rowe A	Earl Brewer	J. E. Coppinger	R. E. Davis
Norman*	27	Al Fuzzell 5-52	T. C. Barrowman	Maurice Crownover T	F. D. Bernard S	T. L. Townley, Jr.	Albert Dodd
Oklahoma City*	244	Allen Street 4-55	Earle M. Simon	R. R. Luttrell A	Harlan E. Chase E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee	18	Leo E. Hassell 4-53	Tate Hale	Tate Hale F	Walter Wheatley	A. C. James	Ellis J. Holly
Ponca City	20	Harper Baughman 5-53	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Carl Norris E	K. A. Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa*	13	H. Q. Gilliam 5-52	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	John J. Burroughs	W. M. Collier	Bill D. Johnson
Seminole	12	R. T. Harbor 5-53	Herman C. Sullivan	Herman C. Sullivan K	H. M. Montgomery	Jack Gale	Lester Bush
Shawnee*	23	Ralph W. Graves 5-52	S. V. Flynt	Louisa McClellan T	Col. Jas. B. Bennett E	Orval Yates	J. W. Holt
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-52	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	W. B. Hoss	E. E. Hudiburg	Homer Boughton
Tulsa	183	Geo. H. Stoner 5-52		S. Maxwell Smith A	Wm. R. Wooten	G. N. Parris	Fred Graves

OREGON—11

Albany*	10	L. M. Bain 1-53	E. F. Fortmiller	E. F. Fortmiller K	Harold Poling E	Don Hayne	Ray Maddy
Astoria*	12	Peter G. Cosovich	O. K. Atwood	O. K. Atwood K	H. M. McCallister	Wayne Osterby	Casper M. Leding
Bend*	11	W. T. Welcome 1-53	W. T. Thompson R	W. T. Thompson R	W. P. Drost S	LeRoy Fox	Henry A. Casiday
Corvallis*	16	Dean Dorsey 1-53	Geo. Simerville R	Geo. Simerville R	V. L. Goodnight E	Percy Tallman	C. W. Fruitt
Eugene*	36	V. Edwin Johnson 1-53	Henry F. Beistel R	Henry F. Beistel R	Wm. Clubb, Jr. E	E. L. Surfus	T. D. Brown
Klamath Falls	16	Robert A. Thompson 1-53	Robert M. Elder	Robert M. Elder K	E. A. Thomas E	Roy Rowe	Orville Hamilton
Medford	17	D. L. Flynn 1-53	J. R. Woodford R	J. R. Woodford K	Vernon Jhorpe	Gordon Barker	Clatous McCredie
Pendleton*	12	M. S. Temple 1-53	Leland M. Swanson R	Leland M. Swanson R	Archie French	W. P. Batchelor	Charles Lemons
Portland	374	Dorothy Mc.Lee 1-53	Will Gibson A	Ormond R. Bean F	L. G. Apperson E	Edward Grenfell	Donald T. McNamara
Salem*	43	Al Loucks 1-53	Alfred Mundt	Alfred Mundt K	J. H. Davis E	W. P. Roble	Clyde A. Warren
Springfield*	11	B. P. Larson 12-52	W. D. Bollman	W. D. Bollman K	G. P. Wyland E	Harry Krieger	Harry Howard

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Abington tp	29	George E. Maurer P	E. Raymond Ambler S	A. R. Parkhouse T	Oliver L. King E	John Manzinger	Patrick D. McKee
Aliquippa	26	Louis Fontana B 12-53	Wm. M. Doty S	T. C. Schwarts T	Wm. M. Johnston S	Ernest Kleber	
Allentown	107	Brighton Diefenderfer 1-56	Geo. W. Kistler	N. L. Lichtenwalner F	Earl W. Meckley E	Walter Flores	Anthony L. Reilly
Altoona	77	Walter H. Grove 1-56	Fred R. Walker	Guy Z. Pearce F	Lewis L. Gwinn E	Samuel H. Ake	Vaul E. Rouzer
Ambridge	16	Walter Panek 12-53	Joseph Rodio	Joseph Rodio K	Joseph Matzzie S	Wm. H. Rittelmann	Andrew H. Bires
Arnold	10	F. M. Horne 1-55	Tom Tannas	Alfred Colaianni	Pete Malick E	Ernest Johnson	Geo. Frickanisce
Baldwin tp	11	John E. Dotten P 1-56	J. Wm. Jordan S	Harry Nix T	R. A. Schneider E		John E. Weis
Beaver Falls	17	Edw. C. Corcoran 1-54	Howard P. Jeffreys	John J. Seaburn F	D. F. Harvey E	Ed. Phillips	Wm. Feeney
Bellevue	12	John H. Bragdon B 1-54	Roy E. Kidd	Jas. B. Fleming F	Jas. Greenough S	Geo. Kimberlin	Ralph A. Morcroft
Bensalem tp	11				Wm. White S	Wm. Ervin	Geo. Rentz
Berwick	14	R. C. Culp B 1-54	D. Wm. Arndt	D. Wm Arndt K	George R. Lowers S	Wm. J. Frey	Harry C. Peterson
Bethel	11	J. J. Shaw B 1-54	Shirley Degelman S	Shirley Degelman S	M. E. Frey E	Ray Kuzminski	John V. Miskunas
Bethlehem	66	E. E. Schaffer 12-53	Bertram L. Nagle	H. G. Payrow, Jr. F	A. Newton Weigner E	John Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg	11	(not reporting)					
Braddock	16	G. B. McDonough B 1-55	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski
Bradford	17	J. L. Hinaman 1-56	M. E. Cornelius	T. A. Conneely F	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	Edw. Edmonds
Brentwood	13	A. G. Kaufmann B 12-53	F. E. Yeager S	C. R. Martin T	L. F. Uecker	W. J. Stasko	A. O. Jordan
Bristol	13	I. J. Hetherington 1-54	Mrs. Agnes Coles	Harold Hunter T	Livingston Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	23	Thos. R. Nicholson 1-56	Philip O. Miller	A. J. Winters F	J. Claude Aiken E	Jos. Langland	John Schnitzer
Canonsburg	12	Harry L. Cook B	Carl J. Gessler S	A. J. Bodenham F	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Carbondale	16	Walter J. Bryden 1-56	Mrs. L. T. Nilsson	Bayard Neary T	Peter A. Gillette	Joseph Healy †	Francis Judge †
Carlisle*	17	James H. Hargis B 12-53	Violet M. McCoy	Geo. P. Searight M	H. W. Bollinger S	Raymond Kelly	Chas. E. Strock
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne B	A. B. Lafferty	A. B. Lafferty K	J. W. Barrett S	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg . .	17	T. L. Farner 12-53	Geo. B. Jacobs	Geo. B. Jacobs K	Chas. F. Pfoutz E	John Shatzer	H. S. Byers
Cheltenham tp* . .	23		Harold C. Pike M	Harold C. Pike M	G. E. Hesselbacher E	Wm. Gottschalk	S. Clarence Johnston
Chester	66	Ralph F. Swarts	Richard J. Larkin, Sr.	W. Aldrich Price	Norman G. Young	James A. Devlin	Roy Seaman
Clairton	20	John J. Mullen 1-54	D. J. Patterson	E. H. Dequenne, Jr. F	Guy S. Johnston E	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coal tp	17	Anthony Konetski C 12-56	Lewis Evans S	Anthony Bogdan T	Robert Weary E		William Shuey
Coatsville	14	Samuel F. Heffner 1-56	Frank P. Pennegar	J. Herbert Lamb F	G. Everett Pollock E	George W. Redman	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 1-55	Edward J. Dinkel S	C. Stanley Albright F	Philip J. Price S	Joseph Hartmann	E. H. McManus
Connellsville . . .	13	Abe I. Daniels 1-54	S. T. Benford	C. A. Port F	W. A. Pujia	W. E. DeBolt	Geo. C. Johnson
Conshohocken . . .	11	Elias L. S. Blair B	Clarence H. Cooper S	Thomas Williams F	William T. Muldren E	Walter Pope	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	10	George C. Kennedy	Edward N. Weaver	R. E. Cain F	R. E. Lunn S	H. G. Barker	J. J. Brush
Darby	13	Alexander Abbot B 12-51		Andrew McClure F	Edward Taylor S	William Bounds	Richard Thourton
Donora	12	A. Z. Chambon 1-54	S. V. Erdely †	S. V. Erdely † K	W. W. Dennis S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont*	13	James K. K. Smith B 1-54	Robert H. McGregor M	Robert H. McGregor M	Elmer H. Schneider S	Elmer H. Schneider	Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	P. B. Dillman 1-56	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	Rex L. Schriver E	M. L. Males	Bert A. Hetrick
Dunmore	20	M. F. Monahan B 12-53	James Hennigan	L. McCarthy C	Canio Maffucci S	M. E. Fitzpatrick	John J. Burke
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 12-53	Chas. E. Dorman	Edwin M. Pirl F	R. B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton	36	Robert W. Morse 1-56	Chester E. Rogers	Paul S. Hopper F	Roy E. Zellers E	George T. Keller	John I. Schwarz
Ellwood City* . . .	13	Clyde B. Houk B 1-54	Lawrence Turner	E. S. Greenham T	E. S. Bleakney S	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	131	Thomas W. Flatley 1-56	Eugene Graney	Micheal Cannavino F	Fred A. Gorenflo E	L. P. Scully	Wm. P. Donahue
Farrell	14	Michael Nevant	John Pandza	Phillip Russo F	Anton Bauer S	John Sposito	Geo. Carfunkel
Franklin (Venango County)	10	J. G. Bohlender 12-53	L. A. Arnold	R. S. Woodard F	John McK. Snow E	A. W. Hanna	F. M. Sheffer
Greensburg	17	Henry S. Coshey 1-52	F. M. Newcomer	Percy R. Sheetz F	Homer R. Ruffner S	Joseph Rush	Walter J. Hutchinson
Hanover*	14	Horace J. Stine B	S. Donald Michael S	S. Donald Michael S	Horace J. Stine M	Reginald Stremmel	John S. Berkheimer
Hanover tp	15	Gwilym Williams, Jr. P	Andrew Garber S	John Steve T	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg	90	Claude R. Robins 1-56	Lawrence Burns	A. A. Poist F	Robert M. Andrews E	Earl Swartz	Oscar A. Blough
Harrison tp	15	Henry C. Lamparski P 1-54	Stanley A. Szarnicki	Stephen C. Pastrick T	D. E. Taylor E	Harold Caugherty	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp . . .	40		H. A. Fritschman	Thomas Weidemann	John H. Koehler		James T. Hartness
Hazleton	35	Edward J. Bonin 1-54	Florence M. West	William Steele F	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead	10	Daniel J. Lapp, Jr. 1-54	Harry C. Lewis	S. E. Graham C	F. J. Brickner S	H. Samuels	T. F. Conlin
Indiana	12	Warren P. Kline B 12-53	A. B. Ansley	C. W. Duncan F	Wallace Cunningham S	James L. Jack	John F. O'Mara
Jeanette	16	Frank Binda 1-54	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard J. Schnupp E	Othmar Seiler	Chas. E. Walter
Johnstown	63	Walter E. Rose 1-56	John J. Cullen	E. Earl Mearkle C	H. Lee Wilson E	Albert W. Fisher	Chas. R. Griffith
Kingston	21	Wm. I. Martin B	J. S. Weiss S	Harold Tippett T	Ralph Schmoll S	Lee Weir	David J. Francis
Lancaster	64	Kendig C. Bare 1-54	Jeanette B. Ulmer	H. J. Taylor F	K. L. Shirk, Sr.	Harry Miller	Fred J. McCartney
Lansdowne*	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B 1-54	Clarence H. Fox	Lloyd Reid F	H. Gilroy Damon E	Russell P. Wentzel	Peirce L. Richards
Latrobe	12	Victor B. Stader, Jr. B 1-54	Victor E. Lynch S	M. A. Shust F	John Busch S	R. P. Wible	
Lebanon	28	Frederick D. Miller 1-56	Geo. H. Biely	S. L. Kettering T	Frank L. Gardner E	John Potrok	Wm. P. Lynch
Lewistown*	14	John J. Lawler 1-54	Horace B. Gulden M	H. C. Bordman T	Horace B. Gulden M	A. N. Yearick	H. O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	C. E. Herr	Wm. Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	W. H. Ohl E	R. E. Merritts	R. E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*	49		Evan L. James S	J. Walter Hammonds T	W. E. Rosengarten E	Haver W. Benson	G. A. McLaughlin

McKeesport	52	Chas. A. Kinkaid 1-54	Albert Elko	Guy W. Rodkey F	James S. Fiedler E	Jas. McDermott	Frank B. McKee
McKees Rocks	16	David Hershman B 12-53	Charles J. Lanz	Fred Kwiatek C	John Capuzzimati S	Thomas Cairns	N. Antonelli
Mahanoy City	11	Patrick J. Foley B 1-54	Harry S. Williams S	Harrison James T	Wm. Aschman S	Watkin Richards	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	F. A. Metz 12-53	Stanley Maxwell	Stanley Maxwell K	Roy Phillips E	Chas. Smallenberger	E. C. Gibson
Millcreek tp	17	Edw. F. Hartline C 1-56	Hayes McCreary	S. A. Thaler T			
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente 1-54	Francis H. Crum	David A. Canova F	Frank G. Sciullo E	Roy McShaffery	Michael Ferencz
Mount Carmel	14	Elmer J. Delcamp 1-53	E. J. Fincato	E. J. Fincato K	Harry W. Jones E	John McGill	Anthony Trefsgar
Mount Lebanon tp*	27	Willian B. Davison P 1-54	David D. Rowlands M	Thomas J. Marlow F	Fred F. Topper S	Raymond D. Goettel	Charles W. Senn
Munhall	16	Albert Williams B	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Anthony B. Dreier 1-54	Joseph Rapuduski	Wm. Williams F	Bolish Kocienski	Anthony Zabiegalski	John Smereski
New Castle	49	Edward A. DeCarbo 1-56	Jack H. Fritz	James Gibson F	John Z. Street E	Norman McFarland	Robert D. Hanna
New Kensington	25	Raymond E. Draglock 1-54	L. G. Heinle	C. L. Schmitt F	John F. Krupa	Edward Clawson	John Bettor
Norristown	38	Wm. A. March B 1-54	Wm. S. Bowen	Oscar T. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock E	Jos. Hartman	Robert Reilly
North Braddock	15	Michael Pendro B 1-53	John W. Ryan S	P. C. Bridges T	John Ballock	Clyde House, Jr.	John J. Duhon
Oil City	20	William A. Morck	C. S. Hetrick	Charles Hetrick K	Bernis B. Weber E	T. A. Owens	I. L. Joslin
Penn tp (Allegheny County)*	25		John W. Wason	Albert P. Dible T	Harry Brown S		Patrick F. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	Joseph S. Clark, Jr. 1-56	William W. Felton	Lennox L. Moak F	Paul MacMurray S	Frank L. McNamee	Thos. J. Gibbons
Phoenixville*	13	Wm. M. Wilson B 1-54	Janet W. Molvie	John T. Bush M		Howard H. Ralston	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	David L. Lawrence 1-55	George Boxheimer	Edward R. Frey C	James S. Devlin	James T. Coslett	Harvey Scott
Pittston	15	John J. Allardyce 1-54	John D. McNulty	Joseph A. Walsh F	George Terrana S	Frank Castner	Francis X. Linnen
Plains tp	13		Joseph Poczatko	Thomas Oliver T	Robert McCaffrey E		Joseph Chestnut
Plymouth	13	Samuel Brohenshire B 12-53	George Trebilcox S	Kenneth Guest C	A. G. Kostenlander E	Wilbur Ervine	Laurence Kendig
Pottstown*	23	William A. Griffith B 1-54	William Shaeffer S	Lawrence O. Garner T	Walter Runyan S	Richard E. Lindauer	James A. Laughead
Pottsville	24	George S. Heffner 1-54	Frank A. Matthews		George H. Steidel E	George A. Smith	A. J. Downey
Radnor tp	15		Richard W. Barringer	A. H. Swing T	Gordon L. Garling E		Wilmer N. Clemence
Reading	109	James B. Bamford 1-56	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Edward H. Harper S	Edward C. Dell	
Ridley tp	17	James H. Sloan P 12-56	Roy W. Hocker S	Gordon L. Garling T			Cincent Kuberski
Ross tp*	16	H. E. McDonald P 1-54	Wade Winner M	H. C. Bitzer, Jr. T	Webster Hinnau		Ed. Schohn
Scranton	126	James T. Hanlon 1-54	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	John Washo	Thomas G. Evans	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16	Harris G. Harr P 12-54	J. W. Thompson S	Malcolm C. Smith T	Gregory F. Diebold S		George Hoge
Shamokin	17	Thomas F. Landy 1-54	John C. Wary	R. Fred Granzow F	Mrs. Jessie Persing	Harold Beury	Myron F. Reese
Sharon	26	Myron W. Jones 1-56	Florence Lansdowne	Ralph Douds T	Joseph Harris E	Edward McSherry	Wm. E. Stuart
Shenandoah	16	J. J. Magalingo B 1-54	Salvadore Deluca	John Quaterolo T	M. Mozdyniewicz S	Sigmond Krieger	John P. Maher
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.)	11	Louis Wagner P 1-54	J. W. Calder S	J. W. Calder S	H. Gilroy Damon E		H. W. Williamson
Springfield tp (Montgomery Co.)	11	Gustav Schwab P 12-54	Jas. R. Fulginiti S	Gustav A. Schwab F	David W. Bainbridge E		Andrew J. White
State College*	17	E. K. Hibschman B 1-54	Sara Dunlap S	Robert Y. Edwards T	Paul G. Nystrom E	Thomas Sauers	John Juba
Steelton	13	Dr. W. P. Dailey 1-54	Chas. E. Newbaker	Chas. E. Newbaker K	Claude W. Baskin	Chas. Kramer	Jos. N. Sostur
Stowe tp	12	W. G. Blumling P 12-54	Ralph L. Heinauer S	Louis W. Adams T	Guy A. Reed E		Max Homer
Sunbury	16	Fred E. Hoffman 1-54	Helen T. Metzger	F. T. Grant F	William Dieck S	Mark E. Herrold	H. C. F. Gassi
Susquehanna tp	11	J. H. McMahon 1-54	John J. Horrigan	Mrs. Dorothy Reddon T	A. T. Mauro S	J. P. Palmer	W. G. Coiller
Swissvale	16	John L. Allen B	Ruth Greeley S	R. C. Robinson	Joseph W. Morgan	L. Mulkerin	Jas. M. Harrington
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner B 1-54	F. F. Seidel	Chas. W. Wink F	Guss I. Knies	Frank B. Behr	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek	12	Urban W. Fresch B	C. L. McClintock	W. H. Semmens, Jr.	C. S. Martz	F. W. Bethune	Wm. J. Whalen
Uniontown	20	J. W. Sembower 1-56	E. H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	Geo. P. McCombs E	Wm. H. Raffle, Sr.	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp	85	Samuel H. Walker 12-56	James E. Malone S	August Niemeyer T	J. Earl Kirk E	Thos. J. Patton	Wm. Faulkner
Warren*	15	Wm. F. Crossett B 1-54	L. M. McConnell S	L. M. McConnell S	Leland Webster S	C. A. Albaugh	Michael Evan

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Washington	26	Elmer R. Wilson 1-56	John Griffiths	Raymond E. Goodridge F	Hugh H. Streator E	A. L. Loar	Ray Spragg
Waynesboro*	10	Dr. R. B. Brown B 1-54		A. Stover Fitz T	B. F. Smith E	Orlow E. Helm, Jr.	W. F. Gillan
West Chester	15	G. G. Cornwell B 12-53		Sara M. Weaver T		Winfield Slaughter	Abner F. Glisson
West Mifflin	18	Geo. Lynn B	Irene Trautman	Irene Trautman K	Alex Hutchinson E		S. B. Hampton
Whitehall tp	11	(not reporting)					
Wilkes-Barre	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-56	L. K. Eldridge	Tom A. Evans T	Guy B. Walker E	Ambrose Saricks	J. R. Taylor
Wilkinsburg	31	T. W. Stephens B 1-54	John C. Deal S	F. D. Graf T	John C. Deal	Wm. M. Thomson	Jas. Harris
Williamsport	45	Clifford L. Harman 1-56	William S. Corter	Raymond R. Rall F	LeRoy R. Scholl E	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley B	Frank R. Culp S	Arthur J. Herman A	H. Getroy Damon	James J. Donnon	C. S. Robinson
York	60	Howard E. Eyster 1-56	Wilbur G. Baker	Edward M. Shelly F	Fred A. Schiding	L. Ellis Wagner	G. J. Christino †
RHODE ISLAND—15							
Bristol t	12	Paul A. Herzig P 3-53	John W. Church		R. G. Northup S	Norman J. Servant	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls	24	Robert J. Connelly 1-53	Francis Keefe	Edmond R. Robert T	Lorenzo Bessette	Geo. F. Salisbury	Jos. P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	55	Hoyt W. Lark	Ernest L. Johnson	Wm. A. Brown T	Elton F. Furfee	William Young	L. B. Fouchecourt
E. Providence t.	36	James J. Reilly P	Charles C. Viall	Dorman W. Searle T	John L. Lewis S	John A. Laughlin	Jas. R. Crosby
Johnston t	13	Thos. DiLuglio P 1-53	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	Jas. E. Waterman		C. B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11		J. Louis Rushton	A. J. Bucklin T			Wm. J. Wright
Newport	38	Dean Lewis	Robert Shea	John J. Sullivan T	Timothy Sullivan	Abe Eldridge	Edward Sullivan
N. Providence t.	14	Elmer F. Simpson P	Blanche M. Bernard	Ralph Cuculo	James Hall	John Murphy	Wm. J. Donovan
Pawtucket	81	Lawrence A. McCarthy 1-53	Leo G. Lamarre	Wm. T. Flanagan C	Harry F. Curvin	Wm. T. Connolley	Edw. F. Parker
Providence	249	Walter H. Reynolds 1-53	D. Everett Whelan	John J. Cashman F	Chas. F. McElroy	Lewis A. Marshall	Warren A. Martin
South Kingstown t	10		Foster R. Sheldon	Samuel E. Gould	Elliott F. Webster		Walter F. McNulty
Warwick	43	Joseph Mills 1-53	Henry M. Gallagher	G. Conrad Anderson T	Arthur E. McGuinness E	Robert C. Barker	F. R. Sprague
West Warwick t.	19		Mrs. Susan V. Lamb	Robert J. Harrop T	Ray C. Matteson	Lionel P. Gareau	Arthur Groleau
Westerly t	12	Walter H. Krebs, Jr. P 11-52	Chas. J. Butler	Wm. J. McLaughlin, Jr. T	Henry J. Turrisi E	C. J. Pasetti	D. Paul McCarthy
Woonsocket	50		Raymond E. Dery	Roger A. Lavoie A	Chas. E. Nicholson	A. J. Cote	E. C. Turcotte
SOUTH CAROLINA—10							
Anderson	20	Wm. C. Johnston 7-52	H. M. Wilson	H. M. Wilson K	C. C. Andrews E	W. Bailey Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-55	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	G. M. Howe E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia*	87	J. Macfie Anderson 6-54	Guy Pitts	Thos. F. Maxwell M	H. O'B. Bellinger E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	23	Jas. R. Schipman, Sr. 5-55	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	Alton T. Riddick E	Ben Dozier	J. A. Price
Greenville	58	J. Kenneth Cass 10-53	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton E	J. E. Poole †	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	14	A. H. Woodle 4-53	Sam Colvert, Jr.	Sam Colvert, Jr. K	Sloan Hodges S	W. W. Wash	H. O. Fortson
Orangeburg	15	R. H. Jennings, Jr.	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	Alex T. Brown	C. A. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	25	C. H. Albright 1-54	Ben R. Neely	Ben. R. Neely K	J. Y. Scurggs E	W. H. Hope	E. M. Hanna
Spartanburg*	37	Thos. W. Whiteside 5-53	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T	David D. Zimmerman S	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	20	W. E. Bynum 8-52	Wade S. Kolb	Wade S. Kolb K	L. C. Disher S	C. V. Wilder	W. M. Hall
SOUTH DAKOTA—6							
Aberdeen	21	R. S. Wallace 5-54		J. F. Zietlow F	Wm. H. Emerson E	B. F. Mehner	S. N. Swenson
Huron	13	Dr. J. S. Tschetter 5-55	Wm. H. Olson A	A. B. Blake F	Harlan W. Meyer E	H. D. Cantowine	J. Louis Anderson
Mitchell	12	Damon Clark 5-52	Margaret Gales †	Elsie A. Carlson T	Vinal C. Francis E	Asa B. Wheeler	Arthur Newman

Rapid City*	25	A. L. Haines 5-52		Robert R. Lang A	Claude E. Bangs E	George Engler	Lewis Nordbye
Sioux Falls	53	H. B. Saure 5-54	J. L. Smalley A	J. L. Smalley A	John N. Browning	V. L. Cruisenberry	W. J. Dean
Watertown	13	G. A. Gilbert 4-52	Paul Krakowski	Paul Krakowski A	John Babcock E	Orville Kinsman	Floyd LeVake

TENNESSEE—15

Bristol	17	Fred V. Vance 6-53	Albert W. Stone R	G. W. Vance F	G. M. Conn	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	131	P. R. Olgiati 4-55	W. H. Zachry	P. R. Olgiati F	Geo. McInturff	R. R. Gouldy	Ed Ricketts
Clarksville	16	William Kleeman	J. H. Marable R	J. H. Marable F	J. T. Cunningham, Jr. E	John H. Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	13	Willard J. Parks 10-54	Pat Randolph	Bethel C. Brown F	B. H. Fair	L. F. McDaris	Luther E. Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Eldridge Denham 1-54	Herman F. Roach	Gilly Truelove	R. U. Swann S	J. P. White	E. P. Fox
Dyersburg	11	Page V. Hart 12-53	R. S. Sellers R	R. S. Sellers R	Allen Ladd S	Otis Pruitt	Nick Bond
Elizabethton* . . .	11	Dr. W. G. Frost 7-52	G. J. Holly R	Earl M. Reasor F	H. C. Shultz	Dana H. Reynolds	C. M. Boatright
Jackson	30	Emmet Guy 6-55	B. F. Graves	Emmet Guy F	D. W. Allen E	B. F. Warlick	Robert Mainord
Johnson City* . .	28	Louis Young 5-55	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	W. V. Ricker E	L. L. Geisler	Tom M. Howell
Kingsport*	20	Ernest C. Cross 7-53		J. R. Pecktal	M. L. West †	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	George R. Dempster 1-56	W. H. Stapleton	W. H. Stapleton K	B. C. Barker	C. M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	396	Watkins Overton 1-56	C. W. Crutchfield C	F. T. Tobey F	Wm. B. Fowler E	John C. Klinck	Edward H. Reeves
Morristown	13	C. Frank Davis	W. S. Rouse	W. S. Rouse K	A. J. Davis E	J. E. Burke	E. H. Kelley
Murfreesboro* . .	13	J. A. Jones 4-54	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	Fred Arnette S	B. B. Qualls	N. W. Powers
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-55	W. M. Carr, Jr.	Hugh B. Mott T	Jake Sheridan	John Milliron	E. C. Burgess

TEXAS—71

Abilene*	46	Ernest Grissom	Lila Fern Martin	Marshal Bromley A	Kenneth Ethridge E	D. C. Musick	Raymond Eakins
Alice*	16	Robert M. Franks 4-53	Lucille Hobbs	John L. Sullivan F	Glen A. Doty	L. H. McCoy	K. S. Micenheimer
Amarillo*	74	E. H. Klein 4-53	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly A	H. R. Smith	Roy Hill	A. S. Harper
Austin*	132	W. S. Drake, Jr. 4-53	Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	C. G. Levander	John E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	J. A. Ward 4-53	Mrs. Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. V. Grantham	A. H. Lintelman	H. E. McKee
Beaumont*	94	Otho Plummer 4-54	James T. Garrard	Mrs. W. J. Brockman M	R. Clyde Black	S. D. O'Connor	J. H. Mulligan
Bellaire*	10	Everal L. West 8-53	Burgess Pool	J. A. Lee F	Joe Nosew	Frank Weinzel	R. E. Rymen †
Big Spring*	17	G. W. Dagney 4-53	C. R. McClenny	C. R. McClenny K	E. L. Killingsworth E	H. V. Crocker	W. D. Green
Borger*	18	R. V. Latimer 4-53	Merle Carpenter	Merle Carpenter K	L. T. Cathcart E	J. D. Miller	W. O. Deweese
Brownsville* . . .	36	H. L. Stokely 11-53	J. W. Sloss	Lillian J. Kemmy F	E. L. Rockwell E	Eddie Valent	Gus Krausse
Brownwood*	20	A. N. Thomason 4-52	Glenn Harris S		J. W. Sumpter S	Chas. M. Alford	Jack Pike
Bryan*	18	George E. Adams 4-53	Noah W. Dansby	Noah W. Dansby K	J. S. Harrison E	C. E. Griesser	H. W. Collins
Cleburne*	13	Wm. Roy Anderson 5-52	Miss Johnnie Gordon	Miss Johnnie Gordon K	H. D. Kelly E	E. C. Templeton	Oran Smith
Corpus Christi* . .	108	Leslie Wasserman 4-52	C. W. Vetters	W. G. Graf C	H. H. Stirman	John Carlisle	Roy Lay
Corsicana	19	Ben F. Blackmon 4-53	J. P. Welch	R. Glen Thompson F	Pat Towery E	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas*	434	J. B. Adove, Jr. 4-53	Harold G. Shank S	Chas. C. Ford M	J. G. Rollins	C. N. Penn	C. F. Hansson
Del Rio	14	Frank Randolph 4-52	E. W. Marlowe S	E. W. Marlowe S	H. Conger Jones E	Norbert Kunz	R. C. Hawkins
Denison	18	A. C. Casey 4-53	Harold Schmitzer	Harold Schmitzer K	Elmo C. Drumb E	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton	21	Mark Hannah 4-52	Chas. C. Orr, Jr. S	C. L. Aldridge C	Henry G. Creel, Jr. E	Tom Robinson	Jack Harrison
Edinburg*	12	Chester E. Blodget 4-53	Paul W. Henderson	R. A. Beers M	Johnnie W. Phipps S	Elbert E. Sanders	Ped M. Hunt
El Paso	130	Fred Hervey 4-53	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels F	H. G. Stacy E	H. A. Davis	W. R. Vinson
Fort Worth*	279	J. R. Edwards 4-53	E. S. Birdsong	H. C. Michael A	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	R. R. Howerton
Gainesville*	11	J. A. Thomas 4-52	Gilbert G. Holman	Homer B. Bly M	W. O. Springfield S	George Brown, Jr.	L. T. Theobald
Galveston	67	H. Y. Cartwright, Jr. 5-53	Mildred M. Oser S	E. R. Baron F	Geo. S. Fachinger E	Wm. J. Henderson, Jr.	Wm. J. Whitburn
Garland*	11	D. Cecil Williams 4-52	J. R. Stultz	Jas. McBrayer A	C. R. Smith	Oscar Harris	Grady McMahon
Grand Prairie . .	15	E. Carlyle Smith 4-53	J. A. Johnson S	J. A. Johnson S	C. F. Ballard E	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	R. L. Livingston
Greenville	15	John H. Miller 4-52	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. Oscar Long K	W. R. Hunter E	H. F. Peyton	L. P. Petty

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Harlingen	23	Gene F. McCullough 12-52	F. R. Lucas	F. R. Lucas K	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	W. A. Hensley
Highland Park	11	E. H. Blum 4-52	E. E. Crowell S	E. E. Crowell S	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	596	Oscar F. Holcombe 1-53	Margaret H. Westerman	Roy B. Oakes C	J. M. Nagle	Homer F. Lyles	L. D. Morrison
Kingsville	17	Harold O. Brown 5-52	Frank D. Johnson	Frank D. Johnson K	W. P. Skipper	Paul E. Dacke	Jack West, Jr.
Lamesa*	11	J. W. Bryant	Jack N. Goodloe	Jack N. Goodloe K	L. E. Petty E	M. L. Standifer, Jr.	Sam Floyd
Laredo	52	Hugh S. Cluck	James Haynes	R. J. Benavides T	J. R. Rodriguez	Geo. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	25	G. A. McCreight 4-52	H. G. Mosley S	H. G. Mosley S	B. A. Crocker	E. S. Scott	Jack O'Brien
Lubbock*	72	Clarence K. Whiteside 4-52	Lavenia Lowe	Alfred Couch A	R. L. Oldham	Glenn W. Smith	Bill Lamb
Lufkin*	15	Granville Wright 4-53	B. A. Bradshaw	B. A. Bradshaw K	Joe McClendon	Leo Shotwell	George Powell
McAllen*	20	C. W. Davis 4-53	Wm. L. Schupp † M	Wm. L. Schupp M	Robert Scott E	Alfred Myers	C. D. Mussey
McKinney	11	R. F. Newsome 4-53	G. Frank Wolford	G. Frank Wolford K		Walter Cockrell	Alex Burks
Marshall*	22	E. N. Power C	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	J. E. Albright	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes	10	G. E. Watson 4-52	Andrew J. Hagan	Andrew J. Hagan K	A. E. Beil E	Mike Byrne	Chas. F. Barter
Midland*	22	Perry D. Pickett	J. C. Hudman	Kent Moore F	J. M. Orman	Melvin Little	C. R. Hemingway
Mission	11	Logan Duncan 4-52	V. D. Anderson S	V. D. Anderson S	C. E. Langston S	Ray Landry	Truett Jordan
Nacogdoches*	12	Joe L. Kinsey 5-52	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders T	H. G. Stallings	D. A. Teutsch	Tom Drewry
New Braunfels	12	Julius F. Schwandt 5-52	E. O. Haas	E. O. Haas K	R. S. Jahn	W. A. Staats	Elmo Arnold
Odessa*	29	C. W. McCollum 4-52	R. M. Cole S	R. M. Cole S	C. W. Yarbrough	Chas. Meadows	J. J. Heaton
Orange	21	Joe Runnels, Jr.		Chas. Cottle T	Tom Soileau S	Denny Smith	Alvin Koewn
Palestine	13	Ralph H. Irvine 4-53	J. G. Hardgrave	Tom Willison	O. J. Wagner	Milton Turner	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	C. A. Huff	Edwin S. Vicars	Edwin S. Vicars K	Ray Evans	Ernest Winborne	John B. Wilkinson
Paris*	22	J. O. Atwell 5-52	Marion Shelton	Marion Shelton F	H. F. Ball E	Miller Steeds	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	R. Vernon Whiteside		M. F. Jackson T	Sam Boyd S	E. G. Bashforth	Edd Miller
Plainview	14	W. Holbrook 4-52	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	R. K. Snethen E	A. M. Hamilton	Hoyt Curry
Port Arthur*	58	Chris F. Petersen	Ernest W. Meyer	Charles L. Brazil M	H. H. Poole	Dave Rachal	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	52	Armistead D. Rust 4-52	Miss Mamie Barfield	Tom Cody A	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	Ava Smith
San Antonio*	408		J. Frank Gallagher	Robert F. Temple F	J. L. Dickson	M. L. Butler	R. D. Allen
San Benito*	13	J. C. Hay 4-52	Lucille Kendrick	Lucille Kendrick K	Marion I. Crow S	Ralph Rogers	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman*	20	John W. Hayes	R. L. Brooks	R. L. Brooks K	A. A. McMillan	A. C. Jones	V. J. Brown
Snyder	12	F. G. Sears		Mrs. Clara Jones T		N. W. Autry	
Sweetwater	14	M. C. Alston 4-52	W. H. Whaley	Henry B. Nabers M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. E. McCoy
Temple*	25	C. L. Walker, Jr. 4-52	D. H. Vannoy	D. H. Vannoy C	Ray V. Lawhorn	A. J. Giesbers	Wm. M. McDonnold
Terrell*	12	H. C. Barnes C 4-53	J. T. Riley	J. T. Riley K	E. E. Boyd M	J. P. Barnett	J. M. Ward
Texarkana	25	Carroll L. Shiffer 5-54	Mary E. Young S	O. Colaw A	Steve Talbert E	C. E. West	J. N. Runnels
Texas City	17	L. A. Robinson 4-52	Kenneth T. Nunn S		R. R. Osburn E	Fred Dowdy	E. G. Knowles
Tyler*	39	Claude S. Holley 4-53	G. V. McNallie	Mrs. R. Woodson C	J. P. Ferrill E	Eddie Waller	D. C. Butler
University Park	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-52	Ralph E. Hamman	Ralph E. Hamman K	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon	13	Fay Eggleston 4-52	S. H. Hall	S. H. Hall C	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. E	L. L. Howell	W. C. Suttle
Victoria	16	H. W. Griffith	J. P. Daly	R. J. Neuvar T	Wm. Carroll S	Preston Salziger	J. R. Cowing
Waco*	85	L. M. Crow 4-52	Otis W. DeHay S	D. M. Wilson F	Drahn Jones E	L. P. Harrington	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie*	11	J. Hudson Gardiner 4-52	R. A. Watson S	R. A. Watson S	J. H. Culvers S	Carl Blevins	Lee Turner
W. University Place	17	H. E. Terry 11-52		C. E. Gammill T	I. L. Peabody E	J. A. Metcalf	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement	11	George L. Dearing		Mrs. Annie Franklin T		Marion Beasley	J. A. Davenport
Wichita Falls*	68	Harold Jones 4-52	Geo. T. Henderson	Bill N. Taylor M	F. M. Rugeley E	Thurston Harvick	C. C. Daniel

UTAH—4							
Logan	17	William W. Owens 12-53	H. R. Pedersen	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich
Ogden	57	George T. Frost	Miss Nell Fahey	E. L. Carlsen	Ray Kimball E	Clyde L. Peterson	Maurice Schoff
Provo	29	C. W. Love 1-54	A. M. Snelgrove R	Robert Q. Strong A	Earl Conden E	Lloyd B. Dickson	W. J. Farley
Salt Lake City . .	182	Earl J. Glade 12-54	Irma F. Bitner R	Earl J. Glade F	Roy W. McLeese E	Jos. K. Piercey	B. E. Lingenfelter
VERMONT—4							
Barre	11	Chauncey M. Willey 4-52	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver K	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Brattleboro t* . .	12		A. Hadley Shumway	E. W. Richardson T	Justin A. Holden	Leon Burrows	R. B. Putnam
Burlington	33	J. Edward Moran	Wesley T. Abell	G. Raymond Stimets T	Erwin T. Lavery E	Donald J. Kelley	Donald P. Russell
Rutland	18	Dan J. Healy	Henry P. Battles	W. J. Simonds T	E. J. Crowley	A. H. Koltonski	J. F. Carbine
VIRGINIA—20							
Alexandria*	62	Franklin P. Backus 9-52	Frances G. Webb	E. G. Heatwole F	C. Luckett Watkins	Bernard J. Padgett	Russell A. Hawes
Bristol*	16	R. E. Kell 9-53	O. L. Hamilton, Jr.	S. T. Bowman F	Earl C. Coalson	Hugh R. Worley	John W. Stover
Charlottesville* . .	26	S. F. Hamm 8-52	M. M. Pence	M. M. Pence K	T. W. Edwards E	L. S. Key	J. E. Adams
Danville*	35	Curtis V. Bishop 9-52	R. L. Hall	R. L. Hall K	E. M. Wickne E	John C. Long	J. C. Garnett
Fredericksburg* .	12	C. M. Cowan	B. M. Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	E. M. Vass E	A. H. Stone	A. G. Kendall
Harrisonburg* . .	11	L. L. Loewner 9-52	R. G. Heneberger A	R. G. Heneberger A	W. G. Myers E	W. H. Braithwaite	J. F. Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	D. Lane Elder 9-52	Louise S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	Douglas Pritchard E	J. J. Cuddihy	F. C. Gwaltney
Lynchburg*	48	J. V. Morrison 9-52	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	J. D. Wright E	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville* . . .	17	J. Robert Walker 8-52	Jesse D. Clift	W. H. Yeaman F	Richard L. Maury	James.E. Minter	Harold Stultz
Newport News* . .	42	Dr. R. Cowles Taylor 8-52	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins F	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	214	W. F. Duckworth 9-54	John D. Corbell	H. H. George III M	B. F. Wagner E	R. L. Woolard	A. L. Sims
Petersburg*	35	Churchill G. Dunn 9-54	William Spotswood	William Spotswood K	Whitworth Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	80	Fred A. Duke	A. P. Johnson, Jr. A	A. P. Johnson, Jr. A	F. J. Bergeron E	W. B. Sykes	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	230	Nelson Parker 7-52	W. T. Wells	J. M. Miller F	Jack H. Gould	John F. Finnegan	Orris D. Garton
Roanoke*	92	A. R. Minton 9-52	Maston K. Moorman	H. R. Yates, A	J. L. Wentworth	W. M. Mullins	S. A. Bruce
South Norfolk* . .	10	C. E. Forehand 9-55	R. E. Spence	N. D. Flora	I. W. Dunning	F. G. Williams	J. K. Holland
Staunton*	20	William A. Grubert 9-52	Catherine J. Musser	Catherine J. Musser K	H. A. Larner, Sr. S	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	12	R. L. Woodward, Jr. 9-53	Wm. S. Holland	George S. Swain T	C. H. Holland S	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Waynesboro* . . .	12	F. R. Loth	Edward G. Heatwole	E. G. Heatwole K	E. A. Via	J. Guy Rusmiselle	W. C. Drumheller
Winchester*	14	M. B. Clowe, Jr. 9-52	P. J. Marshall	J. W. Jones A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Boyd
WASHINGTON—20							
Aberdeen	20	Ed. Lundgren	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg K	L. E. Hough	Charles Borum	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	34	Jack Mulhern 6-52	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop K	T. P. Scholz E	Roland Skidmore	George Hovde
Bremerton	28	L. Kean 6-52	E. H. T. McGowan	Lulu D. Haddon F	E. S. Severance E	T. R. Tillett	Charles Lewis
Everett	34	Henry Arends 6-52	John L. Sugars	Henry Arends F	Rodney Colbin E	Frank Schroeder	C. E. Jones
Hoquiam	11	F. W. McGuire	Ola E. Hall	Madge S. Peterson T	J. Benj. Hayes	W. G. Haney	Norman Foote
Kennewick	10	U. L. Keolker 6-52	Marjorie Miller	Marjorie Miller K	Odes Sloan	H. O. Malchow	O. C. Lincoln
Longview	20	Edward E. Cloney 6-53	D. W. Carpenter	D. W. Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	Edward Lynes	James D. Skaggs
Olympia	16	Ralph A. Swanson 6-53	B. F. Hume	Dan McCaughan F	Chas. H. Williams E	Harry Lynch	Roy Kelly
Pasco	10	John Beck	Adah M. Perry	Mary Clarke T	George Fisher E	L. A. Matthias	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles . . .	11	Frank A. Feeley 6-52	J. E. Law	Vernon Robinson F	Herman Ahlvers E	Clay A. Wolverton	R. O. Ide
Pullman	12	Richard A. Smith 7-53	Frankie Allen	June O'Day T	Ben O. Nelson	Azel Melander	Arch Campbell
Puyallup*	10	Edmund F.Jacobs	Harris F. Green	Harris F. Green	C. Glen Smith E	Chester Brakefield	Cecil Archer
Renton	16	Joe R. Baxter 6-52	Wiley Crook	Elton Alexander C	James L. Highton E	F. E. Lawrence	Angelo Busato

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Seattle	468	William F. Devin 6-52	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	R. W. Finke E	William Fitzgerald	Geo. D. Eastman
Spokane	162	Arthur Meehar	Alex A. Brown	Wallace N. Sproul F	Lawrence Espe	James Blamey	Clyde Phelps
Tacoma	144	John H. Anderson 6-54	Josephine Melton	L. W. Craig F	J. S. Roberts E	R. H. Waldrep †	J. F. Elich
Vancouver	42	V. B. Anderson 6-52	R. G. Lovette	J. T. Urquhart T	B. G. Smith E	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla	24	R. V. Borleske 6-54	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans F	Grova Cookerly E	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee	13	Arthur H. Pohlman 6-53	Carl W. Kruegel	W. B. Young F	C. E. Murray † E	T. A. Weaver	C. A. Hansen
Yakima	38	G. W. Burns 6-53	Pearl Benjamin	O. O. Carpenter F	A. B. Collins E	W. K. Moore	Harold Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—13							
Beckley	19	Geo. B. Chambers 12-53	T. E. Bazarre, Jr.	T. E. Bazarre, Jr. K	P. H. Wilson E	Bernard Martin	Evan Hall
Bluefield*	22	W. L. Thornton 6-53	Mrs. Eleanor B. Shupe	Alvah L. Tyree	Elmer C. Barton	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson
Charleston	74	John T. Copenhaver 5-54	J. A. Hudson	Harry R. Howell A	H. C. Campbell E	O. E. Boggess	M. B. Simms
Clarksburg*	32		Loretta G. McCracken	Loretta G. McCracken K	E. V. Selby E	J. J. Martin	M. F. Jordan
Fairmont	29	James H. Hanway 6-55	Marchie M. Nutter	Andrew C. West F	Wm. G. Meyer S	Wm. J. Morgan	John Austin
Huntington	86	W. W. Payne 12-52	Robert L. Smith	D. H. Leasure A	F. S. Whitney E	F. L. Crouse	Lon H. Whitten
Martinsburg	16	Carlton B. Stuckey 6-52	J. Frank Seibert	J. Frank Seibert K	John C. Potts E	Ward M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*	26	Robert Bowie 6-52	Edw. B. Bierer	Edw. B. Bierer K	D. C. Rexroad S	H. E. Pickenpaugh	R. L. Singleton
Moundsville	15	Wilbert Miner 7-53	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	C. L. Burch S	Chas. C. Cunningham	R. C. Gillespie
Parkersburg	30	Golden Underwood 4-53	Grace V. Haskins	Casto Ball T	L. G. Merrill E	Lester H. Ashby	Jos. E. Beckett
South Charleston	17	A. V. Fitzwater 5-54	Willis A. Taylor R	H. S. Hill T	W. H. Frye S	Chas. J. Schmidt	H. A. Master
Weirton*	24		Nelson Ross	Dan Sweaney M	Dan Sweaney M	John Ferguson	Charles Padden
Wheeling*	59	Charles J. Schuck 7-55	August L. Dailer	N. H. VonBerg A	James C. Boyd E	Wm. S. McFadden	Jas. E. Stanley
WISCONSIN—34							
Appleton	34	Robert L. Roemer 4-52	Robert T. Maves	Robert T. Maves K	L. M. Schindler E	Emmery Greunke	Herbert Kapp
Ashland*	11		Leo J. Martell	Leo J. Martell K	Jerod W. Day E	Wm. Griffiths	E. J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 4-52	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	Ivar Van Akkeren E	Clair Knoll	Louis W. Zweig
Beloit*	30	Jess J. Phillips P 4-53	Richard Calland	Richard Calland K	William Collins E	Glen Davis	George Griffin
Chippewa Falls	11	Harry J. Webb	Lee C. Millard	L. C. Mandelert T	S. R. Gray E	Wm. F. Huber	Floyd Maloney
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka	James F. Keller	James F. Keller K	Edwin Duszyhski E	Sigmond Bukowski	Anthony Wise
Eau Claire*	36	Herman D. White P 4-53	Oscar E. Oien	Paul Byers F	Francis D. Kuckuck	Ernest E. Moss	B. L. Garmire
Fond du Lac	30	Edwin F. Weis 4-57	G. J. Ondrasek	John E. Murray F	John P. Zahn	Henry Grunwald	James D. Cahill
Green Bay	53	Domini Olejniczak 4-53	Clifford Centen	John Teace C	T. J. Euclide E	Wm. Gleason	H. J. Bero
Janesville*	25	Dr. Melville W. Smith P4-52	H. C. Bradford	H. C. Bradford K	Jos. Lustig E	Alex Andreski	Jasper A. Webb
Kenosha*	54		B. A. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann F	R. M. Smith	Wm. J. Brady	Stanley Haukedahl
LaCrosse	48	Henry J. Ahrens 4-53	Alice A. Dickson	M. R. Birnbaum F	Zenno A. Gorder E	Adolph Kessel	George C. Long
Madison	96	George Forster 4-53	Alfred W. Bareis	John Stein A	John G. Thompson S	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc	28	Rudolph E. Menchl 4-53	Arthur Post	Arthur Post	Earl F. Walter E	Reuben Wettenhamp	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette	14	Richard P. Murray 4-52	Catherine L. Murphy	Richard P. Murray	Robert J. Poss	George Murtha	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield	12	A. J. Ruths 5-52	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	C. H. Perry E	R. G. Houren	W. H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	J. R. Scanlon 4-52	Walter Dougherty	Walter Dougherty K	Basil Tuttle E	Edward Heim	Peter Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler 4-52	S. J. Witkoski	Virgil H. Hurless C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John W. Polcyn
Neenah	12	Carl E. Loehning 4-52	R. V. Hauser	W. H. Loehning T	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh	41	Ernest R. Siewert 4-53	Roger Kliss	Harvey A. Galow T	F. M. Wolverton E	Arthur Apel	William Golz

Racine	71	John E. Gothner 4-53	Frank J. Becker	C. A. Blessinger T	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	Jos. Konicek, Jr.
Sheboygan	42	Edward C. Schmidt 4-53	Jos. E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Benjamin C. Seal E	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	16	John J. Cary P 4-52	John L. Jones	Mark E. Keane M	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee	13	Charles J. Plotz 5-52	L. J. Mosakowski	L. J. Mosakowski K	R. W. Nicholson	Raymond Gee	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point	17	A. L. Jacoboski 5-53	Clara C. Trierweiler	Henry L. Yulga C	B. E. Fieve E	C. E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	Clyde B. Thomas P	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	Thos. M. Basterash E	Olaf S. Sorenson	A. E. Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		H. G. Appleby	H. J. Gilsdorf T	J. D. Markham E	Wm. Engelland	Edw. F. Pazdera
Watertown*	12		A. W. Duffy	E. F. Lemmerhirt T	Vaso Bjelajac E	Alfred Linde	Herbert Vehlow †
Waukesha	21	Bruce F. Beaty 5-52	Nonie Crowley	Chas. E. Hughes C	Walter Dick E	Emery Downie	Harold Owens
Wausau	30	H. A. Giese 4-54	Jay L. Brown	Lawrence J. Fogarty T	Archie E. Becher E	Wilbur Petzold	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	33	Wm. B. Knuese 4-52	P. H. Riemer	Theo. Kunz C	H. B. Wildschut	Douglas J. Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-52	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Whitefish Bay*	15		Leona R. Eichfeld	Alma C. Shepherd T	John M. Katzban E	Joseph Kasal	Orval H. Meister
Wisconsin Rapids	13	Carl C. Knudsen 4-52	Nels M. Justeson	Nels M. Justeson K	Carl A. Cajanus E	Geo. J. Staley	Rudolph J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper	24	R. R. Rose, Jr.	Bessie Bunker	E. A. Grant T	B. B. Lummis E	Alfred Piper	Leslie A. Sawyer
Cheyenne	32	R. E. Cheevet 1-54	Mrs. L. C. Fleming	M. A. Pruett F	Robert Adams S	Ralph E. Garnett	William Lane
Laramie*	16	Vernon Bentley 1-53	F. J. Collican	C. E. Cady T	Frank Trienen S	Blake Fanning	Barney Deti
Rock Springs	11	Edwin E. James 1-53	Carl F. Asiala	Carl.F. Asiala K	Andy Angelovic S	Pete J. Tronquet	John Zakovich
Sheridan	12	J. Baird Janney 1-54	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan K	Tony J. Pelesky	A. E. Powers	B. H. Turk

Directory of Mayors and Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 Population

The directory of mayors and city clerks in all cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population is shown in Table XIX beginning on the next page. All of the 1,180 cities in this population group are shown by states, including a few cities that did not report. Council-manager cities in Table XIX are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

Table XIX includes 87 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey that were not included in the 1951 Municipal Year Book. These towns and townships are not classified as incorporated places by the United States Bureau of the Census, but special rules have been established for defining the more urban of these towns and townships to be included as "cities" for this Year Book. The standards of selection used for designating towns and townships as "cities" are described in the governmental data section elsewhere in this Year Book. Towns and townships are indicated by "t" or "tp" in Table XIX and in other tables.

Table XVIII on the preceding pages shows all cities over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state with final 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. This table includes 113 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown with "t" or "tp" after the name of each place.

All cities of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with final 1950 census figures in Table IV elsewhere in this Year Book.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. New and revised editions of directories issued in 1951 are listed under "Municipal Government" in the new books and pamphlets section on page 263. There are also several directories with nationwide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 JANUARY, 1952

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Floyd Brown 9-52	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City.	Joe H. Robinson 9-52	Jack Nolen
Andalusia	T. B. Wilder 10-52	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Elmer L. Vinson 10-52	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-52	S. L. Rollins
Attalla	Chas. W. Burke 10-52	M. J. McClendon
Brewton*	C. C. Fountain 10-52	W. E. Jackson
Cullman	W. J. Nesmith 10-52	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	N. B. Fields 10-52	Mrs. S. Maynard
Enterprise	D. H. Russ 9-52	E. W. Nichols
Eufala	A. D. Wilson 10-52	Eugene C. Parker
Fort Payne	J. J. Stallworth 10-52	D. L. Wall
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin, Jr. 10-52	J. L. Grant
Guntersville	E. H. Couch P 10-53	L. E. Moon
Jasper*	George S. Hiller, Jr. P 10-52	H. Owen Barton
Lanett	C. E. DeLoach, Sr. 10-52	C. H. Hill
Mountain Brook*	Charles F. Zukoski, Jr. 10-52	Mrs. A. L. Hoyt
Opp	Travis Cosby 9-52	W. D. Page
Ozark	James D. Brown 10-52	Jesse B. Adams
Roanoke	K. L. Hooper	Olin E. Sheooard
Russellville		A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Ed. J. Howard 10-52	C. J. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-52	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Carroll Lawrence 10-52	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P 10-52	Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Frank H. Carr 10-52	J. W. Ross
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 6-52	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	H. L. Hutchinson 6-52	C. T. Pullian
Glendale*	H. E. Schrey 6-52	Elton A. Kirbey
Globe	J. G. Langham 5-52	Cyril Kennedy
Nogales	James V. Robins	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	Joe L. Allen 2-53	P. H. Miller
Tempe	Hugh El Laird	E. M. Barbre
Winslow	F. C. Whipple 6-52	Hazelle Canady
Yuma	W. J. Anderson 1-55	Linwood Perkins
ARKANSAS—20		
Arkadelphia	A. T. Goodloe	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	S. Harney Chaney 1-54	Richard W. Sturch
Benton	H. A. Kelley 1-54	Ernest Darnell, Jr.
Conway	Edgar B. Parker 1-53	Joe B. McGee
Forrest City	Jack Porter 1-54	E. T. Altman
Harrison	Fred W. Jones 1-53	William G. Johnson
Hope	John L. Wilson, Jr. 1-54	Mrs. Chas. Roynerson
Magnolia	Sam Crumpler	J. W. Kendrick
Malvern	Henry A. Givens	D. L. Patrick
Morrilton	S. R. McKinley 1-53	Paul Poindexter
Newport	Judson N. Hout 1-54	Vaughan Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler	C. H. Bryant
Paragould	Ike Willcockson 1-54	C. D. Vaughn
Russellville	C. R. Horne 1-54	John T. Little
Searcy	Frank Headlee 1-53	Lillian E. Robbins
Springdale	H. R. Sharp 1-54	Arthur Dyes
Stuttgart	Dr. H. V. Glenn 1-54	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 1-54	Geo. L. Crofton
West Helena	Jessie Porter 1-53	W. A. Benton, Sr.
West Memphis	W. B. Fordyce 12-53	Kenneth Hollis
CALIFORNIA—44		
Banning	Chester K. Hendricks 1-52	Mary M. Hill
Barstow	Leonard A. Zagortz 4-52	Earl E. Stanton
Belmont	L. F. Reetz 4-52	Mrs. C. A. Heartsner
Benicia	Michael FitzGerald 4-52	Anna G. Pine
Calexico	Wm. J. Osborn 4-52	Richard S. Emerson
Chino	E. W. Soper 5-52	G. C. Seitel
Claremont*	Stuart G. Wheeler 4-54	Mrs. Margaret B. Tooker

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
Coalinga	C. L. Kaiser 4-52	Floyd E. Howe
Concord	James H. Sheehan 4-52	W. E. Ballenger
Delano*	Ernest J. Girard 4-52	Mrs. Fay C. Short
El Cajon*	James E. Hunt 4-52	Delight V. Swain
El Monte	R. C. Miller 4-52	Miss Ruth Bruton
El Segundo	William R. Selby 4-52	Neva M. Elsey
Escondido	Albert J. Kuehl 4-52	Guy B. Ashley
Grass Valley	Gilbert G. Cramer 7-53	Lois M. Goldsberry
Huntington Beach	Vernon Langenbeck 4-52	John L. Henricksen
Indio	Clarence E. Washburn 4-52	Mildred Tatum
Laguna Beach	J. Frank Wharton 4-52	Ed. H. Beaver
Lindsay	Roy E. Crouch 4-54	D. H. Edwards
Lompoc	R. C. Jacobs 4-52	Chas. S. Laubly
Martinez*	J. O. Fries 4-52	R. B. Johnson
Marysville	Jack W. Iden 2-53	C. O. Gates
Mill Valley*	Harrison McNear Leppo 4-52	Alex E. Almcrants
Millbrae	Anthony L. Rossi 4-52	Isobel Smart
Mountain View	Martin J. Spangler	Irma Lewis
North Sacramento	Henry Miller, Jr. 4-54	Wilma C. Briggs
Oroville	Gerald L. Meyer 4-55	Ralph M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	John S. Nelson 4-53	John D. Irwin
Palm Springs*	Charles D. Farrell 4-52	Louise McCarn
Porterville*	Earl L. Reed 5-53	Jap Elledge
Roseville	Wm. J. H. Finger, Jr. 4-54	Raleigh W. Terry
San Anselmo	Carmel H. Booth 4-52	Mildred M. Scoggins
Sanger	Charles W. Day 4-52	Howard W. Gauger
Selma	J. M. James 4-52	Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	W. A. Kinney 4-54	Lorraine M. Warfel
Sunnyvale*	Walter L. Jones 5-53	Miss Ida Trubschenck
Susanville	Frank T. Burnett 4-52	Gabriel P. Laxalt
Tracy	Wm. Larsen 4-54	Chas. E. DeFreitas
Turlock	Martin R. Critser 4-52	Walter M. Brown
Ukiah*	Russell E. Richardson 4-52	S. E. Mitchell
Upland*	E. G. Nisbet 4-52	Hazel M. Cassell
Wasco	Frank W. Barker 4-52	Fred Pritschke
Woodland*	Frank E. Heard 4-55	S. R. Fairlee
Yuba City*	Riley W. Young 4-52	Anita R. Owen
COLORADO—11		
Alamosa*	Chas. B. Houser 12-53	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	A. R. Reeves	Josephine Swanson
Durango*	H. C. Beaubien 4-52	Wm. J. Horther
Fort Morgan	Dwight E. Neill 1-54	V. E. Davenport
FLORIDA—Continued		
Sebring	(not reporting)	
Winter Haven*	George L. Burr, Jr. 10-52	O. R. Way
Winter Park*	Oliver K. Eaton 1-55	W. G. Heep
GEORGIA—21		
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-54	H. B. Funderburk
Cairo	Walter Williams 12-52	W. H. Reddick, Sr.
Carrollton	W. D. Gunningham 9-53	Louis McCalmon
Cartersville*	Sam Smith 1-54	Ernest E. Watkins
Cedarton*	L. V. Andrews 12-53	R. W. Barron
Cordele*	Roy W. Beach C 1-54	Edith Roberts †
Covington	J. L. Elliott 1-54	E. C. Castleberry
Douglas*	Dan G. Clough	Glenn Tanner
Elberton	Worley E. Hall	J. E. Harper
Fitzgerald	J. C. McDonald	Julius Bailey
Fort Valley	T. A. McCord 4-52	N. W. Jordan
Hapeville	Frank R. Lea 1-54	Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	Harry G. Bone 12-53	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	E. E. Lovern 1-54	W. E. Barrow
North Atlantic	Robert E. Lowe	Clyde Wolf
Statesboro	J. Gilbert Cone 12-52	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	Marvin Adams 1-54	Paul O. English
Tifton*	D. H. Hurst	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	E. D. Wright	Mary B. Hunt
Vidalia	C. Egbert Pierson 1-54	Frances Godbee
Warner Robins	W. T. Giles 1-53	Mrs. Frances Felker
IDAHO—2		
Blackfoot	Earl J. Miller 5-53	Ruth Ray
Burley	Joe Peters 5-53	Norman D. Smith
ILLINOIS—78		
Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P 5-53	Forrest F. Davis
Batavia	G. Edward Anderson	LaVerne Woodward
Beardstown	George E. Ring 5-53	R. B. Maslin
Bellwood	Robert E. Judge P 6-51	Oscar B. Alsaker
Belvidere	Lester Cunningham 4-53	F. L. Shattuck
Benton	C. Edwin Hair 5-55	George E. McCollum
Bradley	Clarence A. Lock 5-53	Ray Rasmussen
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 4-53	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Virgil Clark 4-53	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	A. J. Brandt 5-52	Wilburn C. Ritsch
Charleston	James L. Figenbaum 5-53	Russell Lafferty

Golden*	Everett L. Barnhardt 11-53	F. Arthur Lowther
La Junta*	Thomas F. Pound 11-53	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	C. O. Bowman 1-54	Mrs. A. J. Davy
Longmont	Otto F. Vliet 1-54	C. K. Spangler
Loveland	Edmond F. Garrett 1-54	O. W. Vandapool
Sterling	C. O. Unfug 1-54	James Perkson
Walsenburg	George M. Turner 1-54	Thomas M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	Louis C. Shaw C 10-53	L. L. Bailey
Groton	Arthur M. Card 5-52	John J. DeLaura
Guilford t	Leslie I. Dudley C 10-53	Leon P. Beckwith
New Canaan t	Clarence E. Costales C 11-53	Roland H. Gardner
Newington t	Edmumd J. Keleher C 10-53	Edward S. Seremet
Plainville t	Ronald W. Hyatt C 10-52	James E. Usher
Portland t	(not reporting)	
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-54	Gerard J. Lavallee
Rockville	Frederick S. Berger 1-54	Mrs. Catherine D. Moran
Seymour t	Harry F. Mannweiler C 10-53	Richard R. Pearson
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks C 10-53	C. Wesley Winslow

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 2-54	F. P. Neylan
Elsmere	John E. Gorman P 4-52	Margaret C. Sanders
Milford*	Edward C. Evans 1-54	Gilbert Wilkins
Newark	Wallace M. Johnson 4-52	Charles D. Long
New Castle	P. R. Capelle 4-53	Ann Hushebeck

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*	J. H. Willson 1-54	Geo. J. McNomee
Belle Glade	Herman L. Close 9-52	Frank C. Anderson
Chattahoochee	C. L. Herring 10-53	W. A. Tarpy
Crestview	James C. Presley 11-52	H. A. Eiland
De Land*	E. B. Holden 5-53	E. M. Porter
Delray Beach*	R. J. Holland 1-53	Mrs. Ruth R. Smith
Haines City*	G. H. Sellars 10-52	Mary Agnes Jennings
Jacksonville Beach*	I. D. Sams 10-53	Jack A. Callaham
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-53	C. C. Codrington
Lake Wales	R. J. Haynesworth 5-52	J. B. Petrey
Leesburg*	Marshall E. Welson 1-53	H. G. Galt
Marianna	J. M. Sims 1-53	Evelyn Davis
Miami Shores*	M. E. Reynolds 4-53	Miss Ann Vigneron
Miami Springs	W. C. Herrell 12-52	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	Carroll B. Jones 4-52	Mary M. Hill
Opalocka	Wm. J. Dermody 4-52	F. S. Arnold
Palatka*	E. A. Harper	J. H. Bryan
Plant City*	W. L. Slaght 12-52	Mrs. N. M. Draughon
Pompano Beach*	W. W. Cheshire 2-53	Winifred F. Sharp
Quincy*	Chas. W. Thomas, Jr. 6-54	Elward S. Malone

Chester	Harry Katz 5-53	Frank Hight
Clinton	Harry D. Breighner 5-55	Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	R. J. Canty 5-53	Kenneth E. Vandaveer
Dolton	Ira J. Hastings P 4-53	Robert C. Haney
Duquoin	Victor H. Ritter 5-53	Sam Clark
East Alton	Otto F. Brazier P 4-53	Lawrence Darr
East Peoria	Ray Allison 5-55	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	William C. Straube 5-53	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	Eugene E. Menthe 5-55	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Ora J Hubble 5-53	Gene Thomas
Flora	B. V. Spalding 5-55	R. D. Lewis
Franklin Park	(not reporting)	
Geneva	Oliver J. Adamson 5-53	Victor G. Johnson
Glen Ellyn	Phillip A. Ganzhorn P. 4-53	J. R. Stewart
Glencoe*	John W. Arthur P 4-52	H. B. Bray
Glenview*	Elmer Palmgren P 4-53	Edwin J. Nicoll
Herrin	Fred E. Schoonover, Jr. 5-53	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	Dale Cox P 5-53	Dorothy Kammeyer
Homewood	Joseph Schwartz P 5-53	S. Reid
Hoopeston	Glenn R. Broune 4-53	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	C. G. Groppel, Sr. 5-56	Harold B. Brooks
LaGrange Park	Walter S. Madigan P	A. A. Allen
Lake Forest	W. Paul McBride 4-52	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lansing	Raphael E. Kraay 5-53	Dorothy Wernicke
Lawrenceville	Wallace E. Stivers 5-53	Harry E. Talbot
Libertyville	J. J. Jaeger P 4-53	C. O. Carlson
Litchfield	C. Willard Peterson 4-53	Lee Bryant
Lombard	Edwin F. Deicke P 5-53	John E. Engel
Loves Park	Frank S. Larson 4-53	Victor H. Jensen
Lyons	Theofil T. Bulat P 5-53	Harold J. Bortman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-53	Percy Lux
Mendota	Glenn Momeny 5-53	Carl J. Yost
Metropolis	B. N. Beane 4-53	L. W. Barger
Morris	H. Ray Peacock 5-53	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	F. D. Talley 4-55	Alfred E. Harris
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 4-53	D. E. Ward
Naperville	Charles V. Wellner 5-55	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	Charles E. Murray 4-52	D. R. Bonny
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-53	John Darrow
Oak Lawn	Tunis L. Collings P 5-53	Wm. B. Gaddis.
Olney	Emanuel G. Miller 5-53	Frank W. Newton
Pana	John M. Jones 5-53	Harry Stanton
Paris	George A. Bridgman 5-55	F. L. McCord
Park Forest*	Henry X. Dietch P 4-55	Mrs. Harriet P. O'Brien
Peoria Heights	Guy T. Yates P 4-53	W. J. Hartzell
Peru	Frank Konetshny 4-53	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	James N. Loghry 4-53	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	Harold F. Walker 5-55	Marjorie Grampp
Rantoul	Earl H. Stephens 5-53	Ellis L. Zook

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Riverdale	Henry Strosinski, Sr. P 5-53	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside*	Ernst H. Wagner P 5-53	E. P. Eckmann
Robinson	C. W. Goyert 5-53	Nina M. Brigham
Rochelle	Leo J. Ripp 5-55	A. V. Ward
Rock Falls	Irving J. Weckesser 5-53	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	I. G. Langum 5-53	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Herman F. Austin 5-55	Conrad W. Garner
Savanna	Rhene B. Law 5-53	Ray R. Westfall
Summit	Richard P. Lambert Jr. 5-53	Christ L. Dineff
Sycamore	Emil Jespersen 5-53	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	J. W. Spresser	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cliff Rasler 5-53	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Harry T. Hartman	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Wm. D. Rodger P 5-53	Marion G. Noble
Washington Park	Thomas E. Delaney P 5-53	Cecil N. Parsons
Western Springs*	Walter Hartenstein P 4-53	Helen B. Harman
Woodstock	Raymond J. Heniken 5-53	James R. Pierce
Zion	Lee R. Fleming 5-55	Walter R. L. Taylor
INDIANA—38		
Alexandria	R. Wendell Woosnam 1-56	Marguerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 1-56	John L. Estrich
Auburn	H. Gerald Oren 1-56	Forrest Potter
Beech Grove	E. Allen Hunter 1-56	Frances C. Hein
Bluffton	H. H. Robbins 1-56	Edith M. Arnold
Boonville	Onis G. Rudloph 1-56	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	Archie O. Hamm 1-56	E. E. Jenkins
Clarksville	Andy Kulmer P 1-56	W. W. Robison
Clinton	Clarence Wright 1-56	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-56	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-56	H. Vernon Aurand
East Gary	LeRoy Webdell P	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	Llewellyn W. Oliver 1-56	Nobel D. Campbell
Greencastle	Harold W. Stewart	C. Clifford Frazier
Greenfield	James L. Allen	Margarett Staley
Greensburg	Sheldon Smith 1-56	Hulda Nelson
Hartford	William C. Smith 1-56	Delight Williams
Highland	Ralph M. Dunn	John A. Blom
Jasper	Edward J. Lorey 1-56	Julius Giesler
Kendallville	Robert E. Moses	James M. Fifer
Lebanon	Herbert L. Ransdell 1-56	R. H. Kinkaid
Linton	Robert C. McFadden 1-56	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Charles H. Vaughn 1-56	Catherine E. Wildman
KANSAS—Continued		
Hays*	A. H. Harkness 3-52	Victor Wells
Iola	Ross Arbuckle	T. E. Shanahan
Liberal*	Lloyd I. Lambert 3-52	Paul Burke
McPherson	Homer J. Ferguson 3-54	Olive Oakley
Olathe	Tom Poor 4-52	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	Chas. W. Pratt	E. J. Ball
Russell*	E. T. Drube 4-52	R. E. Boxberger
Wellington	Myron Vandenburgh 4-53	Bernice S. Lindberg
KENTUCKY—20		
Bellevue	R. T. Hummel 1-54	Frank X. Braun
Corbin*	J. H. Meredith 1-54	H. Gant
Danville	Henry L. Nicols 1-54	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Walter G. Pilgrim 1-54	Frank J. Staab
Elizabethtown	Harry M. Miller 1-54	Miss Cecil Franks
Georgetown	Joe E. Johnson 1-54	Claude M. Hood
Glasgow	Leslie Moran 1-54	Malcom R. Smith
Harrodsburg	B. M. Royalty 1-54	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	M. K. Eblen 1-55	Naomi Buckner
Jenkins	Harold Davis 1-55	G. K. Cantrell
Ludlow	John E. Crowe 1-54	Winferd Smith
Mayfield	Scott Lemon	
Maysville	James M. Collins 1-54	Miss Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	R. L. Barnard 1-55	E. O. Crooks
Murray	George Hart 1-54	C. B. Grogan
Paris	George Doyle 1-54	Louis Elvove
Pikeville	T. M. Stratton 1-54	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Clifton Hollowell 1-54	
Somerset	A. A. Offatt 1-54	W. A. Moore
Winchester	Dr. John A. Snowden 1-54	Miss Lindsey Faulkner
LOUISIANA—22		
Abbeville	J. E. Kibbe 6-54	Jo Ann Russo
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 6-55	M. P. Blache
De Ridder	A. L. Stewart 7-54	A. R. LeCompte
Eunice	Dr. J. J. Stagg 7-53	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	W. McKerall O'Niell	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 6-53	Vesta C. Rownd
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy,Jr. 9-52	T. J. Fore
Jennings	John L. Conner 7-53	A. T. Maund
Kenner	Joseph S. Kopfler, Sr. 7-54	Philomene Paasch
Minden	John T. David 7-52	W. E. Fox
Morgan City	Dr. C. R. Brownell 1-55	Esten F. Smith

Martinsville	Kenneth A. Watson 1-56	Fred L. Payton
Mount Vernon	Paul Hironimus 1-56	John D. Jones
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig	Louise Decker
Plymouth	LeOtto C. Peterson 1-56	George E. Cussen
Portland	Dale Miller 1-56	Ralph W. Green
Princeton	M. Vernon Woodruff 11-56	Bill R. Davidson
Rushville	William Winship 1-56	John Geraghty
Seymour	Donald L. Heiwig 12-55	Ralph J. Lucas
Speedway	Floyd Bilbee P 1-56	J. W. Baxter
Sullivan	Guy R. Biddle	Emil E. Muehler
Tell City	Nickolas Beumel 1-56	Russell Poehlein
Tipton	Wm.D. Hiatt 1-56	Mayr A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Paul E. Hodges 1-56	Glen Mitchell
Whiting	Andrew S. Kovacik 1-56	George Palenchar
Winchester	Floyd Warren 1-56	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—28

Algona	Byron P. Richardson 12-53	Ivy D. Scuffham
Atlantic	Howard F. Lundberg 1-54	Hawley Lynch
Bettendorf	T. Lowell Niswander 1-54	Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	Arthur N. Neu 1-54	Thomas J. Kerwin
Centerville	John R. Davison 1-54	T. C. Evans
Chariton	N. W. Cloud 1-54	R. Smith
Cherokee	George P. Rapson	J. A. Cary
Clarinda*	Don D. Drake 1-54	R. H. Van Deusen M
Creston	Arnold W. Cook	Guy Heflin
Decorah	Floyd A Hexom 1-54	Charles Anderson
Estherville	Dan S. Howard 1-54	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Wayne Vorhies 1-54	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	Tom Godfrey 1-54	H. B. Lowrey
Indianola	L. H. Myers 1-54	Carl F. Brown
Knoxville	Adolph Larson 1-54	Mrs. Dorothy Jolliffee
Le Mars	R. J. M. Long 1-54	F. W. Stamp
Marion	M. H. Biddick 4-53	Mildred A. Titus
Mount Pleasant*	Rudolph Eckey 1-54	J. P. Budde
Oelwein	R. A. Harrington 1-54	Gordon K. Sanford
Perry	Leslie R. Wright 1-54	Albert F. Vogt
Red Oak	Robert E. Johnson 1-54	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	W. R. Day 1-54	J. W. Behm
Spencer	C. E. Curtis 1-54	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	O. J. Grau 1-54	Elwin Lindlief
Washington	W. B. Dupuis 1-54	John K. Sowash
Waverly	F. W. Osincup 1-54	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	Harvey Fishel 1-52	L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 1-54	Elmer P. True

KANSAS—10

Abilene*	Willard Carkuff 4-52	M. E. Calkins
Concordia*	Raymond Johnston	J. R. Christensen

Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr. 5-52	Henry H. Breazeale
Oakdale	E. H. Fenstermaker 7-52	Mrs. B. B. Dean
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr. 7-54	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-52	Harry K. Gallagher
Rayne	W. J. Gossen 6-54	Ulysses J. Prevost
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 7-54	Mrs. Ruth Human
Tallulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 6-55	Pauline W. Belatt
Thibodaux	Charles E. Delas 1-55	Charles Naquin
Ville Platte	Harvey LeBas 6-53	J. Emile Pucheu
Westwego	Robert J. Duplantis 4-53	Adeline Martinez
Winnfield	Eli Harrell	

MAINE—14

Belfast City*	Sherman C. English	Dorothy Winters
Brewer*	Gerald D. Robertson 1-53	Paul E. Clish
Fairfield t *		Wm. E. Burgess
Fort Kent t *		Alice Bourgoin
Gardiner	PhilipH. Hubbard 1-53	H. N. Bachelder
Houlton t		Dwight E. Webber
Kittery t	(not reporting)	
Millinocket t	Harold C. Gates C 3-53	J. Fred Vingley
Old Town*	John C. Cousins 1-53	Inez. I. Priest
Presque Isle*	N. W. MacDonald 1-53	Opal I. Gray
Rockland*	Carl M. Stilphen 1-55	Gerald U. Margeson
Rumford t *		Amy B. Lyon
Skowhegan t *		Francis E. Croteau
VanBuren t *		Yvette L. Ayotte

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Henry Mitchell	DeLancey Scott S
Frostburg	Jesse F. Jacobs 5-52	Alex G. Close
Greenbelt*	Frank Lastner 9-53	Mrs. W. McCamy
Havre de Grace	Walter McLhinney 5-53	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	F. Waigand, Sr. 4-53	J. Power Waters
Rockville*	G. LaMar Kelly, Jr. 5-52	Sara A. Mortimer
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-52	John Eckard

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Abington t	Vinson Blanchard C	Kalthaleen Coughlan
Ayer t	Joseph Markham 3-54	Theodore W. Barry
Canton t	William A. Flanagan C 53	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.
Dracut t	Amedee Guimond C 3-53	Hector H. Berube
Dudley t	Joseph F. Begrin C 3-53	Lilliam G. Dwyer
Franklin t	Cornelius McGroary C 53	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Lawrence Barbieri C 2-53	Joseph M. Casey
Ipswich t*	Frank O'Malley C 3-53	John F. Dolan
Longmeadow t	Colin O. Cathrew C 2-55	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	Robert MacKintosh C 3-53	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	Royal Patriquin C 1-54	H. Lincoln Paine

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
Maynard t	William J. Bain C 3-53	Eleanor Jones
Montague t	John A. Charron C 3-55	Lawrence Killelea
North Andover t	Arthur A. Thomson C 52	John J. Lyons
Orange t	John W. Blackmer C 3-53	Robert H. Anderson
Oxford t	James E. Conlin C 2-53	Florence P. T. Harrington
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C 54	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Fernald L. Hanson C 54	Harold J. Regan
Spencer t	Leo E. Aucoin C 3-53	William A. Thibault
Swansea t	Norman Altenbland C 3-53	Albert B. Almy
Uxbridge t	Lester J. Cook C 2-55	Mrs. N. M. Howlett
Ware t	Anthony J. Tombor C 52	Peter Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton Bradshaw C 3-53	Mrs. M. McKenna
Williamstown t	Henry Montgomery C 2-53	John H. Quinn
Winchendon t	James E. Young C 53	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—37		
Alma*	E. E. Thompson 5-53	A.Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Walter Lypps 5-52	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	Dr. R. C. Strayer 4-52	Harry A. Post
Center Line	James L. Eisele 4-52	Wm. Steinhaus
Charlotte	Earl J. Lavengood 4-52	Ralph R. Arnold
Cheboygan*	William Marin 4-52	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	Elbert Johnson 4-52	Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	Frederick H. Weeks 4-53	Dorothy Lehman
Dowagiac	Dr. Robert F. Wall 4-52	Harry M. Kennedy
East Grand Rapids*	John A. Collins 5-53	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City	Enos W. Schaller 11-52	Douglas Waddell
Grand Haven*	Martin Boon	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville	Owen Mumaw 4-52	Gladys E. Ayres
Grosse Pointe	Ralph B. Netting 11-53	Norbet P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	William F. Connoly, Jr. 4-53	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Edw. M. Weidenborner 4-52	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-52	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	Lucien D. Walworth	Ralph L. Hughes
Ionia	Anthony Balice 4-53	Raymond F. Coon
Iron Mountain	Reuben P. Anderson 4-53	H. C. Lindholm
Ishpeming*	Emil Aho 9-52	W. J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Alfred Campbell 4-52	J. J. Cummings
Lapeer*	Wellington E. Rowden 4-53	Fred J. Stephenson
Ludington*	Harold F. King 5-52	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	[illegible]rne E. Hansen 5-52	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	James H. Fyvie 4-52	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Lewis Storr 4-53	Norman Holt

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MISSISSIPPI—Continued		
Columbia	Bernard Callender 7-53	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-54	Gerald Harrison
Grenada*	W. K. Pierce 5-52	Mrs. Clara B. Criss
Kosiusko	Claude J. Woodward 6-53	Victoria L. Niles
Louisville	Roger Parkes 7-52	H. C. Earhart
Picayune	Claiborne McDonald, Sr. 7-53	A. J. Read
Starkville	Grady James 7-53	Carter Parker
West Point	Thompson McClellan 11-52	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	W. S. Perry 4-52	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—28		
Berkeley	Edward A. Walsh 4-52	Dorothy Wilson
Booneville	S. L. Jewett 4-54	Hillard Selck, Jr.
Brentwood	A. R. Parker 4-53	Charles C. Crosswhite
Brookfield*	William H. Manley 4-52	Celia Clancy
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-54	Mrs. Viola Kramer
Charleston*	Paul H. Moore 5-52	T. A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	Robert A. Staton 5-53	Stella M. Thompson
Clinton	Dr. S. B. Hughes 4-54	Chas. S. Stratton
DeSoto*	Newell Hopson 4-52	Lois Burgess
Excelsior Springs*	Dr. H. G. Kimes 4-52	George J. Sedar
Festus	F. V. Isenman 4-51	I. R. Dixon
Flat River	J. W. Watts 4-52	Maymie A. Johnson
Kennett	J. W. Karsten	Sam Fisher
Kinlock	Richard Herndon 4-53	Mercedes Edwards
Ladue	Edward S. Funsten 4-53	Thomas G. Rutlidge
Lebanon*	Wesley K. Haisty 4-54	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-52	John Bowman
Marshall*	John Waldorf 4-52	William L. Kiser
Maryville	Clyde M. Roberts 4-53	Walter S. Todd
Neosho*	T. L. Steward 4-52	M. R. Gibson
Nevada*	Dewey Stukesbary 4-52	Chas. C Bradley
Pine Lawn	C. O. Close 4-53	G. Auty
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgens 4-53	Walter L. Bradford
Trenton	Clyde C. Evans 4-55	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry R. Garrison 4-55	H. M. Cash
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-54	A. G. Filla
Webb City	Clarence S. Fly † 4-52	E. R. Justin
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-54	Arthur M. Daniel
MONTANA—6		
Glendive	James Osborne 4-53	W. A. Christiani
Havre	Oval S. Hatler 5-53	Paul Nalivka

Melvindale	Raymond J. Petroni 12-52	Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	George E. Sivula 1-53	Jacob H. Anderson
Oak Park	Richard W. Marshall 4-53	Louise Shaw
Petoskey*	Emery O. Nyman 4-52	Victor D. Cannon
Plymouth*	Floyd A. Tibbits 4-52	Edward H. Potthoff
South Haven	Charles H. Tait 4-52	Russell Tait
Sturgis*	George Freeman	Charles Hobel
Three Rivers*	Frank R. Warner 11-53	John H. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm P 4-53	Fred E. Pomeraning
Wayne*	Wilson J. McCormick 3-53	Clarence H. Ladd

MINNESOTA—31

Alexandria	C. R. Hove	Carl I. Erickson
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-53	C. R. Johnson
Chisholm	Harry K. Barnes 1-54	Max A. Nornberg
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-54	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	John Stopka 7-53	Rosella Johnson
Crookston	Harold Thomforde 1-53	Loren Skogness
Crystal	H. H. Heise 1-54	B. E. Scott
Detroit Lake	F. J. Rogstad 3-53	L. E. Learned
East Grand Forks	Earl L. Enright 1-54	A. G. Rand
Edina	Dr. Reuben Erickson	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Anton Golob 1-53	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Peter Kerze 1-54	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	K. M. Brown 1-56	Stanley Stewart
Golden Valley	A. G. Stasel 12-53	Bert D. Putnam
Grand Rapids	L. J. Thomas 1-54	Frank Sherman
Hastings	John Werth 5-52	Edwin G. Sontag
Hopkins*	W. Harlan Perbix 7-53	A. W. Elmquist
International Falls	Archie R. Kelley 4-52	Vernon L. Peterson
Little Falls	Robert J. Phillips 4-52	C. E. McPherson
Marshall	C. A. McGuiggan 4-52	H. N. Harmon
Montevideo*	George Stamson 1-53	A. E. Swenson
New Ulm	Roman F. Schnobrich 4-52	A. C. Sanwald
Northfield	C. O. Belshe	John Larson
Pipestone	O. E. Helling 4-51	Harold Gilmore
Roseville	George S. Connor 1-54	B. H. Hammersten
St. Peter	Geo. W. Anderson 4-52	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	E. W. Linner	L. R. Brower
Thief River Falls	H. E. Simons 1-54	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-53	Earl V. Zehndis
Willmar	Harold E. Miller 4-53	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	H. E. Davidson 4-53	C. S. Thompson

MISSISSIPPI—13

Aberdeen	H. G. Howell 5-56	R. C. Maynard
Brookhaven	J. H. Campbell 7-53	Mrs. Kate Scott
Canton	M. F. Simpson 7-53	Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop 7-53	Dorothy N. Wilson

Kalispell	D. M. McBride 4-53	Walter H. Boberg
Lewistown	E. O. Kindschy 5-53	H. E. Pierce
Livingston	Daniel N. Miles 5-53	William Anderson
Miles City	F. L. Denson 5-53	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	Lee Strong 4-53	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Lee L. Nauenburg 4-53	A. W. Frischholz
Fairbury	Elton E. Cornelius 4-51	Alma DeLong
Falls City	Paul D. Zimmer 5-52	Russell Pollard
Lexington*	Bernard. B. Smith 4-52	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	Arthur John 4-52	Rosalie Weskamp
Nebraska City	Victor D. Bremer 4-52	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Fred W. Klasey 5-52	Phil Scaletta
York	Ivan E. Fleming 4-53	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	David Dotta 6-55	Berniece Gregory
Sparks	D. J. Fodrin 5-55	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t*	Don Bentley C	Gladys Downing
Exeter t	Joseph G. Morrison 3-54	
Franklin	Harold W. Retter 1-53	Mildred S. Gilman
Hanover t	Niles Lacrosse	L. Leroy Blodgett
Lebanon t	William Dubuque C 3-55	Irene C. Forrest
Newport t*	Frank E. Haven C	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Romeo St. Laurent 1-54	Napoleon A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—75

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-53	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Phillips B. Mitchell 1-53	John Heller
Bogota	George E. Quinn 1-54	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Walter A. Peterson 1-55	Albert P. Smith
Bordentown	Lewis M. Parker 5-53	John R. Dougherty
Bound Brook	Thomas H. Warwick 1-54	Everest L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-53	George W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	George Hollenbeck 1-54	James B. McCoy
Cedar Grove tp	Arthur T. Wraback 5-55	Mrs. Margaret C. Anderson
Chatham	Stephen R. Brown 1-54	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	Albert J. Roff 1-54	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Harold J. Hollenbeck 1-54	William E. DeNike
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-54	George Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp	Michael Chanti 1-54	Charles B. Green
Freehold	Willard E. Prigge 1-54	C. H. Wilbur
Glassboro	Harris D. Geschwindt 1-53	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	A. Lionel Reid 1-54	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-54	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 1-54	Peter Heinz

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Haddon Heights	J. Hartley Bowen 1-54	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	Ernest G. Ford 1-53	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	P. Anthony Colasurdo 1-54	John Jacobs
Hasbrouck Heights	H. Gerard Moersdorf 1-54	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Joseph C. DeCoster 1-54	J. Ford Flagg
Keansburg*	Felix J. Brennan 5-53	Richard A. Jessen
Keyport	Charles E. Applegate 1-53	Adelaide B. Crammer
Lawrence tp	J. Russell Smith 1-55	Mrs. Della I. Nash
Leonia	Dudley C. Allen 1-54	C. J. Kirkland
Little Falls tp	John R. Fritts 1-53	Robert B. Jacobs
Livingston tp	Vernon H. Wisdom 1-53	Charles G. Zahn
Lower Penns Neck tp	Charles J. Langley 1-53	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Donald A. Morrison 1-54	Miss Elsa Wick
Manville	George Papawick 1-54	Peter Menzak
Maple Shade tp	Herman Gansz C 1-54	Wm. E. MacKinney
Maywood	C. Elmer Wright 1-54	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Joseph L. Costa 1-54	R. D. Renninger
Middlesex	Louis Staffelli 1-54	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Peter W. Passaro 1-54	Abram L. Yonkers
Moorestown tp	Allan B. Nixon 1-55	R. J. Ballantyne
Morris tp	Alfred S. Mills 1-55	David Scott
Mount Holly tp	C. Clinton Smith 1-54	Edward G. Hawkins
New Milford	Mario La Barbera 1-53	Frank J.J. Kehar
Newton	Millard Tallman	Stanford B. Tidaback
No. Brunswick tp	Fred J. Hermann 1-54	Nelson Birch, Sr.
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-55	Regina B. Rodgers
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-54	William Fleckner
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson 1-53	Miss Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Charles V. Dickinson	George Spencer
Paramus	Emil H. Geering 1-53	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Joseph H. Enos 1-54	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Hollis F. Ashcraft 1-54	W. R. Cochran
Pequannock tp	W. Lewis Arthur 1-53	Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	Walter S. Gibbs 1-54	Earl S. Curry
Prospect Park	Tice DeJong 1-53	John Pruiksma
Raritan	James Forgione 5-55	Oscar Kaus
Ridgefield	P. C. Carpenter 1-54	Otto Enrlich
River Edge	James Farrell 1-54	John F. Thompson
Riverside tp	Melvin S. Bentzel 1-53	Elmer T. Dechant
Saddle River tp	Walter W. Ochsner 1-54	Jos. Gardiner
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 1-53	W. B. Dunn
Scotch Plains tp	Philip G. Cobb 1-53	Charles H. Roberts
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-54	Alexander Schiesel
NEW YORK—Continued		
Ilion	Dr. Y.L. Power 3-53	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-52	Michael J. Garry
Larchmont	Walter B. C. Washburn 4-52	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Alex Jaeger 4-53	Robert W. Wild
Little Falls	Willard M. Topper 1-54	Edward Wagner
Malone	Gene Timmons 4-53	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Frank B. Wenzel 4-53	Albert Brown
Mechanicville	Thomas E. Ryan 1-54	Wm. E. Higgins
Medina	T. E. Barhite 4-52	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	J. Edward Fox 3-53	Oscar E. T. Schonfeld
New Hyde Park	Jos. G. Kammerer	Florence A. Stauss
North Pelham	Edward J. Matthews 3-53	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-53	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	Joseph Letson 1-54	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	John V. Kilby	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Dr. George M. Decker 3-54	E. M. Mullen
Patchogue	John R. Swezey 4-52	William W. Parrott
Pelham Manor	Chauncey L. Williams 3-53	John P. Batchelder
Penn Yann	Lewis A. Gracey 4-53	Wm. B. Manley
Port Jervis	James E. Cole 1-54	Wm. C. Marchant
Potsdam	Harold A. Putnam 4-53	Clement C. Coleman
Salamanca	James J. Crowley 1-54	Clay C. Winship
Saranc Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 4-53	John E. Morgan
Scotia	Wm. M. Turnbull 4-53	M. L. Osterhaudt
Seneca Falls	Fred L. Huntington 4-53	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 3-53	Marc E. Castellani
Tarrytown	E. N. Vetrano 4-53	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-53	Miss Sydney M. Stewart
Tupper Lake	Thomas K. Somers 4-53	G. Ward Yeomans
Waverly	James A. Jackson 2-53	Chas. W. McMahon
Wellsville	T. C. Martin 3-53	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	Herbert R. Renison 4- 52	John A. Dwyer
Williston Park	William J. Kelleher 4-52	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—23		
Asheboro*	J. F. McCrary 5-53	T. A. Scarborough
Belmont	Lawrence A. Brown	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	Edwin S. Lanier 5-53	Helen J. Giduz
Dunn*	Ralph Hanna 5-53	Charles R. Storey
Graham	John M. Crawford 5-53	Mrs. Ruth Hall
Hamlet	Stewart Gordon 5-53	H. B. Long
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 6-53	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	Garland E. Still 5-53	Joe R. Hendrick

South Amboy	Thorvald E. Olsen 1-53	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Peter Kaymowics 1-53	Charles Carone
Springfield tp	Robert W. Marshall 1-53	Eleanore H. Worthington
Tenafly	Stanley D. Cattelle 1-54	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa	Joseph H. Stewart	Sidney J. Turner
Upper Penns Neck tp	William Bee 1-54	Norris G. Hurley
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 1-55	Maurice Y. Royal
Vineland	John C. Gittone 5-53	Paul S. Johnson
Wallington	Walter Marut 1-54	Jacob Van Hook
West Deptford tp	Willian B. Pickering 1-53	W. J. Mc Ewen
Westwood	Fred M. Link 1-53	William L. Best
Wildwood	W. Harry Steele, Jr. 5-52	Leonard Byrne
Wood Ridge	Guy W. Calissi 1-54	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	Walter S. Mullins 2-55	B. E. Rutz
Artesia	Oren C. Roberts 5-52	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	S. M. Smalley 5-52	A. J. Noyes
Gallup	George Bubany 5-52	C. M. Sabin
Las Vegas City	Ivan J. Hilton 4-52	E. J. McWeine
Las Vegas Town	Manual J. Baca 5-52	Guadalupe Lujan
Portales	Cecil B. Bynum 4-52	Florence Miller
Raton	Dr. C. L. Healey 5-52	J. H. Rains
Silver City	Harold Hammack 5-52	Hyman Kelley
Tucumcari*	Clyde Dickinson 1-53	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	Nelson S. Osborn 1-53	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Erastus H. Munson	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Jay Madsen 3-53	John W. Taggart
Bronxville	Ralph B. Maltby 4-53	Rita T. Lattimer
Canadaigua	George W. Urstadt 1-54	Edward H. Lomber, Jr.
Catskill	Louis Casaregola P 3-53	Leon Spoor
Cedarhurst	Earnest E. Elderd 2-53	John C. Jack
Dansville	F. Jay Smith 4-53	Herbert F. Kennedy
Depew	Walter Szyperski 1-54	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-53	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	George E. Blake 4-52	George M. Houliston
East Rochester	Kenneth D. Mackenzie 4-53	R. M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-53	Guy E. Thompson
Elmira Heights	Louis D. Polley 4-53	R. V. Dunbar
Fairport	Harry F. Van Horn 4-53	James L. Cornish
Fredonia	Edward F. James 3-53	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Mathew Grasberger, Jr. 7-53	Thomas H. Meade
Hamburg	J. Leo Goodyear 4-53	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson	John E. Thilly 4-53	Aidney S. Frissell
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-53	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Edward F. Sodolski 4-52	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Henry J. Driscoll 4-53	John J. Etu

Laurinburg*	J. B. Hood 3-53	Hirby A. Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 6-53	E.A. Poe, Jr.
Lincolnton	E. C. Heavner 5-53	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	Hector MacLean 5-53	Mrs. Ruth S. Atkinson
Mooresville*	W. Fred Morrow 5-53	R. H. Peck
Morehead City	George W. Dill, Jr. 6-53	John E. Lashley
Morganton*	R. E. Kibler 4-53	G. R. Trotter
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-53	J. C. Hill
Newton*	J. R. Gaither 6-53	Loy E. Sigmon
Oxford*	Hugh M. Currin 5-53	Thomas Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	W. Howard Pruden	Mrs. Dorothy Meyer
Smithfield	Rayford Oliver 5-53	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro	H. I. Johnson 5-53	Richard B. Josey
Washington	Dr. L. H. Swindell 5-52	James W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. H. Way 5-55	Mrs. Lois J. Gentry

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Dennis W. Kelly 4-54	F. J. Burckhard
Dickinson	Edgar T. Agnew P 5-52	D. D. Mars A
Mandan	C. G. Byerly 4-52	Sam Rosenau
Valley City	Omund B. Jacobson 5-54	F. K. Shearer
Wahpeton	B. J. Williams 4-54	H. T. Hintgen
Williston	W. N. Ditsworth 4-54	H. L Grimsveldt

OHIO—60

Bay	J. Spencer Houk 1-54	Esther Aldrich
Bedford*	Ralph A. Brown 1-54	F. B. Morris
Bellevue	Homer A. Crecelius 1-54	Algie H. Arnholt
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 12-55	Harry J. Brown
Bryan	Rol J. Christman 1-54	Robert Hamel
Celina*	Ralph Murlin 1-54	Louise Schwarck
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerocj 1-54	Emil Vale
Circleville	Edward M. Amey 1-54	Lillian Young
Deer Park	J. E. Palmer 12-53	Rudolph S. Gruber
Delphos	John B. Lehmkuhle 1-54	A. J. Meyer
Dover	Harry W. Stucky 1-54	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	Paul Merwin 1-54	L. H. Oliver
East Lake	L. E. Bertrand 1-54	Mable P. Johnson
Fairborn*	H. A. Dellinger	Byron R. Wallace
Fairview	Karl A. Bohlken 1-54	Raymond N. Heege
Franklin	James Rossman 1-54	S. P. Mayer
Galion	Jay F. Nichols 1-54	James A. Nichols
Gallipolis*	Raymond T. Allison 1-54	Otis Drummond
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce 1-56	Irene Fraser
Greenville	Marion Perry 1-54	Ed Shafer
Hillsboro	E. C. Wisecup 1-54	J. W. McCreight
Jackson	Arthur Holland 1-54	W. A. Ridenour
Kenton	Lester Wilhoit 1-55	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers 1-54	Guy T. Westmoreland

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—Continued		
Lockland	Albert M. Lefler 1-54	Frank F. Reed
Logan	Roger W. Friend 1-54	Ruth Easterling
London	E. P. Speasmaker 1.54	Lottie L. Daily
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-56	Clara L. Brueggemyer
Maumee	John E. Henderson 1-54	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield	Henry Ritter, Jr. 1-54	Alice K. Supple
Medina	John W. Brown 1-54	M. Mack
Miamisburg	James H. Kurtz 1-54	Raymond Hetzel
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn	Edward G. Rouff
Napoleon	F. H. Sauer 1-54	Earl Wirick
North College Hill	Robert J. Reuss 1-54	Harry Joesting
North Olmstead	Clarence J. Aviatt 1-54	E. M. Christman
Norwalk	Edgar L. Tucker 1-54	Helen Lippert
Oakwood*	Earl H. Bates C 1-56	D. H. Thirkield
Oberlin*		H. W. Smith
Orrville	J. William Evans	Paul K. Howells
Oxford	M. D. Worley 1-54	Glenn K. Hunsinger
Port Clinton	Carl Becker 1-55	Fred Nobis
Ravenna	Stanley B. Craig, Sr. 1-54	Paul Wilson
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-54	Marcellus Juenke
St. Bernard	Joseph L. Koetters 1-54	Marcellus Vanden-Eynden
St. Marys	Ed. Mackenbach	Virgil Sullivan
Shelby	J. H. Stimson 1-54	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Emmitt Orr 1-54	Jeannette Leigh
Toronto	Harry Hamilton 1-54	Ralph Hickey A
Uhrichsville	George Creager 1-54	W. R. Treadway A
Upper Arlington	Parker Z. Bloser P	Lester B. Pepper
Urbana	B. Frank Ewing 1-54	
Wadsworth	Don Merriman 1-54	Brown D. Shrader A
Wapakoneta	George Andregg 1-54	Carl F. Hutchins
Wellston	Floyd Hollberg 1-54	Earl Littler
Wellsville	C. C. Leatherberry 1-54	E. J. Evans
Wickliffe	Howard B. Beebe 1-56	Harry H. Gleason
Willoughby	Jack Easton 1-45	Lillian Van Deusen
Wilmington	Malcolm K. Arthur 1-54	Harold A. Gehringer
Wyoming*	Ralph F. Foster 12-53	Charles B. Lewis
OKLAHOMA—24		
Altus	Ryan Kerr 5-53	Luella Savage
Alva	Arthur Lane 5-53	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Rollin Hutchins 5-53	Daisy Campbell
Bethany	S. P. Dawson 5-53	Frankie Jeringar
Blackwell	Alfred B. Porter 5-54	Carl Randall

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Camp Hill	Christian L. Siebert B 1-54	James F. Brooke, Jr. S
Canton tp	Claude Case C 1-53	Leslie Wanen S
Castle Shannon	E. A. Obringer B 1-54	F. J. Rozz S
Centerville	(not reporting)	
Charleroi	James W. McGuire B	Virginia D. Zampatti
Clearfield	Milford Bratton B	Dorothy P. Carbalan S
Clifton Heights	Herbert J. McKeaige B 1-54	E. H. Barlow S
Coaldale	(not reporting)	
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B 1-55	Jas. W. Swindell S
Corry	J. Fred Kinley 1-54	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn B 1-54	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Samuel Keefer 12-53	Ard Mader S
Derry tp	P. J. Kuhn P 1-58	Mrs. Ann M. Dinco S
Dickson City	Joseph Bobrowski B 12-53	M. Skrobiszewski S
Doylestown	George C. Butler B	C. Leroy Frack S
Duryea	Jess Rutkoski B 1-54	Edmund Barlik S
East Pennsboro tp	J. H. Minnich P 1-57	Russel Ready
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 1-54	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	L. J. Kleinle B 1-54	Sterling Cramer S
Edgewood*	K. B. Dickson B 1-54	Agnes B. Key S†
Edwardsville	Michael T. Walko B 1-54	Ralph Morgans S
Elizabethtown	O. H. Schwanger B	S. R. Jones S
Emaus	Howard K. Deischer B 1-54	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	David E. Good B 1-54	Chas. Mull
Etna	J. J. Arenth B 1-54	Wm. M. Skertich S
Exeter	Mrs. Jean Campbell B 1-55	Evelyn Reese S
Ford City	Frank L. Bucko B 12-53	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-54	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles F. Stretch B 1-54	Howard Richards
Fountain Hill	(not reporting)	
Frackville	James Amour B 1-54	Charles Snyder S
Freeland	James Ferdinand B 1-54	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	William G. Weaver B	Anna B. Dracha S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B 1-54	Miss Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	Lennard W. Warner B 1-54	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	Kenneth J. Kilner B 1-54	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	Robert H. Simmons B	R. E. Cannon
Hellertown	Myron D. Parsons B 1-54	Paul Trumbower S
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes 1-54	John E. Shrum
Honesdale	Henry C. Pfannmuller B 12-53	Wm. E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	L. D. Daubenspeck B 1-54	Frances M. Oeffner
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-55	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	Dr. M. R. Derk B 12-54	Mrs. Irene B. Williams S

Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-53	Fred Myers
Claremore	James B. Hammett 5-53	C. R. Ashley
Clinton	Denver Meacham 4-52	Ernest J. Stocks
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C 5-52	Loren Crook
Drumright*	Virgil Anderson 5-52	H. H. Hunt
Edmond*	John Kessler 5-53	Flora Jeffries
Elk City	W. W. Blackburn 4-53	Helen Lester
Frederick	Allen R. Byrn 5-53	Eldon Boyd
Henryetta	Wilson Fisher 6-53	P. E. Lomax
Hobart	Wm. Goode 5-53	Susie Barton
Holdenville	R. C. Mackey 5-53	John Kirk
Hugo	W. P. Patterson 5-53	F. M. Caldwell
Pauls Valley*	B. M. Paris 4-54	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	F. L. Monger	Mrs. Myrtle Enyart †
Perry	Henry Dolezal 5-53	Robert Wilson
Sand Springs	George E. Gilmore 4-53	Chas. F. Colvin
Vinita	Charles W. Green 5-53	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka	Dudley Culp 6-54	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	Brandon Frost	Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	P. H. Stansbury 1-53	J. B. Austin R
Baker*	James M. Hanley 1-56	Marcus Swan
Coos Bay*	Robert Marsden, Jr. 1-53	Oscar Gulovsen
Grants Pass*	Morris Milbank 1-53	Earl T. Simonsen
Hillsboro*	Leslie J. Alter 1-53	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	E. H. Ford 1-53	B. W. Hibbits
Lebanon	P. T. Tweed 1-53	Ilda Unger T
McMinnville	W. H. Barendrick 1-53	William A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Fred Sperr 1-53	Ellen Martin
North Bend	I. N. Hartlay 11-52	Virgil Klockars R
Oregon City*	Albert Roake 1-53	Mrs. Zella Bowers
Roseburg*	Albert G. Flegel 1-53	Mildred Hennessey
The Dalles*	Marshall W. Nelson 1-53	A. C. Grindle

PENNSYLVANIA—149

Archbald		
Ashland*	Chas. L. Yeager B 1-54	Franklin L. Lane
Ashley	Della Grey B 1-54	Paxton Cole S
Avalon*	Ralph E. Newlin B 1-54	G. R. Landers
Bangor	Havden B. Pritchard B 1-54	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert P. Linn B 1-54	L. C. Kimple S†
Bellefonte	Hugh M. Quigley B 1-54	Paul M. Dubbs S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B 1-54	John A. Fatora
Blakely	John W. Taylor B 1-54	P. J. Matthews S
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fischer B 1-54	John W. Roenick S
Bridgeport	Anthony M. Borzillo B 1-54	William M. Mulroy
Bridgeville	Dr. C. E. McMillen B 1-54	Francis W. Clarke S
Brownsville	Paul Thomas, Jr. B 1-54	W. S. Conwell S
Kane	E. T. McDermott B 1-54	Wm. F. Bunce S
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. B 1-54	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B 1-54	Robert H. Parker S
Lancaster tp	Kendig C. Bare 1-54	Jeanette B. Ulmer †
Lansdale	E. K. Bean B 1-54	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	Evan H. Whildin 1-55	Edw. L. Powell S
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B 1-54	Stephen J. Zifchak
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel 1-54	George Hein M
Lewisburg	William B. Marsh B 1-54	W. Roger Fetter
Lititz*	Benj. G. Forrest B 1-54	Orville F. Over S
Loyalsock tp	Frank A. Blaker C	Bruce E. Henry
Luzerne	William Barnes B 1-54	A. Tony Barbose S
Mauch Chunk tp	Dr. M. S. Mermon C 1-53	John Puschock S
Mechanicsburg*	Ray E. Hutter B 1-55	George Z. Fishel S
Media	J. Fred Schultz B 1-54	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown	Peck Garver B 1-54	Charles B. Force S
Midland	Joseph P. Schulte B 1-54	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy B 1-54	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Richard F. Seidel B 1-55	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B 1-54	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	William W. Massey B 1-54	W. A. Eberle S
Monongahela City	William A. Polaski 1-56	Mark G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B 1-54	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	Chas W. Beckman 1-54	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Dr. Michael DiMichele B 1-54	Frank L. Overly S
Muhlenberg tp	Harry Gensemer C	Mrs. A. L. Clammer
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte B 1-54	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Sterling M. Chain B 1-54	Mrs. Ruth W. Graham S
Nazareth	Walter L. Peters B 1-54	Frank M. Steckel S
New Brighton*	George H. Preston B 1-54	W. S. McDanel S
New Cumberland	J. B. Knorr B 1-54	B. Paul Mowrey S
Newport tp	Peter Keblish C	James E. Price
North Strabane tp	Ignatz Tomsic C	D. S. Smith
North Versailles tp	John R. Neckerauer P 1-56	Donald F. Bell S
Northampton*	William A. Anthony B 1-54	Claude C. Fogelman
Norwood	Clarence K. Englehart 1-54	W. J. A. Kimber S
Oakmont*	W. R. Stopp B 1-54	Donald S. Harding S
O'Hara tp	P. Gates White P 12-53	R. J. Herpel S
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B	Anthony Camarotta S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B 1-54	Joseph Sanko
Palmerton	Paul E. Smith B 1-54	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Jay W. Krady B	Walter R. Light S
Penn (York Co.) tp	Gregory J. Lawrence C	Howard H. Monath
Pitcairn	James H. Porter 1-54	Wm. M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Albert G. Mansure B 1-54	G. E. Granger S
Punxsutawney	George Crissman, Jr. B 1-54	Mrs. Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	George A. Scholas B 1-54	R. L. Tanish S
Rankin	Louis L. Panzak B 1-54	Jos. L. Sabino S
Red Lion	Roy R. Smith B 1-54	Howard W. Keeports S

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Ridgeway	Otto H. Plaster 1-54	Paul B. Greiner S
Rochester	Wm. A. Wehr B 1-54	J. Walter Ewing S
St. Clair	William T. Brady B 1-54	John Shandor S
St. Marys	James G. Shaffer B 1-54	Bernard E. Willard S
Sayre	R. C. Drake B 1-55	Thos. A. Kenrick S
Schuylkill Haven	William J. Harner B 1-53	Edwin H. Gerhard S
Scott tp	Chas. Fleck C	J. H. Prescott
Scottsdale*	H. W. Weaver B 1-54	H. W. Colborn S
Sewickley*	Charles P. Woods, Jr. B 1-54	Edward Ellerton
Sharon Hill	William H. Milliken, Jr. B 1-54	John A. Pfister S
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper B 1-54	Henry J. Homan Jr. S
Sharpsville	George Mahaney B 1-54	Mrs. Mame K. Robins S
Shillington	Daniel F. Ludwig B 12-53	Marie Lutz Kunkle S
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B 1-53	Paul B. Noftsker
Somerset	John W. Schrock B 1-54	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	George B. Snyder B 1-54	Chas. V. N. Sherwood S
Spring Garden tp	Paul R Stock P 1-54	Horace N. Mann S
Stroudsburg	H. H. Harris B 12-53	Harold E. Snyder S
Sugarcreek tp	A. R. Adams C	G. C. Klingensmith
Swatara tp	Charles Lindle C	Stanley Attick
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B 1-54	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B 1-54	E. Foster Hepler S†
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B 12-52	Ben J. Llewellyn
Throop	Joseph Pisarcik B 1-54	Louis Giordano S
Tinicum tp	Ralph J. Kirk P 1-55	J. Earl Ritchey S
Titusville	Chester C. Hampton 1-56	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B 1-54	J. Scott Hommer S
Upper Chichester tp	Harry R. Moser P 1-54	James C. Stewart S
Upper Moreland tp	William P. Abbott P 1-54	Loewen M. Olt S
Vandergrift	Ralph W. McIntire B 1-54	Ernest Magari S
Warminster tp	John Serrell C	Jacob F. Koch
Waynesboro	Dr. R. B. Brown B 1-54	Roy N. Hawbaker S
West Hazleton	Wm. H. Berger B 1-54	Claude R. Brior
West Pittston	Andrew B. Jones B 12-53	Roy Speece
West Reading*	Earl D. Neidig B 1-54	Howard F. Rickenbach
West View*	Walter J. Baker B	Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B 1-54	P. Russell Kraber S
Whitehall	James Hull B 12-53	William R. Fee S
White Oak	J. Denver Watson B 1-54	John J. Malone S
Willes-Barre tp	Gwilym Williams Jr. P 1-54	Andrew Garber S
Williamsport	Frank A. Blaker C 1-56	Bruce E. Henry S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B 1-54	Matthew Wojton S
Wilson	Frank O. Moser B 1-54	James B. Acton S

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Harriman	Harold Williams 6-53	Mrs. Anne Bolt
Humboldt	Howard J. Foltz 1-54	Annie Lou Cox
La Follette	R. C. Alley 11-53	Hugh Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	Edward M. Lindsey 6-55	Grady H. Carroll S
Lebanon	W. D. Baird 1-54	J. S. McClain F
Lenoir City	W. J. Hamilton 12-52	Henry C. Foster R
Lewisburg	L. H. Simmons 6-53	J. W. Arbuckle
McMinnville	R. L. Anderson 1-54	Elijah Woosley R
Maryville	John C. Crawford, Jr. 9-53	J. Walker
Paris*	J. Woods Hill 1-53	I. H. Dale
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-54	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	John D. Templeton 9-53	Lester Moore
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-53	Mrs. Mary B. Noles
Tullahoma	Jack T. Farrar 8-52	E. H. Campbell R
Union City	Hardy M. Graham 1-58	Mrs. John B. Prather
TEXAS—78		
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-53	G. V. Jackson, Jr. S
Alpine	John W. Gillett 4-52	John Stovell
Aransas Pass*	E. F. Falgout 4-53	F. C. Bigelow
Arlington*	T. J. Vandergriff 6-53	J. Lloyd Browning
Athens	Frank Jones 4-52	Harry King
Ballinger	J. W. Moore 4-53	Fred Underwood S
Bay City	R. C. Gusman	Myrtle Smith
Beeville*	Joe Wolfshol 4-53	E. M. Quinn S
Belton*	Elmer H. Hays 5-53	W. M. Ferrell S
Bonham*	J. C. MaGouirk C	Miss Bertha Maddrey
Brady	J. Earl Rudder 4-52	Tommy S. Kyzar
Breckenridge	M. A. Naylor 4-52	E. R. Maxwell S
Brenham	C. D. Dallineyer 4-52	G. L. Reiss S
Brownfield	C. C. Primm 4-52	J. H. Aschembeck
Cameron	A. N. Green 4-52	W. H. Stafford S
Childress*	Dr. L. W. McClendon 4-52	James C. Hill
Cisco	G. C. Rosenthal	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland	George W. Jordan 4-53	Maxine G. Gandy S
Coleman*	Wm. T. Jones 4-52	H. M. Collins
College Station*	Ernest Langford 4-52	Ran Boswell
Colorado City*	Henry H. Bilberry	J. F. Merritt
Commerce	L. G. Dickson 4-54	L. M. Stone
Conroe	Mike C. Harris 4-52	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	T. D. Craddock 4-52	J. D. Woodson S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-53	June Broadhurst S
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-52	Arthur Fischer S

Windber	Matthew J. Klena B	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	Thomas R. Lawler B 1-55	Beatrice Carey

RHODE ISLAND—2

Barrington t	Harold B. Woodard P	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	J. A. Verchot 4-52	J. M. Strawhorn
Aiken	H. O. Weeks 12-52	Lee D. Ellis
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-55	Mary Bernstel
Bennettsville	W. M. McIntyre	E. W. Breeden
Camden*	Henry Savage, Jr. 5-52	Mrs. Louise Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-53	Hood C. Worthy †
Clinton	Joe P. Terry 9-52	W. B. Owens
Conway	A. C. Thompson 1-53	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan 1-54	John H. Peterson
Dillon	H. D. McPherson 4-53	O. J. Hayes
Easley	M. L. Lesley 4-53	C. B. Kirkley
Eau Claire	J. E. Wild	J. N. Lybrand
Gaffney	Dr. J. N. Lipscomb 3-54	Clyde Peelu
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-54	J. P. LaBruse
Greer	W. Paul Brannon 3-53	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	R. B. White 2-53	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	W. H. Croke 12-52	Mrs. George H. Duke
Lancaster*	K. C. Billings 1-54	Ivey Poovey
Laurens	Joe B. Medlock 7-52	F. H. Caine
Marion	W. D. Powers	E. Scott
Newberry*	J. E. Wiseman 1-54	W. C. Wallace
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-52	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—7

Brookings	H. D. Wiggins 5-55	C. B. Herreman
Hot Springs*	George Doling 5-52	Willis L. Fox
Lead	Herman A. Kulpaca 5-52	Effie Lagg
Madison*	R. E. Hall 5-52	George H. Simpson
Pierre	J. B. Griffin 5-55	J. W. Ihli
Vermillion	W. H. Jarmuth 5-52	Robert C. Walz
Yankton	Ernest A. Crockett 5-55	Anna M. Goetz

TENNESSEE—23

Alcoa *	O. W. Brumfiel 6-53	W. H. Jones R
Athens	Fred Puett 7-53	John M. Thompson R
Cookeville	Dero Brown 1-54	Harold E. Oakes
East Ridge	E. A. Boyd 4-53	J. W. Hardin
Fayetteville	P. D. Massey 10-52	Louise Sullivan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr.	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-54	I. C. Brown
Greeneville	John S. Bernard	Carl Baxter R

Dalhart*	J. Eddie Jones 4-52	Nellie C. Childers S
Donna	Dale S. Washburn 4-52	A. F. Hester, Jr. S
Dumas	H. L. Hooten 4-53	J. V. Mills
Eagle Pass	F. F. Weyrich 4-52	D. E. Wueste, Sr. S
El Campo	Joe A. Sears 4-52	Ruth Bowen S
Ennis	W. L. Maroney 4-53	M. B. Moseley S
Falfurrias	R. R. Scott 4-53	Avelino A. Salinas
Freeport	John E. Dingle 4-53	Herbert Teinert S
Galena Park	Wm. J. Philpot 4-52	B. F. Dominy
Gladewater	Carl Bruce 4-52	H. I. McAfee S
Gonzales	Geo. C. Seydler 4-52	Geo. P. O'Connor S
Graham*	O. L. Graham 4-52	James E. Swaim
Haltom	J. C. Gunter	W. L. Bishop S
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-52	W. M. Armstrong
Hereford	W. E. Dameron 4-52	Mabel Barnhart
Hillsboro	Abner Bryant 4-53	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	Sam Robbins 4-52	Kate Borr Ron C
Jacinto City	C. L. Dacus 4-53	Ruby F. Hancock
Jacksonville*	T. E. Acker 4-53	Geo. Crawford S
Kermit	Joe Arledge 4-52	J. W. Tuggle S
Kerrville*	Dr. J. L. Bullard 4-52	Barney Franklin
Kilgore	E. C. Elder 4-53	U. W. Prater S
Killeen*	Johnnie Toliver 4-52	William S. Bigham F
Levelland*	L. G. West 4-53	L. E. Mabe
Littlefield	A. C. Chesher 4-53	W. G. Street S
Lockhart	Sam H. Tabor 4-52	A. J. Storey S
Marlin	E. M. Dodson	D. R. Maxwell S
Mexia*	W. M. Eubanks 4-52	J. R. Truett
Mineral Wells	George D. Barber 5-53	Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans	Walter Harwell 4-53	Bernice Du Bose S
Mount Pleasant*	Ivan Frizzell 4-53	Mrs. Letha Mankins
Navasota*	R. W. Barry	M. B. Thomas S
Pecos	Cecil Cothrun 4-52	John Hogan S
Pharr	J. H. Witten	Ward Timlin
Port Lavaca	George Craigen 4-52	Mrs. Annie Charbula
Port Neches	James A. Bowlin 4-52	Geo. T. Boyd
Raymondville	S. E. Smith 4-53	C. E. Likin S
River Oaks	John H. Boyd 4-53	A. E. Kepley S
Robstown	Phil Mogee, Jr. 4-52	B. E. Cooke S
Rosenberg	R. L. Ullrich 4-52	Beecher Cochran S
Rusk	W. H. Hanna 4-53	I. R. Aufricht
San Marcos	Norman Jackson 4-52	Porter M. Travis, Jr.
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-52	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	L. B. Wooton 4-53	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	C. C. Westfall 4-53	Louise Wells
Stephenville	R. N. Pittman 4-52	Rex H. Cates S
Sulphur Springs*	H. W. Watt Morris	W. M. France S
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-52	Harold Williamson
Uvalde*	Geo. C. Jolley 12-52	R. W. Evans

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TEXAS—Continued		
Weatherford	Jim Wright 4-52	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	H. M. Pike 4-53	V. C. Thompson
Yoakum*	W. O. Afflerbach C 4-52	D. F. Swenson
UTAH—11		
American Fork	Willard Cleghorn 1-55	Ray C. Nelson
Bountiful	V. T. Rice 1-54	Stanley Stringham
Brigham City	Lorenzo Bott 1-54	Fannie Christensen
Cedar City*	L. V. Broadbent 1-54	Zelma R. Glass
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-54	E. Rex Thompson R
Orem	J. W. Gillman 1-54	Orland E. Pyne R
Price	A. D. Keller 1-53	Ben Ward
South Salt Lake*	Marlow Callahan 1-54	Hilda Kay
Spanish Fork	Marcellus Nielsen	Byron T. Geslison
Springville	Edward Clyde 1-54	Lloyd J. Ashcroft
Tooele*	W. C. Tate 1-54	A. L. Hanks
VERMONT—6		
Bennington	Geo. H. Plum	Wm. C. Hogan
Montpelier	Anson F. Barber 3-53	Warren B. Lowe
Newport	Fred B. Crawford	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans	Thomas Fitzgerald	Eugene H. Maneau
St. Johnsbury	Harold F. Warren C 12-52	William A. Bemis
Winooski	Thomas B. Fitzgerald 3-53	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—19		
Big Stone Gap*	W. S. Beverly 9-53	Mary Lile
Buena Vista	Alfred H. Griffith 9-52	Mrs. F. H. Robens
Clifton Forge*	M. B. Whiting 9-54	H. E. Meeks
Colonial Heights	Fred Shephard 9-52	George E. Denny
Covington*	Harry W. Robertson 9-53	J. G. Kyle
Emporia	J. T. Pleasants 9-52	Burnett Collier
Falls Church*	Charles Kellogg 10-52	Harry E. Wells
Front Royal*	R. E. Purdum 9-52	Johnnie Marchi
Galax*	R. C. Bowie 9-52	W. G. Andrews
Hampton*	Geo. C. Bentley 9-52	Mrs. G. Lassiter
Lexington*	O. T. Engleman	D. Allen Penick
Marion	Walter Jackson 9-52	H. P. Gills
Pulsaki*	Howard Imboden 9-52	Mrs. Louise Logan
Radford*	John Whitehead 9-54	C. L. Capito
Salem*	James L. Moyer 9-52	William McGhee
South Boston*	John R. Booth 9-53	J. L. Hardy
WASHINGTON—Continued		
Ellensburg*	J. R. Peterson 6-53	Reeves R. Moran
Kelso	L. O. Reynolds 6-53	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	Harve E. Vaux 6-53	Frank E. Hunt
Port Townsend	H. E. Anderson 6-53	C. F. Christian
Shelton	H. C. Rotter 6-55	Alma Catto
Toppenish	J. D. Rathbun	Mrs. Aleta Bennett
WEST VIRGINIA—15		
Buckhannon	Fred S. Ballard 7-53	R. L. Brooks R
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-53	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	C. Wood Crawford 3-53	Russell Darling
Grafton*	Dorsey G. Bolyard 7-53	Dorothy R. Beavers
Hinton	Andrew Hopkins 7-53	Neta A. Jordan
Keyser	Chester J. Compton 7-53	A. A. Jordan
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-53	Florence C. Wilks
Princeton	Joseph W. Lawson	Leslie E. Gadd R
Richwood	James Reynolds 7-52	Clifford G. Cutlip R
St. Albans	Gregory L. Funk 7-53	O. N. Slater
Vienna	J. Bert Dixon 6-53	L. A. Stanley R
Welch	B. F. Howard 7-52	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	Patsy P. Cipolletti 7-53	Mrs. M. N. Crabtree
Weston	Fred G. Weber 7-53	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	Joseph P. Hatfield 7-52	Melba Hatfield
WISCONSIN—23		
Antigo	D. B. McIntyre 4-56	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo	Rolla W. Prothero 5-52	J. T. Walker
De Pere	E. A. Seymour 5-52	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	A. A. Statz P 4-52	E. F. Klement
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayorgeon 5-52	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Nick Michelbook 4-53	Alice Kenney
Merrill	Donald E. Semling 5-52	Robert Klug
Monroe	Frank A. Buehler 5-52	G. S. Soseman
Oconomowoc	Frank J. Dumbeck 4-52	Edgar E. Otto
Oconto	Grant Urquhart 4-52	E. C. Krueger
Platteville	A. W. Hoosier 5-52	Robert G. Campbell
Portage	H. B. Stowers 4-52	Frank M. Harding Sr.
Prairie du Chien	Wm. D. Carroll 4-52	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	Steve G. Gwidt 4-52	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	Frank A. Havel 4-52	L. M. Bailey
Ripon	Robert C. Born 4-52	C. A. Whiting
Shawano	David H. Winter 4-52	Arnold Krohn

Virginia Beach*	William Patton 9-54	Richard A. Jones
Williamsburg*	D. H. M. Stryker 9-52	Mrs. V. Blanchard
Wytherville*	R. William Arthur 9-52	Carrie Painter

WASHINGTON—11

Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan 6-53	Paul Flint Jr.
Auburn	Dayton A. Witten	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	George D. Scherer 6-52	Frances Laurila
Chehalis	Leonard Sonnemann 6-54	Constance Krater
Clarkston	Leroy A. Weeks 6-53	H. Elliott

Sparta	Hugh H. Williams 4-52	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 4-52	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	William Lother 5-53	A. E. Haeft
West Bend	M. L. Gehl 4-52	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee	Edward M. Stokke P	Herman Dieringer
Whitewater	Clair L. Benson 4-53	Lois Gnatzig

WYOMING—1

Rawlins	Sam Tully 1-53	Mary Ellen Sullins

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